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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

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1866.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

Hon. F. H. RANKIN, Acting President, Flint.

Hon. T. F. MOORE, Adrian, Hon. WM. PAGE, Jackson.

H. H. BINGHAM, - - - -	Agent.
J. R. MARTIN, - - - - -	Deputy Keeper.
J. W. HULIN, - - - - -	Clerk.
Rev. H. HODSKISS, - - - -	Chaplain.
CYRUS SMITH, M. D., - - -	Physician.
Miss E. M. WILLIAMS, - - - -	Matron.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

Sir—We again have the honor to lay before you the Annual Report required by law from the Inspectors of the State Prison. Since the date of our last Report, the State has had the misfortune to be deprived of the services of Hon. Ira C. Backus, late President of this Board, who died in the beginning of September last. In his demise, his colleagues also lost an adviser whose experience and ripe judgment made his counsel of much value in the performance of the duties assigned them by law, in the direction and government of the Prison.

Mr. Winton, also, the former Agent, resigned his position on the 10th of August last, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Henry H. Bingham, Esq., a gentleman long conversant with the affairs of the State Prison, and otherwise well qualified for the office, under whose administration we have pleasure in stating that the discipline and management of the Institution are such as to give general satisfaction.

In our Report at the close of the last fiscal year, we had occasion to speak at some length of various causes which unavoidably led to a large increased expenditure over previous years, for the maintenance of the Prison. The same causes—excepting the loss by fire—continue to operate with similar effect, and even augmented force in some respects. To save reiterating them here, however, we beg to refer you to our Report for 1865, and also to that of the Agent, for the same year.

On the 30th of November, 1865, there were in the Prison, 315 convicts, being an increase in about six months immediately

preceding, of 53. From the rate at which they were then coming in, the Agent estimated at that time that the number might probably reach 400 before the close of the present year; but this estimate has proved far short of the reality. The number of convicts in prison at present, (November 30, 1866,) is 502, being an addition of 187 within the fiscal year. This unexpected increase, together with the continued very high price of all the articles of clothing and subsistence, must necessarily involve a large outlay. In our former Report, reference was made to the entire exhaustion of all supplies of clothing, bedding, etc. By the gradual decline in the number of prisoners from 630 (the maximum) in 1861, to 262 (the minimum) in 1865, the officers were enabled to save outlay, so long as the surplus lasted of these articles liberated from previous service and left on hand, by the departure of convicts during the period of steady decrease in numbers. It was doubtless a wise and prudent course, under the circumstances; but the result was inevitable, when exhaustion had taken place, that as soon as the tide should turn, the efflux cease, and the influx proceed, the increasing number must be supplied entirely by new purchases. The Prison having been enabled thus to economize in outlay on these items for several years, the cause is apparent why the disbursements for "clothing and bedding" should increase from $8,616 01 in 1865, to $20,676 22 in 1866, as appears by the statement in Table IV, herewith furnished. The large additional expenditure for the article of "rations," and some other items, is accounted for by the great accession in the number of prisoners, the enhanced prices of all commodities, and the payment of indebtedness which the present Board found to exist to a large amount, incurred during the administration of our predecessors.

Mr. Winton, in his Report, as Agent, for 1865, (to which we again beg to refer you,) puts this old indebtedness at $20,000; but this proved to be an underestimate of the amount, which could only be ascertained as the bills were presented and examined from time to time — there being no record of the exist-

ence of these debts found in the Prison office. The exigencies of the State Treasury in former years had, perhaps, made it necessary to carry a floating debt of this kind for Prison supplies, purchased on credit, and to be paid for when means came round. The State did not get this accommodation without cost, as no dealer could afford to trade in this way upon as good terms as with a cash customer, and interest was expected or taken in some shape, as a matter of course. It has been the aim of the present Board of Inspectors and Agent, with the sanction of the Auditor General, to pay off these claims as speedily as possible; and, as a measure of economy, to reduce the purchase of supplies to cash transactions, by which the Agent can make much better terms than would be possible where the payment was to be slow and uncertain. Acting upon this principle, the total indebtedness of the Prison has been reduced to $4,809 27. In comparing the reported cash disbursements of the present with previous years, this important fact should not be lost sight of—that the Prison has not only been paying off its old debts, but avoiding the contraction of new ones.

As regards the impolicy of postponing needed repairs to the buildings, from motives of economy, we have seen no reason to change the views expressed in our Report for 1865.

The total amount of moneys received from all sources, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1866, was	$106,931 98
Total amount disbursed,	105,919 19
Balance on hand,	$1,012 79
The earnings of the Prison for the same period, were	$40,519 80
In 1865, the earnings were	26,081 79
Showing an increase in the earnings of the present over the past year, of	$14,438 01

Full details of the receipts and expenditures, and other statistical information concerning the Prison affairs, will be found in the tables which follow, and in the accompanying Report of the Agent.

The general health of the prisoners is good. In the Reports of the Physician, the Matron, and the Chaplain, will be found additional information as to the condition of their several departments.

Reference was made in our last Report to the low rates at which convict labor had been contracted, and the causes therefor—the contracts for five years made in 1862 and 1863, having been let from twenty-eight to forty-five cents per day for each able convict's labor. There being an improving demand this year for such labor, and in fresh branches of business, several new contracts have been made at sixty-five cents per day, for the manufacture of cigars, brooms, and horse collars. These advanced rates will tend to augment still further the earnings of the Prison, and to a corresponding extent relieve the demands of the Institution upon the State Treasury.

The general law, (enacted in 1855,) fixes the annual salaries of the officers of the Prison, as follows: "To the Agent, "$1,000; to the Deputy Keeper, $600; to the Clerk, $600; and to "the Assistant Keepers, a sum not exceeding $500 each, as the "Inspectors shall deem just and reasonable; to the Chaplain, "$500." By Act No. 126, approved March 9, 1865, it is provided that for the two years commencing December 1st, 1864, the Clerk and Chaplain shall each be paid the sum of $50 each year; that the Deputy Keeper be paid $100 each year; and Assistant Keeper's each, $150 each year—in addition to the salaries now allowed by law. The extra allowance provided by this Act has now ceased.

There can be no reasonable question with those who understand the nature of the duties required, that the fixed salaries of the Prison officers are too low for the services expected of them, and that any man qualified to fill such offices acceptably

and faithfully, could earn much more in other employments. It is of the most vital importance to the interest, discipline, and good government of the Prison, that trustworthy and efficient men should be easily attainable by the authorities, for these positions. The State of Michigan can afford to pay her officers the fair value of their services, and we hope the Legislature may be induced to examine into the merits of this question and satisfy themselves whether our opinions in this case are not well founded.

As the public attention has been directed to the subject of insanity, in connection with the solitary confinement of convicts in this Institution, it is proper that we should state shortly, the facts in relation to this mode of punishment in our Prison.

There are now in the State Prison, thirty-one convicts sentenced by the Courts to solitary confinement for life, of whom twenty were released from the solitary prison years ago, and have been since and are now employed in the shops as other convicts are, under the power conferred upon the Board of Inspectors by Act No. 238, Laws of Michigan — session of 1849, as amended by Act No. 151 — session of 1861. Of the remainder, eight have been recently received, and their cases have not yet been acted upon by the Board. Of the other three: The 1st, Reynolds, sent up from Van Buren county, in 1853, for murder in the first degree, is insane on the subject of religion—otherwise seems rational; this man was released and worked for some time in the shops, but was afterwards remanded as dangerous. The 2d, Foster, was sent up from Oakland county in 1854, for murder in the first degree; he was crazy when he came, and has now sunk to the lowest degree of animal debasement. The 3d, Myer, was also from Oakland county, sent in the same year for a like crime; he worked for several years in the shoe-shop, with other convicts, and while so occupied, became insane, upon which it was necessary to remand him, for safety.

Another convict, Simmons, not a life-man, but sentenced for fifteen years, exhibited symptoms of insanity, and for safety, has been confined in the solitary prison. And lastly, Hines, convicted in Wayne county of burglary and arson in 1856, and sentenced for ten years; after working with other convicts for about four years, he became a raving, furious maniac. The time of his sentence expired in April last, and he is now held without law, because his condition is such that he could not be released with safety to himself or the public. These last two cases are confined in the solitary, because there is no other place in the Prison to keep them.

So far as we can learn, there is nothing in the history of prisoners in this Institution to sustain the opinion that solitary confinement superinduces insanity. There is no case on record where a prisoner first developed insanity while in solitary confinement here.

But the State Prison was not intended for the custody of insane persons, from whatever cause their insanity may supervene; and there are no means for properly caring for them here, for which reason some legal provision should be made for the disposal of such cases. That of Foster is pitiable; and for detaining Hines, we have no shadow of authority, except the necessity which makes its own law. We trust the subject of providing elsewhere for the care of such persons may be brought to the attention of the Legislature.

The rapidity with which the Prison is filling up since the close of the war, imperatively suggests a consideration of the limited capacity of the Institution in case the increase of convicts shall continue in the same ratio for another year or two. The whole number of cells, including those in the solitary wing, is 672; the number of prisoners 502; this leaves but 170 vacant cells—whereas, the increase of prisoners within the present year is 187. In view of the continued prevalence of crime which the newspapers reveal, there seems to be no alternative to enlarging the capacity of the prison. A continuation of 100 feet built on to the east wing of the prison proper, as rec-

ommended by the Agent, would provide room for 160 additional cells; and is, we think, the best and cheapest way in which the further necessary accommodation could be provided.

The building for the confinement of female convicts has now more inmates than there are cells. Besides its limited capacity, this structure was always ill adapted to its purpose, being devoid of ventilation, insecure, the apartments badly arranged for their use, and the building located so as to be surrounded by shops where the male convicts are at work. Aside from the considerations of insufficiency, the prison for females ought to be entirely separated from the vicinity of the male prisoners. The prison grounds afford an excellent site for a new penitentiary for females, which we think will very soon be indispensable, and ought to be constructed immediately.

We referred in our previous report to the dangerous condition of the west wall of the prison yard: if not taken down and rebuilt, it must soon fall. We also mentioned the decaying state of the planked floors of the prison wings: they are daily growing worse, and we concur in opinion with the Agent that to flag them would promote health and cleanliness, and prove in the end the most economical flooring that could be laid down.

To meet the anticipated increase of convicts, it will be necessary to provide additional work-shops, to keep them profitably employed.

By some oversight, when originally locating the prison, those having it in charge failed to get a street laid out parallel with the front of the prison grounds. This is a great disadvantage which ought to be remedied, and if thought proper, the expense might be covered by the sale of some neighboring land belonging to the State, which is not likely to be needed for prison uses. We would respectfully recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a Commissioner to procure the right of way, lay out and open such street. In this event, a light iron railing should replace the temporary board fence which at present encloses the front of one of the great public institutions of the prosperous State of Michigan.

At our request, the Agent has estimated the probable cost of the proposed extension of the east wing, with capacity of 160, and the present completion of 80 new cells; of a new prison for females, with capacity for 60, and the present completion of 40 cells; and of the other changes recommended. The estimates will be found in his report, to which we beg to refer. The entire amount is $108,396, and we would respectfully, but urgently, press upon the attention of the Legislature, not merely the expediency, but the necessity, of an appropriation to carry out those objects, if the State criminals are to be taken care of at the State Prison.

In view of the large expense entailed upon the State Treasury to maintain the Michigan State Prison, might it not be well to institute an inquiry whether the system established by law for its management, is the best that can be devised? Its inception dates back to 1839; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the progress of improvement, in the interval which has elapsed, may have suggested, and even developed, other and better modes of conducting the business and internal police arrangements of such institutions. There are but few other organized bodies in Michigan that stand nearly where they did twenty-seven years ago; and it is said that penitentiaries in other States, conducted on different principles, meet with better success as regards financial results. We have no specific recommendations on the subject to offer at the present time, but take the liberty to suggest the propriety of inquiry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. RANKIN,
THOMAS F. MOORE,
WM. PAGE,
Inspectors.

JACKSON, November 30, 1866.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison, at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year.

YEARS.	No at Beginning.	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,	119	120	40
1847,	122	120	40
1848,	119	124.5	33
1849,	128	117.0	31
1850,	110	119.5	50
1851,	131	141.0	84
1852,	176	186.5	87
1853,	209	210.0	71
1854,	205	219.1	103
1855,	246	278.3	141
1856,	304	316.5	136
1857,	349	378.8	170
1858,	411	443.6	195
1859,	473	484.8	212
1860,	535	597.5	272
1861,	621	578.6	140
1862,	531	459.6	110
1863,	410	358.2	104
1864,	333	319.15	105
1865,	292	280.2	161
1866,	315	412.2	305
1867,	502	Nov. 30, '66	.....

TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, and for each week in the year.**

YEARS.	Aggregate Am't.	Expenses of each Convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846,	$2,818 85	$28 50	$0 45½
1847,	2,951 41	22 71	43¾
1848,	2,885 55	23 17	44½
1849,	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,	3,484 17	24 71	47½
1852,	4,635 64	34 85	48
1853,	7,151 05	34 05	65½
1854,	8,731 69	39 85	76½
1855,	11,128 16	39 98	76¾
1856,	12,911 01	40 79	78¼
1857,	16,328 35	43 10	82⅔
1858,	17,324 89	39 05½	75
1859,	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860,	18,333 70	30 68	59
1861,	19,620 11	33 90	65
1862,	15,071 91	32 79	63
1863,	13,697 07	38 26	73½
1864,	13,861 06	43 43	80
1865,	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¾
1866,	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½

*The fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending November 30; subsequent years end the same time.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the Amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Rep.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846,	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847,	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851,	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,	17,635 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861,	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862,	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863,	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864,	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865,	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866,	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55

*STATEMENT sh*ing *each of the fiscal years ending November* 30,

CASH EXPENDE	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Officers' and Keepers	$15,320 88	$13,272 39	$11,869 03	$14,467 71	$18,312 22
Guards' Wages,	5,050 04	5,978 96	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 93
Rations,	15,071 91	13,697 07	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12
Building and Repairs	4,881 92	5,411 85	6,306 33	8,618 01	20,676 22
Clothing and Beddin	1,439 27	2,928 04	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55
Fuel,	2,814 86	1,880 55	3,409 23	4,168 60	6,736 38
Hospital Stores,	325 25	282 21	254 62	551 47	1,399 26
Oil and Candles,	1,552 41	1,027 35	984 29	688 25	1,406 93
Tobacco,	620 11	376 09	418 60	960 42	2,323 84
Forage,	262 10	401 83	460 14	276 39	336 78
Library,	282 96	100 00	226 45	32 71	297 99
Discharged Convicts	992 00	797 50	785 00	632 50	478 55
Convicts' Deposits,	367 67	128 11	888 61	1,586 75	412 45
Pursuing Fugitives,	.....	252 35	125 00	241 50	158 12
Agents' Traveling E	41 20	45 40	72 56	26 90	175 30
Stationery,	.....	.....	.....	147 45	210 75
Swine,	224 79	42 38	66 25	66 90	667 41
Interest,	64 17	102 83	54 23	228 68	279 45
Postage,	83 56	46 78	80 57	51 92	53 49
Printing,	102 25	79 87	107 45	132 30	70 53
Convicts' Overwork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education,	.....	63 50	28 00	67 35	66 95
Miscellaneous Expe	367 03	92 20	65 00	200 27	833 07
Excess of Exp. by A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	$54,064 38	$46,107 26	$47,335 28	$75,842 55	$105,919 19

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1865.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward,.....		$1,295 46
received for convict labor,.....	$2,141 80	
" " deposits,.....	18 90	
" for Inspectors' certificates,.	7,000 00	
" " rent,.....	72 41	
" " property sold,.....	12 54	
" from United States,.....	741 50	
" " visitors,.....	89 00	
		10,076 15
Total cash received,.....		$11,371 61

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$2,647 37	
" " guards,.....	222 42	
building and repairs,.....	3,322 16	
rations,.....	1,720 40	
forage, ...	11 05	
fuel,.....	102 87	
hospital stores,.....	67 45	
oil, candles and gas,.....	59 11	
clothing and bedding,.....	1,264 56	
convict deposits,.....	48 12	
discharged convicts,.....	30 35	
fugitive "	20 00	
library,.....	2 50	
printing,.....	2 25	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	21 34	
Total cash expended,.....	$9,541 95	
Balance cash on hand, :.....	1,829 66	
		$11,371 61

JANUARY, 1866.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, brought forward,.....		$1,829 66
received for convict labor,.....	$2,090 98	
" " Inspect'rs' certificates,	6,000 00	
" " property sold,.....	5 64	
" from visitors,.....	70 55	
		8,167 17
Total cash received,.....		$9,996 83

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$837 28	
" guards,.....	517 53	
building and repairs,.....	2,270 59	
rations,.....	1,919 51	
clothing and bedding,.....	673 12	
discharged convicts.....	42 00	
convict deposits,.....	6 20	
fuel,.....	1,896 57	
tobacco,.....	805 00	
oil, candles and gas,.....	52 20	
hospital supplies,.....	187 37	
forage,.....	10 50	
swine,.....	12 48	
printing,.....	2 80	
stationery,.....	80 62	
library,.....	63 88	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	22 05	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	45 86	
Total cash expended,.....	$9,445 66	
Balance cash on hand,.....	551 17	
		$9,996 83

FEBRUARY, 1866.

Cash on hand, Jan. 31, brought forward,.....		$ 551 17
received for convict labor,.....	$2,369 00	
" " deposit,.....	8 00	
" for Inspectors' certificates,	5,000 00	
" for property sold,.....	21 00	
" from visitors,.....	67 20	
		7,465 20
Total cash received,.....		$8,016 37

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$112 84	
" " guards,.....	552 32	
building and repairs, ...	1,477 80	
fuel,.....	1,125 97	
rations, ...	1,520 78	
clothing and bedding,.....	2,201 42	
hospital supplies,.....	242 58	
oil, candles and gas,.....	57 25	
convict deposit,.....	13 00	
discharged convict,.....	25 00	
library,.....	25 34	
printing,.....	2 50	
education,.....	11 75	
forage,.....	10 20	
swine, ...	11 28	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	12 50	
miscellaneous "	29 01	
Total cash expended.....	$7,431 49	
Balance cash on hand,.....	584 88	
		$8,016 37

MARCH, 1866.

Cash on hand, Feb. 28, brought forward,.....		$ 584 88
received for convict labor,.....	$2,092 47	
" " " deposit,.....	26 00	
" " Inspect'rs' certificates,	6,000 00	
" " rent, ...	11 25	
" " property sold,.....	28 81	
" from United States,.....	882 50	
" visitors,.....	146 40	
		9,187 43
Total cash received,.....		$9,772 31

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$3,370 12	
" " guards,.....	458 78	
rations, ...	2,015 61	
clothing and bedding,.....	2,434 12	
building and repairs,.....	274 77	
fuel,.....	389 13	
oil, candles and gas,.....	82 51	
discharged convicts,.....	49 00	
convict deposit,.....	30 00	
forage, ...	5 40	
hospital supplies,.....	1 50	
printing, ...	3 00	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	89 45	
miscellaneous "	2 84	
Total cash expended,.....	$9,206 23	
Balance cash on hand,.....	566 08	
		$9 772 31

APRIL, 1866.

Cash on hand, March 31, brought forward,.....		$ 566 08
received for convict labor,.....	$2,701 68	
" " " deposit,.....	1 00	
" " Inspectors' certificates,	3,000 00	
" " property sold,.....	3 16	
" from visitors,.....	78 50	
		5,784 34
Total cash received,.....		$6,350 42

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$ 272 50	
" " guards,.....	422 68	
building and repairs,.....	767 82	
rations,.....	1,994 89	
clothing and bedding,.....	1,249 03	
discharged convict,.....	43 00	
convict deposit,.....	7 00	
fuel,.....	368 75	
forage,.....	126 30	
hospital supplies,.....	225 72	
education,.....	28 00	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 80	
Total cash expended.....	$5,512 49	
Balance cash on hand.....	837 93	
		$6,784 34

MAY, 1866.

Cash on hand, April 30, bro't forward,.....		$887 93
received for convict labor,.....	$2,430 46	
" Inspectors' certificates,...	5,000 00	
" property sold,.....	391 64	
" from visitors,.....	80 75	
		7,902,85
Total cash received,.....		$8,740 78

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$687 20	
" of guards,.....	621 13	
rations, ...	2,204 79	
clothing and bedding,.....	1,647 99	
building and repairs,.....	831 02	
fuel, ...	250 00	
oil, candles and gas,.....	548 69	
discharged convicts,.....	30 00	
convict deposits, ...	131 15	
forage,.	11 15	
hospital supplies,.....	63 73	
printing, ...	2 25	
stationery,.....	15 90	
interest,.....	264 17	
Agent's traveling expenses, ...	6 30	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	35 00	
Total cash expended,.....	$7,350 47	
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,390 31	
		$8,740 78

JUNE, 1866.

Cash on hand, May 31, brought forward,		$1,390 31
received for convict labor,	$2,505 39	
" " Inspector's certificates,	5,000 00	
" " rent,	46 59	
" " property sold,	89 55	
" from United States,	790 00	
" visitors,	86 50	
		8,468 03
Total cash received,		$9,858 34

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,	$1,756 88	
" " guards,	402 05	
rations,	3,984 37	
clothing and bedding,	739 77	
building and repairs,	416 07	
fuel,	1,470 12	
forage,	37 26	
hospital supplies,	268 75	
tobacco,	348 84	
printing,	4 50	
stationery,	23 00	
convict deposit,	7 50	
discharged convict,	16 00	
swine,	40 00	
Agent's traveling expenses,	7 60	
miscellaneous "	115 89	
Total cash expended,	$9,588 60	
Balance cash on hand,	269 74	
		$9,858 34

JULY, 1866.

Cash on hand, June 30, brought forward.....		$ 369 74
received for convict labor.....	$3,563 75	
" " Inspectors' certificates,	3,000 00	
" " property sold,.....	12 95	
" from visitors,.....	126 25	
		6,702 95
Total cash received,.....		$6,972 69

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$1,177 77	
" " guards,.....	547 07	
rations,.....	1,691 40	
clothing and bedding,.....	1,081 16	
building and repairs,.....	489 53	
forage,.....	13 79	
tobacco,.....	1 04	
printing,.....	3 00	
stationery,.....	18 00	
convict deposit,.....	128 78	
discharged convicts,.....	62 00	
interest,.....	15 28	
oil, candles and gas,.....	32 19	
swine,.....	115 80	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	245 72	
Total cash expended,.....	$5,622 53	
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,350 16	
		$6,972 69

AUGUST, 1866.

Cash on hand, July 31, brought forward,		$1,350 16
received for convict labor,	$2,806 49	
" Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00	
" property sold,	8 60	
" from visitors,	101 25	
		4,916 34
Total cash received,		$6,266 50

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,	$446 22	
" guards,	445 67	
rations,	1,739 41	
building and repairs,	967 85	
clothing and bedding,	728 97	
fuel,	752 12	
forage,	45 69	
tobacco,	4 50	
oil, candles and gas,	96 25	
hospital stores,	188 63	
discharged convicts,	34 00	
convict deposits,	30 10	
printing,	6 05	
stationery,	4 85	
library,	16 19	
miscellaneous expenses,	192 55	
Total cash expended,	$5,699 05	
Balance cash on hand,	567 45	
		$6,266 50

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Cash on hand, Aug. 31, brought forward,.....		$567 45
received for convict labor,.....	$2,781 63	
" " Inspectors' certificates,	4,000 00	
" " rent,.....	19 72	
" " property sold,.....	42 86	
" from visitors,.....	115 50	
		6,959 71
Total cash received,.....		$7,527 16

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$2,571 88	
" " guards,.....	523 70	
rations,.....	2,467 91	
clothing and bedding,.....	93 28	
building and repairs,.....	676 37	
oil, candles and gas,.....	62 42	
fuel,.....	20 00	
tobacco,.....	1 86	
discharged convicts,.....	54 00	
fugitive convicts,.....	130 12	
convict deposits,.....	6 50	
hospital stores,.....	14 57	
postage,.....	53 49	
printing,.....	8 95	
stationery,.....	15 00	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	24 00	
miscellaneous "	46 30	
Total cash expended,.....	$6,770 35	
Balance cash on hand,.....	756 81	
		$7,527 16

OCTOBER, 1866.

Cash on hand, Sept. 30, brought forward, ...		$756 81
received for convict labor,.....	$ 3,354 45	
" " deposit,.....	14 00	
" Inspectors' certificates,..	13,000 00	
" property sold,.....	73 56	
" from visitors,.....	160 20	
		16,602 21
Total cash received,.....		$17,359 02

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$1,857 89	
" guards,.....	744 08	
rations,.....	4,043 69	
building and repairs,.....	2,000 53	
clothing and bedding, ...	5,350 40	
oil, candles and gas,.....	290 07	
tobacco,.....	845 80	
hospital stores,.....	132 76	
printing,.....	5 78	
stationery,.....	25 83	
library, ...	55 48	
education,.....	19 80	
fuel, ...	93 05	
swine,.....	25 00	
discharged convicts,.....	49 00	
fugitive "	5 00	
forage, ...	8 24	
miscellaneous expenses, ...	70 48	
Total cash expended.....	$15,622 38	
Balance cash on hand.....	1,736 64	
		$17,359 02

NOVEMBER, 1866.

Cash on hand, October 31, brought forward,....		$1,736 64
received for convict labor,.....	$4,813 13	
" " " deposit,....	65 26	
" for Inspectors' certificates,	8,000 00	
" " property sold,.....	10 42	
" from United States,.....	442 83	
" " visitors,.....	72 50	
		13,404 14
Total cash received,.....		$15,140 78

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,.....	$2,574 27	
" " guards,.....	538 55	
clothing and bedding,.....	3,212 40	
building and repairs,.....	1,068 94	
rations, ...	5,311 36	
forage, ...	57 20	
fuel, ...	267 80	
tobacco,.....	317 30	
hospital stores,.....	6 20	
oil, candles and gas,.....	126 24	
convict deposit,.....	4 10	
discharged convicts,.....	44 00	
fugitive convicts,.....	3 00	
library,.....	134 60	
education,.....	7 40	
stationery,.....	27 55	
printing, ...	29 50	
swine,.....	362 90	
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 60	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	28 08	
Total cash expended,.....	$14,127 99	
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,012 79	
		$15,140 78

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand, November 30, 1865,		$1,295 46
Cash received for convict labor,	$33,651 23	
" " " " deposits,	133 16	
" " " Inspectors' certificates,	67,000 00	
" " " support of U. S. convicts,	2,856 83	
" " " rent,	149 97	
" " " property sold,	650 73	
" " from visitors,	1,194 60	
		105,636 52
Total cash received this year,		$106,931 98

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers,	$18,312 22	
" " " guards,	5,995 98	
" building and repairs,	14,563 55	
" clothing and bedding,	20,676 22	
" rations,	30,564 12	
" fuel,	6,736 38	
" forage,	336 78	
" hospital stores,	1,399 26	
" oil, candles and gas,	1,406 93	
" convict deposits,	412 45	
" discharged convicts,	478 35	
" fugitive convicts,	158 12	
" interest,	279 45	
" library,	297 99	
" education,	66 95	
" stationery,	210 75	
" printing,	70 58	
" tobacco,	2,323 84	
" postage,	53 49	
" swine,	567 41	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	175 30	
" miscellaneous expenses,	833 07	
Total cash expended,	$105,919 19	
Balance cash on hand,	1,012 79	
		$106,931 98

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditures from December 1, 1865, *to September* 20, 1866—DAVID WINTON, *Agent, and interim—and including the assets and debts found due at that time.*

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance on hand, December 1, 1865,		$1,295 00
For convict labor	$29,208 56	
" deposit,	53 90	
from State Treasury,	57,827 21	
" United States,	2,856 83	
rent,	149 97	
property sold,	642 83	
visitors,	923 90	
		91,663 20
		$92,958 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salary of officers,	$17,870 70	
guards,	5,239 64	
building and repairs,	12,654 46	
clothing and bedding,	17,436 35	
rations,	24,360 59	
fuel,	6,468 58	
forage,	271 34	
hospital,	1,391 80	
oil, candles and gas,	1,073 12	
convict deposit,	408 35	
discharged convict,	875 35	
fugitive convict,	150 12	
interest,	279 45	
library,	163 39	
education,	59 55	
stationery,	166 40	
printing,	87 97	

For tobacco,	$2,323 84	
swine,	179 51	
postage,	53 49	
Agent's traveling expenses,	168 70	
miscellaneous, "	813 17	
		$91,945 87

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditures for the current expenses of the Prison from Sept. 20th to Nov. 30th, 1866, H. H. Bingham, Agent, and which amounts are included in the monthly statements and general recapitulation.

CASH RECEIVED.

Convict labor,	$4,442 67	
" deposit,	79 26	
State Treasury,	9,172 79	
Property sold,	7 90	
Visitors,	270 70	
		$13,973 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salary of officers,	$ 441,52	
guards,	456 34	
rations,	6,203 53	
clothing and bedding	3,239 87	
discharged convicts,	103 00	
fugitive "	8 00	
convict deposit,	4 10	
oil, candles and gas,	333 81	
hospital,	7 46	
stationery,	44 35	
printing,	32 61	
library,	134 60	
education,	7 40	
forage	65 44	
fuel,	267 80	
swine,	387 90	
building and repairs,	1,909 09	
Agent's traveling expenses,	6 60	
miscellaneous "	19 90	
		$13,973 32

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN — In compliance with the statute, I herewith make an exhibit of the transactions of the Prison for the year ending with this date, Nov. 30, 1866:

Number of Convicts now in Prison,.....		502
" " " in Prison Nov. 30, 1865.		315
Increase during the year,.....		187
Average daily number during 1866,.....	412 2-10	
" " " " 1865,.....	280 2-10	
Increase during the year,....	132	
No. in Prison, Nov. 30, 1865,.....		315
" received during the year,.....		305
Whole number in Prison during the year,		620
No. Discharged by expiration of sentence,...	105	
" Pardoned by the Governor,.....	3	
" " " " President,.....	3	
" Died,.....	5	
" Escaped,.....	2	
		118
Leaving in Prison,.....		502
Whole number of days spent in Prison from December 1, 1865, to November 30, 1866,.		150,665
No. of days' productive labor on contract....	91,502	
" " " " " for the State,..	2,547	
" " " lost by sickness,.....	3,328	
" " " Lumper's, aged and infirm,.....	9,538	

No. of days in Solitary Prison,	2,589	
" " " " Dining Room and Halls,	4,745	
" " " " Work House & Wood House,	4,064	
" " " " Hospital and Agent's House,	1,718	
" " " " Tailor and Barber Shops,	1,350	
" " " " State Shop,	3,067	
" " " " Female Prison,	4,695	
" " " " Sundays,	21,522	
		150,665

There are at this time employed upon contracts,		375
Withington, Cooley & Co., farming implements,	126	
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster, wagons,	99	
Henry Gilbert, cabinet ware,	65	
Walter Fish, boots and shoes,	30	
Hollingsworth Bros., & Signor, cigars,	55	
		37

The amount of money received from all sources during the year, (see recapitulation of monthly statements accompanying this report,) has been	$106,931 98
Total amount expended,	105,919 19
Balance cash on hand,	$1,012 79

Expended by my predecessor, (and in interim,) from Dec. 1, 1865, to Sept. 20, 1866,	$71,463 64	
Expended by myself, in paying old debts found due on assuming the duties of Agent, Sept. 20, 1866,	20,482 23	
Amount expended by my predecessor, (and in interim,) and in paying his accounts,	$91,945 87	
Expended by myself, from Sept. 20, to date, in purchasing supplies, new roofing and repairing buildings, and other current expenses,	13,973 32	
Total cash expended this year,		$105,919 19

There has been received from the State Treasury,..	$67,000 00
From contractors, and all other sources,.....	39,931 98
Total cash received,.....	$106,931 98

The earnings of the Prison for the past year have been as follows:

Amount charged contractors for convict labor,....	$35,142 56
" " U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	3,427 66
" " for rent,.....	104 15
" " for property sold,.....	650 73
" received from visitors,.....	1,194 90
Total amount earned,.....	$40,519 80

It will be perceived, by reference to the abstract of expenses, that of the large expenditure for the year, there was paid out

for rations alone, the sum of.....	$30,564 12
For clothing and bedding,.....	20,676 22
For building and repairs, ...	14,563 55

It is supposed that a large part of this last item was for indebtedness incurred last year in building new shops.

A contract was made last year for the beef ration, at $9 90 per hundred, costing for the year $13,266 71.

On taking charge of the prison, I found a great destitution of clothing and bedding, and supplies generally, and was compelled to make a large outlay at once. It was also found that the plastic slate roofing used by my predecessor, either from a fault in the composition or the manner of putting it on, had proved a failure; and it was found necessary to repair with pitch and gravel roofing, the wings, dining room and shops, covering 454 squares.

The prices of existing contracts for convict labor range from twenty-eight to fifty cents per day.

Recently, 30 additional men have been let upon the cigar contract, at sixty-five cents per day, and two new contracts, one for 20 men at the manufacture of brooms, and one for 50 men at

the manufacture of horse collars and harness, each at sixty-five cents.

The cabinet contract expires on the first of October next, and we have advertised to re-let the same, with 50 to 75 convicts.

The salary of the assistant keepers is but $500 per annum, and the deputy keeper and clerk $600, and it seems too small a remuneration for competent and faithful men.

While the most rigid economy should be practiced in all the details of expenditures, still this should not be carried to the opposite extreme, in giving convicts unwholesome or insufficient food, or an insufficiency of clothing and bedding, or in depriving them of the means for moral and religious improvement. On the contrary, every facility should be given them to become prepared to go out, on the termination of their sentences, with strong hearts, and firm resolutions to become honest and useful citizens.

During the war the convicts decreased in numbers, falling down from 630 in January, 1861, to 262 in May, 1865. From that time, or in about one and a half years, we have increased 240.

The addition to our number the past year has been 187. A like increase this year would fill the Prison to its full capacity, as we have now but 672 cells. In view of these facts, it would seem imperative that provision be made at once to enlarge the Prison, so that when completed we could keep say 900 convicts.

Should the work be commenced next spring, it could mostly be done with convict labor, and got ready as fast as needed.

After some deliberation, I would recommend extending the east wing 100 feet. This would give room for 160 more cells; and it is thought that provision should be made for completing 80 cells in the next two years.

I would also move the east wall 300 feet east, which would make room for additional shops, which will be needed in the spring.

The prison for female convicts is located within the prison-

yard, surrounded by work-shops, and is but a small, inconvenient building, badly ventilated and lighted.

We now number 26 of that class of convicts, of which

3 are sentenced for life, (2 to solitary confinement,)
2 " " " 10 years,
2 " " " 5 "
3 " " " 3½ "
4 " " " 3 "
9 " " " 2 "
2 " " " 1 "
1 " " " 6 months.

I would therefore recommend erecting a new building for female convicts, locating it east of the east wing, the grounds occupying about one acre, and separated by a wall from the main Prison, and calculated for about 60 convicts, in which 40 cells should be completed as soon as may be.

The floors of the wings of the Prison are badly decayed, so much so that it is impossible to keep them clean, and they must be a source of disease. These should be replaced with flagging.

The west wall is leaning over, and has had to be shored up, and it may fall at any time after the frost comes out in the Spring. It should be taken down and rebuilt.

A temporary board fence protects a small park in front of the east wing, and a garden in front of the west wing. There should be an iron fence in front of the whole Prison. There is now no street running parallel and adjoining the Prison grounds; and no means of passing east and west in front of the Prison, save by an alley way.

This might have been secured at an early day with comparatively light expense, since which, buildings have been erected directly upon the line, and the grounds adjoining the Prison nearly all occupied. Should such a street be opened, it would greatly improve the appearance of the Prison — which unfortunately is placed too low upon the ground — and would take away much of that standing reproach to the enterprising State

of Michigan, which is made by the appearance of this Institution.

I have made some estimates of the cost of the aforesaid mentioned improvements:

Extension of the east wing, with 80 cells,	$27,828,00
400 feet in length of new shops,	16,000,00
1100 feet of new wall, 22 feet high,	22,568,00
Stone flagging in east and west wings,	3,000,00
Taking down and rebuilding west wall,	2,000,00
Wall for Female Prison,	2,000,00
Female Prison, with 40 cells,	25,000,00
Iron fence in front of Prison and around front yard of Female Prison,	3,000,00
Right of way for street in front of Prison,	7,000,00
	$108,396,00

There are but few sick in the Hospital, and those that need the aid of a physician are well cared for.

Religious services are attended every Sabbath, and also a Sunday-school, where the younger and more ignorant may receive instruction.

An addition of about 100 volumes has recently been made to the library, and short lectures have been delivered by several gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services.

I would respectfully refer you to the Physician's, Matron's and Chaplain's Reports, which find herewith.

All the officers of the Prison seem to be discharging their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability, and for the discipline and good order apparent among the convicts, I feel largely indebted to J. R. Martin, Esq., the present deputy. That this Institution may become a model of its kind is the ambition of

Yours respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM.

TABLE showing the crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the year ending Nov. 30, 1866.

Adultery	6
Attempt to rob the U. S. Post Office and shoot the deputy postmaster	2
Attempt to commit larceny from the person	8
" murder	2
Arson	1
Assault with an attempt to commit murder	6
" " " rape	4
" " to rob	5
Burglary	9
" and larceny	18
Breaking into a dwelling-house in the night time, with intent to commit larceny	8
Engraving plate for counterfeit United States fractional currency	1
Forgery	5
Incest	1
Larceny	109
" compound	14
" grand	40
" and receiving stolen goods	2
" from the person	9
" " dwellings and shops in the day time	9
Making threats with intent to extort money	1
Manslaughter	4
Murder, first degree	8
Obtaining money under false pretenses	12
Passing, selling and uttering counterfeit fractional United States currency	8
Passing a forged order for payment of money	1

Polygamy	1
Rape	5
Robbery	8
Seduction	2
" and debauchery	1
Taking letters from the United States mail and post offices	5
Total	305

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1866.

Six months	7
Eight months	1
Ten months	1
One year	69
One year and two months	1
One year and three months	1
One year and six months	9
One year and eight months	1
One year and ten months	1
Two years	53
Two years and three months	1
Two years and six months	3
Two years and eight months	2
Three years	47
Three years and six months	2
Four years	28
Four years and six months	1
Five years	41
Six years	1
Eight years	1
Nine years	2
Ten years	13
Fifteen years	4
Twenty years	1
Twenty-five years	1
Life	6
Life, solitary	7
Total	305

Polygamy	1
Rape	5
Robbery	8
Seduction	2
" and debauchery	1
Taking letters from the United States mail and post offices	5
Total	305

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1866.

Six months	7
Eight months	1
Ten months	1
One year	69
One year and two months	1
One year and three months	1
One year and six months	9
One year and eight months	1
One year and ten months	1
Two years	53
Two years and three months	1
Two years and six months	3
Two years and eight months	2
Three years	47
Three years and six months	2
Four years	28
Four years and six months	1
Five years	41
Six years	1
Eight years	1
Nine years	2
Ten years	13
Fifteen years	4
Twenty years	1
Twenty-five years	1
Life	6
Life, solitary	7
Total	305

TABLE showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the year ending November 30, 1866, together with the number sent from each County.

Allegan	5
Bay	1
Barry	3
Berrien	10
Branch	7
Calhoun	26
Cass	5
Chippewa	1
Clinton	5
Detroit Recorder's Court	37
Eaton	2
Genesee	6
Gratiot	1
Hillsdale	11
Houghton	4
Huron	1
Ingham	8
Ionia	4
Jackson	17
Kalamazoo	17
Kent	14
Lapeer	1
Leelanaw	1
Lenawee	27
Macomb	5
Marquette	1
Monroe	11
Muskegon	4
Oakland	7

Ontonagon	1
Ottawa	1
Saginaw	8
Sanilac	3
St. Clair	5
St. Joseph	8
United States Court, Eastern District	18
" " " Western "	5
Van Buren	4
Washtenaw	12
Wayne	8
Total	305

TABLE showing the ages of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1866.

15	years,	5
16	"	6
17	"	16
18	"	19
19	"	30
20	"	16
21	"	25
22	"	21
23	"	27
24	"	14
25	"	16
26	"	14
27	"	5
28	"	4
29	"	9
30	"	10
31	"	3
32	"	4
33	"	7
34	"	2
35	"	4
36	"	1
37	"	4
38	"	5
39	"	1
40	"	3
41	"	1
42	"	4
43	"	1
44	"	4
45	"	4

46	years,	2
47	"	1
48	"	1
49	"	1
50	"	1
52	"	1
53	"	1
54	"	2
55	"	1
56	"	3
59	"	2
65	"	1
66	"	1
78	"	2
Total		305

TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1866.

Alabama	1
Arkansas	1
Atlantic Ocean	1
Bavaria	1
Canada	30
Connecticut	1
England	11
France	1
Georgia	1
Germany	6
Holland	1
Illinois	2
Indiana	6
Ireland	17
Kentucky	2
Louisiana	2
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	2
Michigan	54
New Brunswick	1
New Jersey	2
New York	95
Ohio	30
Pennsylvania	16
Prussia	1
Rhode Island	1
Scotland	6
South Carolina	1
Spain	1

Tennessee	1
Vermont	4
Virginia	4
Total	305

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including November 30, 1866.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839, ...	46	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840, ...	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841, ...	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842, ...	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843, ...	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844, ...	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845, ...	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846, ...	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847, ...	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848, ...	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849, ...	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850, ...	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851, ...	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852, ...	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853, ...	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854, ...	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855, ...	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856, ...	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857, ...	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858, ...	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859, ...	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860, ...	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861, ...	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862, ...	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863, ...	104	139	30	4	9	1
1864, ...	105	103	36	2	5	.....
1865, ...	161	104	12	12	10	.....
1866, ...	305	105	6	2	5	.....
Total, ...	2,930	1,716	484	82	133	13

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement; age when received; County from which sent, and year in which they were received.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.
John Marsh, (Insane,)	31	Wayne,	1848
Joseph Rabedeau,	19	Wayne,	1851
William Eastman,	27	Genesee,	1851
Gabriel Lapham,	35	Wayne,	1852
James Hitchcock,	32	Ingham,	1853
John M. Reynolds,	26	Van Buren,	1853
John R. Webster,	44	Macomb,	1854
David Foster, (Insane,)	36	Oakland,	1854
John F. Myer, (Insane,)	22	Oakland,	1854
Samuel Ulum,	44	Kalamazoo,	1855
James E. Cromwell,	24	Monroe,	1855
Jordon Turpin,	45	Ottawa,	1855
Mary Brooks,	24	Eaton,	1856
Joseph Ducatt,	28	Sanilac,	1858
Enos J. Merritt,	31	Newaygo,	1859
Peter Van Castel,	24	Bay,	1859
Edward Murphey,	45	Mackinac,	1860
William D. Kingin,	35	Kent,	1861
Goodwin Bates,	22	Lapeer,	1862
Henry B. Cleveland,	33	Washtenaw,	1854
James H. Allen,	48	St. Joseph,	1864
Calvin R. Hills,	31	Bay,	1865
William Holt,	29	Wayne,	1865
David F. Bivins,	23	Lenawee,	1865
Horace N. Durfee,	25	Kent,	1866
Sarah Haviland,	38	Calhoun,	1866
Daniel J. Baker,	44	Calhoun,	1866
John Hantry, alias Cooper,	36	Wayne,	1866
Isaac Van Auken,	40	Lenawee,	1866
Orrin Hunter,	25	Berrien,	1866
Louis Contoi,	56	Houghton,	1866

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the movable property and materials on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, Nov. 30, 1866.

In Agent's house—1 cooking-stove, furniture and pipe, 4 parlor stoves and pipe, 1 dining table, 1 breakfast table, 1 stand, 1 dresser, 1 bureau, 1 book-case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes-press, 1 refrigerator, 1 pump, 2 carpets, 1 stair carpet, 1 hall oil cloth carpet and 6 chairs.

Agent's and Clerk's Offices—2 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 1 book-case, 3 desks, 6 office chairs, 1 safe, 3 setts window curtains, 1 letter-press, 1 P. O. scale, 1 eyelet set, and 1 map each, U. S., Michigan and Jackson county.

Inspector's Office—1 carpet, 4 chairs, 1 lounge, 1 table, 3 setts window ccurtains and 1 stove and pipe.

Library room—1 stove and pipe, 2 tables, 1 book-case and about 600 volumes of books.

Guard-room—1 stove and pipe, 1 Colt's revolving rifle, 1 Springfield rifle, 4 Spencer carbines, 16 muskets and 6 revolvers.

Chapel—2 stoves and pipe, 1 Chaplain's desk, 4 keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons.

Kitchen—5 large furnace cauldrons, 1 small furnace cauldron, bread cupboards and cooking utensils.

Dining room—2 stoves and pipe, 5 keepers' seats, tin cups, basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools for 500 convicts, and 1 clock.

Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case dental instruments, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 instrument for fractured legs, 1 dispensatory, scales, mortars, jars, bottles and medicines, 15 bedsteads and bedding, 2 stoves, pipe and furniture, table furniture, chairs, pails and tubs.

Female department—6 stoves, pipe and furniture, 2 tables,

26 chairs, table furniture and beds for 26 convicts, and furniture for Matron's room.

Barber's shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 1 barber's chair, 3 chairs, 1 table and shaving tools.

Prison—7 coal stoves and pipe, all nearly used up, 1 clock, 3 large tables, 3 lanterns, 2 chairs, 500 cell buckets, 500 single beds and bedding, 1 mug and broom in each cell, 1 Fairbanks' scale, and 1 hash machine.

Solitary—2 stoves and pipe, 1 clock, 1 table, and beds and bidding for 13 convicts.

Wash and soap houses and drying room—1 stove, pipe and fixtures, 4 cauldrons, 1 pump, tubs and pails.

Prison yard—3 wheelbarrows, 3 wood saws, 2 axes, 5 balls and chains, and one sett tackle and blocks.

Guard and gate houses—6 old stoves and pipe.

Carpenter shop—1 old stove and pipe, work-benches, tool-chests and carpenter and joiner tools.

Blacksmith shop—1 bellows, 1 anvil and smith tools.

Engine house—1 fire engine and 100 feet hose.

Prison barn—2 horses, 1 cow, 1 double harness, 1 single harness, 1 cart harness, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 2 carts, 1 pair bobs, 1 cutter and buffalo robe.

Sundries—70 swine, 1 run mill stones, 427 cords wood, 1,000 bushels potatoes and 16 barrels sour kraut.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Jackson, }

Henry H. Bingham, Agent, and John W. Hulin, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing inventory is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. H. BINGHAM, *Agent.*
J. W. HULIN, *Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of December, 1866.

W. L. SEATON,
Notary Public.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—It becomes my duty, as Chaplain of the Prison, to submit to you a brief statement of what has been done in the moral department of this Institution during the past year. I have preached in the chapel and held religious services in the female prison on the Sabbath. The Sabbath school has been continued, and in numbers and interest has been increasing. During the year many more have applied for admittance, but we have taught as many as we could supply with books and teachers. All the members of the school seem very anxious to improve the time allotted them, to the best advantage.

The Bible classes under the management of Messrs. Myers, Morrel and Taylor, have been full of interest, and the exercises have been gratifying to both teachers and learners.

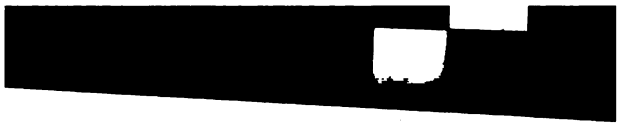
A sufficient number of new books, containing good, substantial matter, have been purchased, and the weekly distribution has been made.

I have made it a point to visit the hospital and the solitary departments as often as necessary, and impart such religious instruction to the inmates as I believed suitable to their circumstances, and if I may judge from the interest manifested by the convicts in hearing the word of God read, and the Gospel preached, and the many applications for religious conversation at their cells, and also the desire to read the Bible and religious books, and from the number who pray in their cells in secret, I am led to hope and believe that my efforts to benefit this unfortunate class of men have not been in vain. It is with feelings of gratitude that I add that in my efforts I have had the hearty co-operation of the officers and keepers of the prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. HODSKISS, *Chaplain.*

JACKSON, Dec. 1st, 1866.



MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my annual Report of the female department of the Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1866:

Number of convicts in Prison, November 30, 1865,	20
" " " received during the year,	12
Whole number during the year,	32
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	6
Leaving in Prison, November 30, 1866,	26

Most of these convicts have been employed in making apparel and bedding for male convicts, washing for the hospital, &c., and a few have been worked since May last, in caning chair seats.

Number of days (except Sundays) spent in the female Prison,	7426
Number of days' labor for State,	4695
" " " " on chairs,	1916
" " " " sick and infirm,	815
Total,	7,426

The general health of the convicts has been good.

But few infractions of discipline have occurred, and none of a flagrant order.

The Chaplain has held religious services weekly, on Sabbath afternoon, with apparantly favorable results.

The co-operation of the officers of the Prison has at all times been promptly rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. WILLIAMS, *Matron.*

FEMALE PRISON, Jackson, December 1, 1866.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT.

Commencing December 1, 1865, *and Ending November* 30, 1866.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Number sick in Hospital,	62	76	82	85	27	32	37	61	45	30	21	31
Number of days lost,	171	258	290	202	192	223	240	236	310	198	90	103
CLASSES OF DISEASES—SPECIFIC DISEASES.												
FEVERS.												
Intermittent fever,	1	7	6	2	5	1	11	10	4	5	5	3
Remittent fever,	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Typhoid fever,	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Typhus fever,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ERUPTIVE FEVER.												
Erysipelas,	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS CONNECTED WITH DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
Cholera Morbus,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....
Colic,	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....
Constipation,	1	3	....	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....
Acute Diarrhœa,	14	10	4	9	2	4	7	32	9	2	3	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Acute Dysentery,	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....
Dyspepsia,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Euteretis,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gastritis,	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gastrulgia,	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jaundice,	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parotitis,	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peritonitis,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tonsillitis,	1	4	4	5	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Splenitis,	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
Acute Bronchitis,	5	12	10	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	5
Chronic Bronchitis,	2	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Catarrh,	1	5	10	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	7
Haemoptysis,	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laryngitis,	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Pleuritis,	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pneumonia,	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
Anaemia,	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	1	....
Endocarditis,	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hemorrhoids,	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aneurism,	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Apoplexy,	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....
Aphalalgia,	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
Epilepsy,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Mania,	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neuralgia,	1	1	1	2	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.												
Diabetes,	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysuria,	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT—CONTINUED.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
SPECIFIC DISEASES—*Continued.*												
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.												
Gonorrhœa,	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Primary Syphilis,	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Secondary Syphilis,	3	4	1	3	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	1
Spermatorrhœa,	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
DISEASES OF THE FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR STRUCTURES.												
Acute Rheumatism,	5	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....
Chronic Rheumatism,	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Synovitus,	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ABSCESSES AND ULCERS.												
Ulcers,	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1
Paronychia,	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	....	2	1	....	1
Phlegmones,	1	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
WOUNDS AND INJURIES,												
Burns,	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contusions,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Fractures,	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Hernia Inguinal,	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Hernia Femoral,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dislocations,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sprains,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Incised Wounds,	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Punctured Wounds,	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Lacerated Wounds,	2	1	2	4	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	1
DISEASES OF THE EYE.												
Iritis,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Opthalmia, external,	1	2	1	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Opthalmia, internal,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ALL OTHER DISEASES.												
Porrigo	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psoriasis,	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Varicocele,	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eczema,	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erythema,	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lupus,	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anasarca,	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Otalgia,	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sycosis,	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ecthyma,	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scabies,	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Angina Pectoris,	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Empyma,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

January—Amputation of the middle and index finger, right hand.

February—Removal of fatty tumor from the left lateral region of the head. Removal of fatty tumor from the outer scapatar region.

DEATHS.

January 7, 1866.—Porler, Angma Pectoris.
June 30, " Crooks, Hemoptisis.
October 1, " A. N. Merrill, Endocarditis.
August 26, " William Dunn, Typhoid Fever.
October 8, " M. Sullivan, Empyema.

—

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON HOSPITAL,
December 1, 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—We have the honor herewith to submit our annual report, and we are gratified to be able to show a diminution in the amount of sickness and mortality, and consequent decrease in the loss of time occasioned by such sickness. We wish to call the attention of the Board to the evil effects growing out of the continuous employment, for a term of years, of the convicts in the polishing shops. The air in these shops being filled with fine particles of steel, iron and emory, thrown off from the polishing wheels and belts, is inhaled by the convicts and causes a constant irritation of the air-passages and lungs, which has a tendency to produce bronchitis, pulmonary consumption, etc., especially in weakly men. We would advise, as a measure to lessen the evil, that the convicts be not employed in these shops for a greater period that two consecutive years. We would respectfully call attention to some of the suggestions made in our last report in relation to bathing, the necessity of the convicts being supplied with woolen under shirts, etc., as a means of preserving health among the prisoners. In conclusion, we have to say that all our efforts made to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, have been generally cheerfully seconded by the Agent and all the other officers of the Prison.

CYRUS SMITH, M. D.,
A. G. HOBART, M. D.
Prison Physicians.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

OFFICE.

REPORT.

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Governor of the State of Michigan:

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8.67.

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excess of the receipts, and the
r maintaining and operating the
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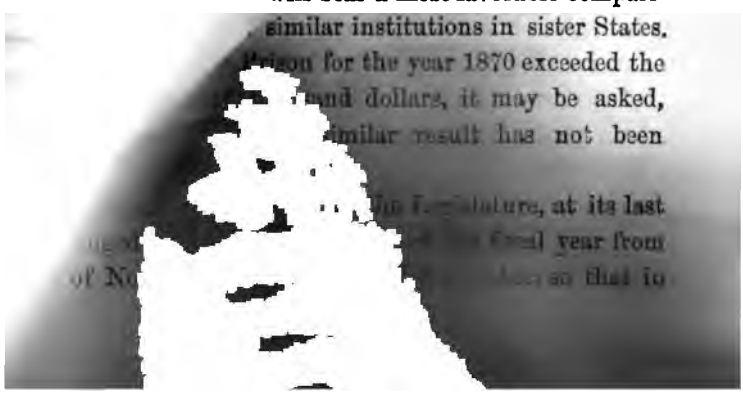
f the Michigan State Prison have
will bear a most favorable compari-
similar institutions in sister States.
Prison for the year 1870 exceeded the
and dollars, it may be asked,
similar result has not been



REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, in conformity with the requirements of law, have the honor to herewith submit their annual report. In tracing the history of the Prison for the current year, we rejoice that we are able to congratulate the State upon the fact that the Prison is still self-supporting. With a large amount of new and additional expenses imposed upon it, it has not only paid its way during the year but has yielded a net income over and above all expenditure of $3,858.67.

When we contrast this result with the fact that, in most prisons under the control of State authority, the annual expenditures are largely in excess of the receipts, and the State is necessarily taxed for maintaining and operating the same, we feel that we have the best evidence that the management and financial results of the Michigan State Prison have been in the main good, and will bear a most favorable comparison with the operation of similar institutions in sister States.

As the receipts of the Prison for the year 1870 exceeded the outlay by some twenty thousand dollars, it may be asked, How does it happen that a similar result has not been obtained in the year just closed?

It should be borne in mind that the Legislature, at its last session, changed the time for the close of the fiscal year from the 30th of November to the 30th of September, so that in

fact the report for the current year embraces only a period of ten months. If two months more time were added to the account of the Prison, so as to make a full year, and the receipts and expenses were in the same ratio, we should have a surplus of earnings of $4,630.39.

But it should also be remembered that by provision of law made at the commencement of the year just passed, the pay of all the officers and persons in charge of the Prison was largely increased, so that in the neighborhood of $5,000 was at once added to the ordinary expenses of the Prison by reason of this increase of pay. While every consideration of fairness demanded this addition to the wages of the Prison officers and operatives, it nevertheless must have been apparent to all that it would have the effect to reduce just so much the profits of the institution for the current year.

Then again, some of the sources of income of former years have been largely decreased during the current year by circumstances beyond the control of the Prison authorities. For example, the receipts from visitors in 1869 and 1870, by reason of the holding of the State Fair at Jackson, were greatly in excess of the receipts from the same source either before or since. In 1870 these receipts amounted to $3,368.50, while in the current year they have been but $1,520.50, showing a decrease or loss in 1871 as compared with 1870, of $1,848.00, or more than one-half.

We must also add, that the expense for the subsistence of convicts during the current year has been much larger than formerly. It has been the aim of the Agent of the Prison to furnish the prisoners with a better class and a greater variety of food than they have heretofore had. While the diet has been plain, it has been abundant, wholesome, and good, and quite frequently changed. Fruits and vegetables in the season, with some few articles in the way of luxuries, have been provided. Any one familiar with the Prison in the past, who has noticed the table during the current year, cannot fail

to have marked the great difference in the quality and preparation of the food. This has been attended with some considerable additional expense, and the Agent is confident that the expenditure has been well and wisely made. One thing is certain, a convict who sits down to a table of good food enjoys it with a relish, and goes from it to his labor cheerful and contented, while one who is scantily fed on coarse fare goes to his toil cross and sour, ready for any mischief, plot, or revolt. Good food, frequently changed, not only promotes the health of a convict, but seems to make him docile, tractable, and more easily governed. There is truth in the statement that many a man is best influenced and controlled through the agency of the stomach.

Then again, a change in the principal officer of the Institution, as all changes of the kind usually do, has tended somewhat for the time being to affect materially the earnings of the Prison. At the commencement of the year, the former Agent, Mr. H. H. Bingham, resigned, and your Excellency filled his place by the appointment of the present incumbent, Mr. John Morris. Mr. Morris entered upon the duties of the position without any special training for, or experience in, the place. He at once very properly commenced his work by devoting most of his time to the study and consideration of the duties especially confided to him, in the control and management of the convicts. Without relaxing in any respect the rules and discipline of the Prison, he put himself to work to obtain the good-will and friendship of the prisoners. He interested himself in their wants, guarded their interests, and sought in every way within his power to bring out and cultivate their better qualities. The result has proved a great success. We hazard nothing in saying that, as a general thing, the men love him and will most cheerfully comply with his requisitions. Instead of expressions of hatred and a manifest determination to place obstacles in his way, he has secured in a great measure the confidence and co-operation of the convicts, and but very few

of them have given him any trouble whatever. We are happy to state that degrading and severe punishments, such as lashing, gagging, bucking, and like relics of the use of barbarous brute force, have almost if not wholly disappeared in the management of the Prison. If hereafter the Agent shall devote himself with the same energy and with like success to the economical and prudent management of the financial department of the Prison, we may confidently predict that he will make a most acceptable and competent officer, and will prove all that the people of the State could desire in such an official.

Summing up, then, and taking into consideration these items of increased expenses and decreased receipts, with the reasons therefor, it will be readily seen that the seeming loss in the profits of the Prison is in a great measure explained; and that if the workings of the institution have not been quite as successful during the current as in the former year it has resulted mainly from the causes and changes aforesaid.

By law, the entire control and management of the Prison is placed in the hands of the Inspectors. To them is not only committed the general government of the institution, but the charge and supervision of all its financial affairs. Impressed with a sense of the greatness of this responsibility, it has been the aim of the Board to secure, and to keep as long as possible when secured, men of honesty, of good character, and of a fair degree of intelligence, for all subordinate positions in the Prison. We have also made it a point—so far as we could in the limited time that we spend at the Prison—to closely observe and scrutinize the conduct of all connected officially with it; and to hold them to a strict responsibility for the discharge of all duties devolving upon them. In thus carefully noting the conduct of those in charge, we became some time ago apprehensive that peculations and frauds were being practiced on the Prison funds by the late Clerk, John W. Hulin. His long term of service as Clerk of the Prison,

without a breath of suspicion against him, and his high character in the community as an honest and upright man, made us sometimes doubt our own convictions, and feel that we were perhaps doing him an injustice in even entertaining the thought that he was continually appropriating to his own use the money of the State. Still, glimpses of his conduct tended to strengthen our suspicions and to make us believe that the true features of the case had not been developed. We accordingly determined to privately adopt measures to sift the matter to the bottom. The time of the men engaged in working upon the addition to the Prison wall was kept by the foreman in a book, and on Saturday of each week this book was placed in the hands of the Clerk to enable him to settle with the employes. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of his settlements a duplicate time-book was furnished, and on comparison of the books it was found that the entries had been changed by the Clerk. This led to an examination of the books of the Prison proper; and on being confronted with these, he at once confessed that he had been engaged in embezzling the funds of the Prison. He was arrested and is now in jail awaiting trial. In the meantime a thorough investigation of his accounts has been made and the fact developed that, instead of $2,000, as he claimed the amount to be when he pretended to own up and make what he called a full breast or confession of the matter, that he has from time to time, by means of false entries, robbed the Prison of nearly or quite $10,000. The discovery of this offense, followed, as we believe it will be, by the conviction and punishment of the offender, will, we hope, have the effect to deter others hereafter in like places from any attempt to thus wickedly and corruptly steal the Prison funds.

By the operation of a law passed in 1867, females convicted of any crime or offense, except murder, which would subject them to imprisonment in the State Prison, are, upon convic-

tion and sentence, to be confined in the Detroit House of Correction. By reason of this law the number of females in the State Prison has dwindled down from year to year, until but seven are left. In view of this fact, it appears to the Board that it would be a matter of economy either to wholly abolish the female department, and transfer its inmates to some other prison, or else to provide here for the custody and care of all who may be convicted of grave crimes and sentenced by the courts of record throughout the State to a term of imprisonment. The expense of keeping the seven females now confined in the Prison is very large, while their earnings are very small.

Persons have to be employed expressly to take charge of that department, and the expense would not be much more if the number of convicts were five times as great. Female labor would be of great service and profit to the Prison, especially in washing, ironing, sewing, mending, and manufacturing. We believe that it is in the power of your Excellency, if you shall see fit, to terminate the operation of the law requiring females to be sent to the Detroit House of Correction, and thus to authorize the courts to again commit them to the State Prison. We therefore call your attention to this subject in the hope that you may at an early day take such action in relation thereto as to you under the circumstances may seem for the best interests of the convicts, the Prison, and the State.

In this connection, we cannot refrain from an allusion to the order, neatness, and system which have prevailed in the female department of the Prison, under the charge of the very excellent Matron, Miss F. E. Lane. The old Prison costume of the inmates of this department, which was always considered a badge of degradation, has been changed for a plain, neat garment of such a character as not to make the convict known or noticeable by reason of dress, and the effect, we think, has been highly beneficial. We would here add that

we have long been of the impression that no good whatever results from the general use of the striped costume in the Prison. Its effect, on the contrary, we believe to be injurious, as it tends to humiliate and degrade the convict, and destroy that self-respect and manhood essential to his reformation. Under the circumstances, we believe it would be the part of wisdom, when the walls of the Prison are completed so as to make all hope of escape quite out of the question, to change the Prison garb throughout for a plain, simple suit of a uniform color.

It will be recollected that the appropriations for prison improvements were not made until the last days of the session of the Legislature. In consequence of this fact the Board have been very much delayed in the work of constructing the much needed additions thus provided for by law. We were unable even to collect the material and commence work in time to complete the wall. We have, however, constructed about one thousand feet of that part of the wall which was to be wholly new, and have now enclosed the entire ground designed to be included within the Prison walls. The new wall thus erected is twenty-four feet high and most substantially and perfectly built; it has two fine towers and a gateway, and is a model specimen of work. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. L. P. Chadwick, and reflects great credit upon him as a master workman. We are proud of the wall and cordially invite all who want to see good work of the kind, to come and inspect it. We expect soon to have working plans and specifications for the other contemplated improvements to the Prison, so that by the opening of the coming spring the work can be commenced and rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Greater experience and farther observation have only confirmed the Board in the opinion expressed in its last annual report, that better provision should be made by law for the care of property in the hands of convicts at the time of their

imprisonment, so that the same may not be plundered from them by the wiles of sharpers and designing men; that a portion of the earnings of convicts during the period of their incarceration in the Prison should go to the support of their families, when such families are left in a needy and destitute condition; and that more pains should be taken to look after convicts after their discharge from the Prison; and we hereby earnestly renew the recommendations made in our last annual report to this effect.

For a more detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison, the number of convicts, and the measures taken to promote their welfare and the interests of the Prison, we beg leave to respectfully refer you to the reports of the Agent, the Chaplain, the Matron, and the Physician, accompanying this report.

We desire to again renew our thanks to your Excellency for the continued interest you have manifested in the Prison and for your valuable aid and counsel in the management thereof, and we also take this occasion to express our gratitude and obligation to the Agent and his corps of faithful, competent, and skillful subordinate officers, for their assistance and co-operation with us to make the Prison not only a financial success, but a means for accomplishing that nobler and higher object, the improvement, reformation, and salvation of those committed to its walls for the violation of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. WILCOX,
V. P. COLLIER,
L. W. LOVELL.
Inspectors.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, September 30, 1871.

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith, as Agent, at the close of ten months, my first report of the affairs of the Michigan State Prison, with customary tables for the period commencing Dec. 1, 1870, and ending Sept. 30, 1871. By an act of the last Legislature, it is provided that the fiscal year of the Prison shall close on the 30th day of September, instead of the same day in November, as heretofore:

Number of convicts now in Prison, Sept. 30, 1870	627
" " " in Prison Nov. 30, 1870	663
Decrease during the year	36
Average daily number during 1870	645.7
" " " " 1871	642.7
Decrease	3
Number in Prison Nov. 30, 1870	663
" received during the year on commitment	206
" recaptured	1
Whole number in Prison during the year	870
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	205
" " by reversal of sentence	2
" pardoned by the Governor	19
" died	13
" escaped	4
	243
Leaving now in Prison	627

Whole number of days spent in Prison		195,38
No. days productive labor on contracts	112,371	
" for State on building wall, etc.	4,606	
" lost by sickness in Hospital	19,502	
" lost one-half day Christmas	226	
" lost by men charged as half-time	4,159	
" lost by being locked in cells for punishment, and lost before being put upon contracts	767	
" lost by lumpers, aged, infirm	3,165	
" lost in Insane Prison	2,281	
" in Dining-room and Halls	7,161	
" in Wash-house and Wood-house	3,914	
" by Hospital helpers, in barn and Agent's house	2,329	
" in Tailor, Barber, and Shoe shops	3,044	
" in Carpenter, Cooper, and Blacksmith shops	1,089	
" in Sundays	27,636	
" in Tobacco shop	1,195	
" in Female Prison	1,936	
		195,381

The number of convicts employed on contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Business.	Price per day.	Full time.	Half time.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Farming tools	$00 50	108	6
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster	Wagons	76	70	3
" " "	Wagons	50	47	3
" " "	Wagons	65	17	..
Henry Gilbert	Furniture	50	82	10
" "	Furniture	71	9	..
Hatch & Claflin	Boots & shoes	87½	42	2
C. Hollingsworth	Cigars	50	57	3
			433	27

Number of Convicts employed on contracts 460
" " " in Dining-room and Kitchen 15
" " " in Halls 11
" " " in Wash-house 6
" " " in Wood-sheds 7
" " " in Soap-house 2
" " " in Tailor shop 6
" " " in Barber shop 3
" " " in Shoe shop 3
Number of Convicts employed in Blacksmith and Carpenter shop 4
Number of Convicts employed as lumpers on contracts ... 9
Number of Convicts employed as helpers in Kitchen, Halls, Insane Asylum, and Hospital 12
Number of Convicts employed about stables, yard, Agent's house, and driving teams 7
Number of Convicts in Hospital 16
" " aged and infirm 6
" " insane 9
" " employed on new wall 51

Total number in Prison 627

The amount due from Contractors for convict labor is		$14,631 94
The amount due from United States for support of U. S. convicts is		776 32
The amount due for property sold, and rent, is		51 59
Total amount due the Prison		$15,459 85
Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1870	$16,221 38	
Cash received from all sources	73,774 04	
Total receipts	$89,995 42	
Total cash expended	87,060 83	
Balance cash on hand		$2,934 59
Amount due the Prison and cash on hand		$18,394 44
Indebtedness of the Prison Sept. 30, 1871		5,114 83
Cash on hand, and am't due over indebtedness		$13,279 61
The amount expended on the new wall at this date, of the Prison earnings, is		14,769 87
Which amount, if it had not been so applied, added to cash on hand and amount due over indebtedness, would make a total of		28,049 48

The earnings of the Prison from Nov. 30, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, ten months, is as follows:

From convict labor	$68,846 84
" support of United States convicts	5,066 99
" rent	43 15
" property sold	2,799 16
" visitors	1,520 50
" team work	478 00
	$78,754 64

Total expenditure from Nov. 30, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871		$87,060 83
Deduct amount paid on new wall		14,769 87
Leaves am't expended for Prison proper		$72,290 96
Amount of inventory of movable property, Nov. 30, 1870	$31,034 53	
Amount of indebtedness Sept. 30, '71	5,114 83	
	$36,149 36	
Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1871	29,655 38	
Amount of indebtedness Nov. 30, '70	3,888 97	
	$33,544 35	
Amount of inventory less this year than last, and excess of indebtedness this year over last		2,605 01
Expenditures this year added to amount of inventory less this year than last, and excess of indebtedness this year over last		$74,895 97
Net income		$3,358 67

Under the act of the Legislature of 1871, granting appropriations for building new wall, the expenditure up to and including this date has been as follows:

For labor	$9,025 15
" stone	7,129 16
" sand	975 00
" lime	443 74
" water-lime	611 85
" team work	192 37
" lumber	443 44
" pay of guards	513 39
" blank book of vouchers	9 50
" expenses of Inspectors and Agent to Waupun, Wis., and Agent to Detroit	82 35
" engineering and plans	41 25

For advertising for material	$29 00
" freight	47 80
" telegraphing	4 66
" powder and fuse	12 85
" water-pipe and fitting	134 57
" barrows and hoes	131 50
" Blossburg coal	10 00
" moving barn	12 00
	$19,849 58

There has been drawn to meet this expenditure from the State Treasury	$5,000 00
From Prison earnings	14,769 87
" appropriation of 1869, balance	78 46
" lime sold	1 25
	$19,849 58

In addition to the above amount of $19,849 58, there has been furnished by the Prison, convict labor amounting to	$3,376 44
Team work amounting to	478 00
Tools and stone amounting to	526 60
Making the total amount expended under the appropriation of 1871	24,230 62
Less amount of inventory of tools and material	652 09
Leaves the amount expended upon new wall at this date	$23,578 53

An inventory of tools and material used in the construction of this wall, and also one of the movable property belonging to the Prison, as taken and extended by yourselves, will be found herewith.

I am well aware that the great questions with a large portion of the people of this State are these: Is the Prison self-supporting? Is it a source of revenue to the State Treasury? There is a very natural and wide-spread

desire to have some system adopted which will give assurance of financial success and relieve them of any tax for the support of criminals. Let my balance sheet be what it may. I do not regard it as the primary object of penal institutions to *make money.* It must not be forgotten that there are higher ends and nobler aims in Prison management than to avoid showing a deficit in dollars and cents or making to the State a gain of them. To be sure it is most undeniably true that the best disciplined, most reformatory, and in every way the most successful Prisons are those which have such systematic industry and such well-directed economy as serve and tend to render them self-sustaining and independent. Such results correspond only with reason and common sense.

Men convicted of crime are sent here to labor, and it is surely but the part of plainest wisdom to direct their labor to some profitable end, and the more strictly and successfully this is done, of course the more exact, the more regular and satisfactory will be the discipline of any such institution. The most hopeful, the most contented, and the most cheerful men we have are our best workers. The effect of labor is always salutary and beneficent. Every man likes to feel that he is working with an intelligent aim; that his labor is productive, and that, though in short, he may be in the degraded position of a convict, he is still a man in will, in ability, and in purpose. The practical results for the time I have been in charge of the Prison show that it has been self-supporting, and I indorse the theory as indisputably correct, and as being the best, whether regard be had to the interest of the State, or to the welfare of the convict. I am conscious of having practiced the closest economy consistent with the humane management of the institution, as well as of having used the utmost diligence and ability in my power to perform the arduous trust committed to my hands. At the time of entering upon my duties in March last, it was an entirely new field of labor for me. I had served one term on the Board of Inspect-

ors several years since, but found that my fine-spun theories of successful prison management were *one* thing, and the actual experiment itself was another.

By an act of the last Legislature, a general increase of the salaries of the officers was made. It was deemed necessary for the security and better discipline of the convicts to add two additional keepers to the force employed when I assumed the management of the Prison. There has been quite a decrease in the number of convicts sentenced by the State courts, and the number of United States convicts has been materially lessened.

The amount received from visitors has been less by nearly one-half than for the years of 1869 and 1870, when the State Fair was held here. Upon two large contracts there has been a decrease in the price paid for labor as compared with former years.

From this it will readily be seen that from the above sources the receipts of the Prison have been curtailed to a large extent, and that, too, by causes over which no control could be exercised on my part; and, for the purpose of comparison, your attention is called to the following statement. Up to this date there are but ten months' receipts, and an estimate is made for the two months to complete a full year for the purpose of comparison with former years:

The net income as shown is		$3,858 67
Add one-fifth for two months		771 75
Total for twelve months		$4,630 42
Salaries and pay of officers and guards, year ending Nov. 30th, 1870, was	$27,001 73	
The same for the ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is	26,210 85	
Add one-fifth for two months	5,242 17	
	$31,453 02	
Increase		4,451 29

Amount received for support of U. S. convicts, year ending Nov. 30, 1870, was	$7,566 51	
The same for the ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is	5,066 99	
Add one-fifth for two months	1,013 39	
	$6,080 38	
Decrease		$1,486 13
Am't received from visitors, year ending Nov. 30th, 1871, was	$3,368 50	
The same for the ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is	1,520 50	
Add one-fifth for two months	304 10	
	$1,824 60	
Decrease		1,543 90
Am't due from convict labor for year ending Nov. 30th, 1870, was	$86,499 78	
The same for ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is	68,846 84	
Add for two months, one-fifth	13,769 37	
	$82,616 21	
Decrease		3,883 57
Showing a total of		$15,995 31

From this it will be seen at a glance that had the salaries remained as previously, and the receipts from the sources enumerated remained the same, the net profits would have shown, as indicated, a total of $15,995.31.

I do not make this showing for or in the way of an apology for the comparatively small amount of net earnings shown, but as due to yourselves, and through you to the higher State officials and the public, in order that they may have tangible

and satisfactory evidence of some of the principal causes that have conspired to reduce the earnings from former years.

While it has been my endeavor to practice a strict economy in every department of the Prison, an abundant supply of wholesome and nutritious food has been provided, varying in kind so far as compatible with a plain and substantial diet; and also in the manner of cooking, which, at the best, with the present facilities, is surrounded with many difficulties, and a great want of economy when compared with the same departments of like institutions using cooking apparatus of a new and improved character. However, with all drawbacks, the course pursued as above stated has been attended with an unparalleled favorable result in the healthy condition of the men, as the Report of the Physician will attest. The tables have been well supplied with vegetables in their season, such as turnips, cabbages, and onions, with condiments of mustard and vinegar. I am fully satisfied that it is for the true interests of the State to see that the convicts, though they be criminals, are provided with everything necessary for their physical comfort and health, and in no other way can any favorable impression be made upon their mental and moral condition.

When I took possession of the Prison in March, I found four hundred cells sadly out of repair,—the floors were loose and badly broken up. These were immediately repaired and renovated with pine floors underlaid with a bed of cement, and the whole institution thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, which process has been continued from day to day throughout the season. Many of the men are employed at flaming forges, and come in at the close of a day's labor in a perspiration, and with their blood heated up they are shut up with no chance for exercise, and the result is, if they are not well fed, well clad, and in a pure, dry cell, pulmonary disease, rheumatism, and other afflictions.

Another important want which is still felt was proper

accommodations for bathing. But little attention had been paid to personal cleanliness, and the men had little or no accommodations except such as they furnished themselves in the shops. Many of them were moping about the yard with a mangy, sickly appearance, relying in vain upon pills, powders, and plasters for relief, when nothing but a little soap, soft water, and a clean shirt were wanted to make them feel like men, and return to their labors again. For this purpose several rude troughs were put up in a part of the old wash-house, and every man in the Prison whose health would admit, has been required to ablute himself once a week throughout the summer.

This requirement, with a good supply of wholesome and palatable food, with close attention to cleanliness and ventilation of the Prison, have had undoubtedly a very strong tendency to prevent disease and promote health among the prisoners; and at the present writing, and for two weeks previous, but one man has been confined to his bed, and he has been there for months, with rheumatism. For this healthy condition of the Prison, the State is largely indebted to Dr. J. E. Smith (Homeopathist), under whose treatment it has been favored with better health than ever before. The Hospital has been under the care of J. H. Howard, who has given much thought and care to the economy of the same, while he has never been unmindful of the sick, and has always made suitable provision for their wants.

The item expended for tobacco in 1870, as will be seen by Prison Report, was $2,200. Six hundred and twenty-four men were drawing rations of it every week when I took charge of the Prison, and it was used by many to an immoderate degree if there is such a thing as a moderate use of it. It was the *legal tender* of the institution. Men confined here can get along without their ale, their whisky, tea, coffee, butter, get along in silence and in darkness without the sweet ministrations of their dearest friends, but tobacco they *must*

have. It embraces remedial, restorative, and reformatory, as well as punitive characteristics, particularly when one happens to get an overdose of such as we manufacture. We would most gladly displace it with a greater supply of books, periodicals, lights, fruit, in fact, with anything but its "big brother" —whisky. On the first of July an order was issued cutting off the supply to all men who should enter the Prison after that date, and to-day less than four hundred and fifty men are drawing tobacco, and upon this theory, when the population of the Prison has once changed, tobacco will, we have reason to hope, have been not only liberated, but forever shut out It may be allowed within the gates of pure and virtuous society, but this misery-stricken metropolis is no place for it

It seems to be a generally recognized fact that convicts, though fallen, were once men, standing upright in God's own image, some of them having minds to improve,—yes, souls to save,—and we have ever felt like doing all in our power to encourage, enlighten, and elevate them. Let no one infer that we would palliate the crimes of men in prison, but while ministers preach to publicans, harlots, drunkards, and dying thieves outside, I would not give up a man the moment he crossed the threshold of a prison as forever lost to his friends, to society, and to the world again. I do not believe he lays off all his humanity when he lays off his citizen's garb. A large proportion of them are young men, more than we ever saw here before, in whom all the tender sensibilities of human nature still exist and are easily touched. Many of them of them are here for their first offense, committed in many cases under the influence of strong drink, and they now think of or allude to their folly but with feelings of chagrin, remorse, and regret. Others are here without parents or friends, and grew up in ignorance and indolence in an atmosphere contaminated with vice, mere waifs, drifting and shifting mercilessly upon a tide of circumstances which chanced to land them here. To always temper justice with

mercy and a proper degree of sympathy in our dealings with these men is the great problem which public opinion has not clearly solved. I am very loath to encourage or practice anything that will have the least tendency to crush out the smallest spark of manhood or self-respect which they may bring with them to the Prison; but I feel like assisting them in every way compatible with the objects and ends of a penal institution. Several years' observation and intercourse with them has led me to believe that they are very much like people outside, subject to the same feelings, influenced by the same motives, and governed by the same principles; and with these views I have endeavored to throw around them every good influence possible, and in addition to their religious privileges and instruction by the Chaplain, I have read to them two or three times each week, allowing them a few minutes' rest right after dinner, essays, correspondence of the press from various parts of the country, all the Farm Ballads of Will Carleton that have appeared in print, besides soliciting for them little treats of music, and short addresses from visitors who frequently happen to honor us with their presence at noon-day. These little things, though trifling in themselves, and costing nothing but time, have become, I think, important elements in our discipline, and are relished with a great deal of pleasure by "the boys." As one remarked, they are like "oases" in the great desert of silence and monotony with which they are enshrouded, and to be appreciated they must be witnessed. I am strongly in favor of allowing well-selected, high-toned periodical magazines for the use of the convicts, and do not see how the perusal of fresh matter and the study of instructive engravings can at all prejudice the discipline of the Prison. Newspapers, full of items of current interest, proceedings of courts, and frequent allusions to criminals still at large, I am of the opinion would be mischievous and pernicious, and would not recommend their introduction.

The first I would freely recommend at the expense of the inmate or his friends, while the latter I would strictly forbid. I hold the prime object of all punishment to be the reformation of the offender, while the protection of society is in most instances but secondary, and with this grand object in view, I believe that kindness and rewards are the first agencies to be employed. If the Agent of the Prison does well, he is proud to have the public appreciate it; if a keeper does well, he likes to have the credit of it; if an ill-tempered, ill-disposed convict controls himself, and is obedient and industrious, he, more than either, is entitled to honors, and to this end we have issued at the end of every month since June, to every man against whom no reports have been made, the following card:

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE PRISON,
Jackson, November 30, 1871.

THIS CERTIFIES, that I have examined the Records of the conduct of ————, and find that during the month of ———— there is no infraction of the rules of discipline against him, and that he is hereby entitled to the favorable consideration of the Agent and Board of Inspectors.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

The success of this little experiment has exceeded my fondest anticipations. Not a man in the Prison but is proud to receive one at the end of each month, and is in great disquiet if by chance he is overlooked. They are preserved with most scrupulous care, or forwarded to their friends in their first letters, as evidence of their good behavior here. One of the most satisfactory experiments made by me is that of allowing convicts to correspond with their immediate friends and relatives once a month instead of once in three months, as under a former rule. They are also allowed to receive letters every week, all subject to official inspection. No privilege given

them is regarded with more gratitude, or observed with more respect. It is seldom that a contraband word passes. On an average, seventy-five letters are written here every Sabbath morning. Many of them are truly beautiful in style and sentiment. With due respect for the Chaplain and all others who from time to time give them brotherly admonition, we are free to say that the best sermons the men get come in these little messages of truth, love, and sincerity from parents, wives, brothers, sisters, and children at home, often containing pictures, a faded flower, or some little momento full of precious remembrances.

The Sunday services, which of necessity are held in the dining-room, are always attended with much apparent interest, and it is seldom that one meets with a more quiet, respectful, or appreciative audience. A very good choir aids in these devotional exercises, assisted by Mrs. B. Winship, wife of a keeper, a very fine player, who presides at the organ, Mrs. W. M. Campbell and Miss Ettie Baker, citizen ladies, sustained by some fine male voices among the convicts.

The Chaplain, I believe, has labored earnestly for the moral and religious welfare of the prisoners, and I have unmistakable evidence that many of them will return to their homes honest men and good citizens. To the resident clergymen of Jackson we are under many obligations for their frequent visits and words of cheering encouragement in our responsible duties.

The anniversary of our National Independence was observed by a suspension of labor at noon, and the men were treated to as good a dinner as I could desire to sit down to myself.

The Rev. L. M. Hunt gave them a stirring and patriotic oration, and the Hon. G. T. Gridley read in inimitable style a humorous poem entitled "Jeremy Train's Drive." The occasion was enlivened by spirited and appropriate band music. The gratitude for this indulgence was unmistakable, and I believe the trifling expense to the State a good investment.

The dining-room, our only place of assemblage for any purpose, is a strange and depressing place, awfully solemn to us at times in the silence that precedes Sabbath worship, when we think of those who compose the audience.

Dingy, bare, and dull in itself, suggesting little else than a spiritless hope that its influences may be more enlivening upon those who people it with prison life. Yet who shall say there is not, as day by day and week after week the Chaplain strives to bring his hearers to repentance and speaks of a spiritual freedom which shall give liberty to the captive soul, subtle workings and strong unspoken agonies of suplication and high resolve within those rugged hearts that shall bear fruit in good time. We look forward to the completion of a new chapel, when these efforts to elevate and reform shall be greatly facilitated. The Female Prison, under charge of Miss F. E. Lane, is running along very smoothly and quietly. Order, neatness, and industry are its characteristics, with ample accommodations for five times the number of inmates it now contains. It has but seven inmates, five of whom are under sentence for life, and must remain here while it continues, unless, by some change in the law they are removed.

It would be a matter of economy and advantage to the State to keep this prison full rather than send all to the House of Correction. The limited number here now have made and repaired all the bedding, besides repairing and making a large quantity of the shirts. The only difference in the expense of maintaining five times our present number would be the difference in food and clothing, as they would require no additional help, lights, fuel, or room, and their additional labor would go far towards it, if it did not make this department quite self-sustaining. If the labor of twenty female convicts is of any advantage to the city of Detroit, it is worth quite as much to the State of Michigan, and she has no good excuse for robbing her own institutions to support those of a municipality. I do not, when the reformation of the offender is any consider-

ation, favor long and extravagant sentences. Every sentence should be such as the particular case for which it is intended demands, without any reference to others, and then let every man stay his full term. Every man who enters prison for a long term always carries two hopes. One is pardon and the other escape.

Four-fifths of all the correspondence with this class of convicts is in relation to a pardon. It is their theme of study by day and by night; robbing them of sleep and appetite, and completely unmanning them in many instances for any kind of labor.

That this man or that one may be released is but a little matter to the great busy, careless world outside, but in here it is quite a different thing, and the whole matter is closely canvassed in his mind by every man in the yard, and more particularly by those who feel they are left behind for a longer time on a far less offense. Upon the subject of improvements I am at a loss what to say first. The whole institution is characterized by a forlorn and dilapidated appearance, as if the State had become insolvent soon after it commenced to build the Prison, and had utterly failed to abide by any original plan whatever, and had left it, years ago, an example of premature decay, and it had thus remained long after the people had ceased to look or hope for any improvement. This is the view we fancy a stranger might take of it. The most superficial examination of the Prison premises discloses this fact, that while it has for a number of consecutive years been managed with genuine thrift and frugality, and correctly reported as not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the State, its interior arrangements, walls, shops, roofs, walks, barns, and fences have been suffering a demolition and decay that will require more than all the net earnings of as many subsequent years to replace and restore. It is difficult for the eye to rest upon anything belonging to the Prison that is in a state of good repair and completeness.

It is a source of regret that circumstances beyond my control have prevented a number of changes and improvements in the yard and about the premises, much needed the present season. Still, I have no reason to be discouraged. I know that much has been done during the short period your Honorable Board have had the care of the Prison. No good reason can be assigned why Michigan, so rich in her resources, so devoted to progress, education, philanthropy, and patriotism, should be behind the example of other States in care and pride for her charitable and correctional institutions. I trust that, as in other matters, time will manifest her liberality and wisdom in this.

The sum of $30,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1871 for building a new wall to enlarge the area of the Prison yard. This wall, which is now nearly completed, commences at the southeast corner of the east wing and extends east 165 feet; thence north 600 feet; thence west in a line with the old north wall 165 feet, making 930 feet of the new structure.

This wall when completed will forever stifle and shut out *one* of two hopes in every convict's breast,—that of escape.

The hope of escape over, it will die within his heart the moment he is inside the wall, and this will be a strong point gained in favor of submission to prison rules and discipline. From forty to sixty convicts have been constantly employed in the construction of the wall, and we have had but three escapes.

It has been my aim in maintaining the discipline of the Prison to inspire the convict with a strong sense of right, and the manly satisfaction of knowing that he has governed himself, rather than be compelled to admit that he had slavishly submitted to others.

If a man is disposed to amend I like to put his case largely into his own hands. I am not so much in love with the best of them but that I can punish severely if the flagrancy of the

offense deserves it and nothing else will quell the tiger-like spirit which some men possess.

Gentlemen, as I told you in the outset, my introduction here, as with any other new man, was an experiment, and the issue, in the minds of many of my best friends, was doubtful, but success has so far attended my efforts, the agitation has ceased, and all is calm inside and out. The system has become a fact,—not fixed and unalterable, but one, we humbly hope, that will grow and ripen into perfection.

The last few weeks of my administration have been not a little embarrassed and inconvenienced by the removal of John W. Hulin as Clerk of the Prison, a position he had held for over six years.

I feel it a gratification to accord much praise to Deputy John R. Martin, for his efficient aid and prompt co-operation in the management of all Prison matters.

To David Lane, Hall-master, I can hardly express the just sense of obligation I am under for the manner in which he ever performs the varied and arduous routine of duty devolving upon him.

To all my subordinates, keepers, and guards, I must make a similar acknowledgment for the punctuality, fidelity, and cheerful devotion that have characterized the performance of all their responsible duties.

To the Press of the State, whose representatives have been pleased to call upon us, let me say that I am not unmindful of the kind and generous notices I have received at their hands, and I have only to add my hope that they have always been merited.

To that benevolent gentleman, Gov. H. P. Baldwin, I desire to return the thanks of every man in the Prison for his frequent personal visits, and the sincere interest he ever takes in the general welfare of the institution.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for your hearty co-operation and friendly counsel, which have so much

aided me in the rugged path of duty, and I assure you it shall be my highest aim to merit your continued approbation in the discharge of my solemn trust.

Appended will be found a report in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison; also the reports of the Chaplain, Matron, and Physician.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1870.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward		$16,221 38
received for convict labor	$3,598 32	
" " convicts' deposits	83	
" " rent	14 43	
" " property sold	245 05	
" from visitors	124 00	
		3,982 63
Total cash received		$20,204 01

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$1,130 00	
pay of guards	2,041 43	
rations	6,172 61	
clothing and bedding	243 17	
building and repairs	147 97	
discharged convicts	88 00	
fugitive convicts	85 30	
convicts' deposits	15 05	
oil, candles, and gas	135 35	
printing	14 45	
forage	38 75	
swine	16 26	
miscellaneous expenses	32 00	
Agent's traveling expenses	3 25	
Total cash expended	$10,163 59	
Balance cash on hand	10,040 42	
		$20,204 01

JANUARY, 1871.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward		$10,040 42
received for convict labor	$2,561 96	
" " convicts' deposits	34 85	
" " property sold	513 53	
" from United States	409 50	
" " visitors	89 50	
		3,609 34
Total cash received		$13,649 76

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$1,947 75	
rations	893 89	
clothing and bedding	20 00	
building and repairs	974 67	
discharged convicts	185 00	
fugitive convicts	1 45	
convicts' deposits	21 40	
oil, candles, and gas	52 43	
hospital	90 04	
forage	71 08	
swine	9 59	
miscellaneous expenses	4 00	
Agent's traveling expenses	16 20	
Total cash expended	$4,287 50	
Balance cash on hand	9,362 26	
		$13,649 76

FEBRUARY, 1871.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward		$9,362 26
received for convict labor	$1,388 18	
" " convicts' deposits	8 62	
" " property sold	355 02	
" from United States	1,475 00	
" " visitors	86 00	
		3,312 82
Total cash received		$12,675 08

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$1,080 30	
rations	3,304 95	
clothing and bedding	501 48	
building and repairs	513 37	
discharged convicts	160 00	
convicts' deposits	41 10	
oil, candles, and gas	107 20	
hospital	70 63	
printing	62 75	
forage	91 79	
fuel	27 88	
stationery	5 00	
tobacco	5 00	
swine	10 59	
miscellaneous expenses	5 00	
Total cash expended	$6,887 04	
Balance cash on hand	5,788 04	
		$12,675 08

MARCH, 1871.

Cash on hand Feb. 28, brought forward		$5,788 04
received for convict labor	$9,358 45	
" " convicts' deposits	9 05	
" " property sold	316 34	
" " rent	12 86	
" from United States	337 67	
" " visitors	138 25	
		10,172 62
Total cash received		$15,960 66

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$1,123 47	
pay of guards	1,999 45	
rations	2,823 60	
clothing and bedding	330 53	
building and repairs	189 83	
discharged convicts	149 00	
convicts' deposits	5 31	
printing	73 10	
tobacco	65 36	
forage	49 24	
oil, candles, and gas	50 97	
swine	3 15	
hospital	255 15	
education	40 85	
fuel	5,091 08	
postage	39 06	
stationery	27 45	
miscellaneous expenses	15 00	
Total cash expended	$12,331 60	
Balance cash on hand	3,629 06	
		$15,960 66

APRIL, 1871.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward		$3,629 06
received for convict labor	$4,843 74	
" " convict deposit	1 45	
" visitors	116 75	
		4,961 94
Total cash received		$8,591 00

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$2,129 32	
rations	3,055 54	
clothing and bedding	437 33	
building and repairs	727 41	
discharged convicts	154 00	
convicts' deposits	21 15	
oil, candles, and gas	31 51	
education	17 50	
printing	20 00	
forage	50 65	
tobacco	3 44	
Total cash expended	$6,647 85	
Balance cash on hand	1,943 15	
		$8,591 00

MAY, 1871.

Cash on hand April 30, brought forward		$1,943 15
received for convict labor	$6,438 79	
" from United States	1,188 33	
" " visitors	119 25	
" for property sold	81 87	
		7,828 24
Total cash received		$9,771 39

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$699 47	
pay of guards	1,990 00	
rations	2,904 87	
clothing and bedding	623 47	
building and repairs	594 16	
discharged convicts	122 00	
fugitive convicts	127 00	
convicts' deposits	9 33	
oil, candles, and gas	57 29	
education	5 00	
hospital	99 13	
printing	9 50	
forage	31 73	
tobacco	195 60	
appropriation	217 64	
Total cash expended	$7,686 19	
Balance cash on hand	2,085 20	
		$9,771 39

JUNE, 1871.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward		$2,085 20
received for convict labor	$9,629 94	
" " convict deposit	3 11	
" " rent	13 15	
" " property sold	365 40	
" from United States	321 33	
" " visitors	215 75	
		10,548 68
Total cash received		$12,633 88

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,079 43	
pay of guards	684 19	
rations	1,835 61	
clothing and bedding	253 64	
building and repairs	877 55	
discharged convicts	102 00	
convicts' deposits	13 49	
education	14 00	
hospital	142 56	
forage	11 38	
printing	32 75	
Agent's traveling expenses	3 00	
miscellaneous expenses	4 25	
appropriations	2,927 20	
Total cash expended	$8,981 05	
Balance cash on hand	3,652 83	
		$12,633 88

JULY, 1871.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward		$3,652 83
received for convict labor	$7,828 10	
" " convicts' deposit	13 05	
" " property sold	368 32	
" from United States	1,196 67	
" " visitors	213 00	
		9,619 14
Total cash received		$13,271 97

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,146 19	
pay of guards	690 90	
rations	1,971 11	
building and repairs	888 74	
clothing and bedding	586 60	
discharged convicts	105 00	
convicts' deposits	13 99	
education	39 60	
library	384 02	
stationery	17 00	
postage	85 30	
forage	64 95	
hospital	23 70	
oil, candles, and gas	65 99	
tabacco	73 22	
miscellaneous expenses	15 00	
appropriations	4,169 57	
Total cash expended	$11,340 88	
Balance cash on hand	1,931 09	
		$13,271 97

AUGUST, 1871.

Cash on hand July 31, brought forward		$1,931 09
received for convict labor	$9,001 05	
" " convicts' deposits	10 03	
" " property sold	25 45	
" from United States	1,000 00	
" " visitors	212 50	
		10,249 03
Total cash received		$12,180 12

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,108 44	
pay of guards	600 00	
rations	2,425 55	
clothing and bedding	339 85	
building and repairs	377 22	
discharged convicts	131 00	
fugitive convicts	13 75	
convicts' deposits	20 83	
education	5 00	
forage	11 19	
hospital	201 30	
tobacco	160 78	
printing	33 00	
stationery	12 00	
miscellaneous expenses	2 00	
appropriations	4,848 68	
Total cash expended	$11,290 59	
Balance cash on hand	889 53	
		$12,180 12

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Cash on hand August 31, brought forward		$889 53
received for Hulin embezzlement	$390 00	
" " convicts' deposits	44 06	
" " convicts' labor	8,540 57	
" " property sold	50 66	
" " rent	13 14	
" from United States	245 67	
" " visitors	205 50	
		9,489 60
Total cash received		$10,379 13

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,174 81	
pay of guards	685 70	
discharged convicts	67 00	
fugitive convicts	30 25	
rations	961 96	
clothing and bedding	621 77	
forage	74 31	
education	30 50	
printing	5 00	
convicts' deposits	6 74	
hospital	10 00	
oil, candles, and gas	53 10	
building and repairs	116 62	
appropriations	2,606 78	
Total cash expended	$7,444 54	
Balance cash on hand	2,934 59	
		$10,379 13

RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1870		$16,221 38
Cash received for convict labor	$63,189 10	
" " " convicts' deposits	125 05	
" " " rent	53 58	
" " " property sold	2,321 64	
" " from United States	6,174 17	
" " " visitors	1,520 50	
" " " Hulin embezzlement	390 00	
		73,774 04
Total cash received during the ten months ending September 30, 1871		$89,995 42

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$11,461 81	
pay of guards	14,749 04	
rations	26,349 69	
clothing and bedding	3,957 84	
building and repairs	5,407 54	
discharged convicts	1,263 00	
fugitive convicts	227 50	
convicts' deposits	168 39	
education	152 45	
printing	280 80	
stationery	61 45	
hospital	892 51	
forage	495 07	
fuel	5,118 96	
oil, candles, and gas	553 84	
tobacco	503 40	
swine	39 59	
miscellaneous expenses	77 25	
Agent's traveling expenses	22 45	
postage	124 36	
library	384 02	
appropriations	14,769 87	
Total cash expended during the ten months ending September 30, 1871	$87,060 83	
Balance cash on hand	2,934 59	
		$89,995 42

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year.

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average No.	Number Received.
1846	119	120.0	40
1847	122	120.0	40
1848	119	124.5	83
1849	128	117.0	81
1850	110	119.5	50
1851	131	141.0	94
1852	176	186.5	67
1853	209	216.0	71
1854	205	219.1	108
1855	246	278.3	141
1856	304	316.5	186
1857	349	373.9	170
1858	411	443.6	195
1859	473	484.8	212
1860	535	597.5	273
1861	621	578.6	140
1862	531	459.6	110
1863	410	358.2	104
1864	333	319.15	103
1865	292	230.2	161
1866	315	412.2	305
1867	502	531.1	254
1868	582	609.7	256
1869	622	625.3	250
1870	644	645.7	304
1871	663	642.7	207
1872	627	Sept. 30, '71	

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, for each week and day in the year.

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,818 85	$28 50	$ 45⅛	$ 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,585 55	23 17	44⅛	06.3
1849	2,558 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47⅛	06.8
1852	4,685 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65⅛	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76⅛	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¼	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82⅛	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05¼	75	10.7
1859	17,190 80	35 44	68	09.9
1860	18,383 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.4
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73⅛	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 78	64 84⅛	1 22¾	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18⅛	1 42⅛	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27⅛	18.1
1868	42,499 06	*58 68¾	*1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,826 38	59 09.3	1 14.8	16.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0

*The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as $6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; $3,500 being "property sold," $2,000 paid on last year's account, and $1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 96
1849	16,447 68	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 17	6,808 87
1853	20,444 72	97 85	4,597 85
1854	25,220 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 58
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,288 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 86
1861	48,288 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,489 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866	91,855 64	221 73	14,568 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 23
1871	81,653 89	127 05	5,407 54

IV.

ch of the fiscal ing September 30, 1871.

861.	1862.		1870.	1871.
799 39	$15,320 88	5 47	$4,012 30	$11,461 81
867 61	5,050 04	3 25	22,989 43	14,749 04
620 11	15,071 91	6 38	30,486 70	26,349 69
456 62	5,439 27	4 78	6,429 28	5,407 54
418 61	4,881 92	5 23	12,663 38	3,957 84
911 95	2,814 86	5 02	5,805 26	5,118 96
68 50	325 23	6 05	1,054 10	892 51
920 61	1,552 41	1 24	693 53	553 84
385 36	620 11	9 80	2,016 46	503 40
252 99	262 16	3 27	970 65	495 07
107 48	282 96	7 11	455 00	384 02
946 40	992 00	7 00	1,231 00	1,263 00
181 60	367 67	4 17	294 43	168 39
- - ----	----------	4 30	566 32	257 75
24 40	41 26	2 25	54 60	22 45
1 00	----------	3 30	140 91	61 45
14 03	224 79	4 83	753 75	39 59
385 77	64 17	----	----------	----------
53 50	83 56	6 19	103 03	124 36
73 60	102 25	4 70	86 06	250 55
1 24	----------	----	----------	----------
- - ----	----------	2 16	125 55	152 45
14 34	367 09	0 29	304 55	77 25
- - ----	----------	----	----------	----------
- ----	----------	----	----------	----------
39 66	$54,064 38	9 79	$91,236 29	$72,290 96

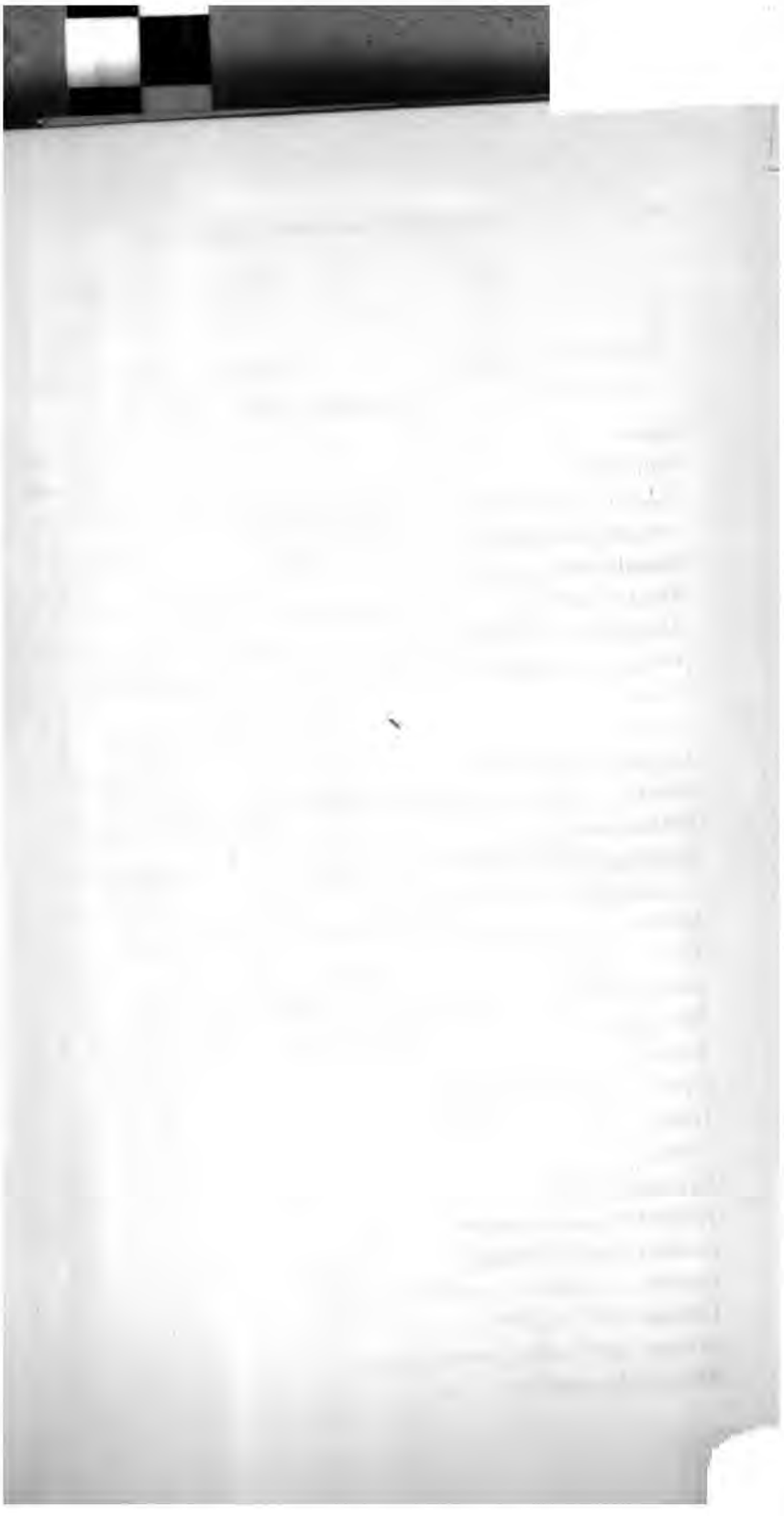


TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.

Arson	3
Adultery	3
Assault with attempt to commit murder	4
Assault with attempt to commit rape	1
Assault with intent to rob	2
Assault with intent to rob and steal	2
Abduction of a female under 16 years of age	1
Attempt to break and enter with intent to commit larceny	1
Bigamy	5
Burglary	25
Burglary and larceny	2
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	10
Embezzlement	2
Enticing a female child under the age of 15 years, for the purpose of prostitution	1
Entering shop in night time with intent to commit larceny	1
Embezzling letters	1
Entering dwelling with intent to commit rape	1
Entering with intent to commit larceny	1
Forgery	9
Falsely personating another	1
Incest	1
Larceny	45
Larceny, grand	16
Larceny from the person	5
Larceny from dwellings, stores, and shops	12
Larceny and receiving stolen property	1
Larceny and burglary	1
Larceny and burning stolen goods	1
Maliciously maiming	1

Maiming and disfiguring	1
Manslaughter	4
Murder	3
Murder, second degree	1
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses	3
Obstructing railroad	5
Passing and uttering U. S. counterfeit notes and fractional currency, and having in possession	5
Polygamy	1
Rape	6
Receiving stolen property	2
Robbery	6
Robbery, highway	1
Resisting an officer	2
Seduction and debauchery	1
Seduction	1
Stealing letters from the mail	1
Stealing the mail and cutting open U. S. mail bag	1
Uttering and publishing a false and counterfeit note	1
Uttering a forged note	2
Total	206

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.

Six months	11
Nine months	2
One year	34
One year and three months	2
One year and five months	1
One year and six months	16
Two years	32
Two years and six months	9
Three years	29
Three years and six months	5
Four years	13
Four years and nine months	1
Five years	23
Six years	4
Seven years	7
Eight years	1
Ten years	6
Fifteen years	5
Twenty years	1
Life	1
Life, solitary	3
Total	206

First conviction	184
Second conviction	19
Third conviction	3
Total	206

TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871, Life Convicts not included.

1839,	average	number	of years	3.5
1840,	"	"	"	3.8
1841,	"	"	"	3.0
1842,	"	"	"	2.3
1843,	"	"	"	3.7
1844,	"	"	"	4.0
1845,	"	"	"	4.2
1846,	"	"	"	3.7
1847,	"	"	"	3.6
1848,	"	"	"	3.2
1849,	"	"	"	4.0
1850,	"	"	"	3.9
1851,	"	"	"	4.3
1852,	"	"	"	4.6
1853,	"	"	"	3.6
1854,	"	"	"	4.0
1855,	"	"	"	3.1
1856,	"	"	"	4.2
1857,	"	"	"	4.3
1858,	"	"	"	4.1
1859,	"	"	"	3.2
1860,	"	"	"	3.1
1861,	"	"	"	3.1
1862,	"	"	"	2.9
1863,	"	"	"	2.2
1864,	"	"	"	3.3
1865,	"	"	"	3.0
1866,	"	"	"	3.2

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.

Six months	11
Nine months	2
One year	34
One year and three months	2
One year and five months	1
One year and six months	16
Two years	32
Two years and six months	9
Three years	29
Three years and six months	5
Four years	13
Four years and nine months	1
Five years	23
Six years	4
Seven years	7
Eight years	1
Ten years	6
Fifteen years	5
Twenty years	1
Life	1
Life, solitary	3
Total	206

First conviction	184
Second conviction	19
Third conviction	3
Total	206

TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871, Life Convicts not included.

1839,	average	number	of years	3.5
1840,	"	"	"	3.8
1841,	"	"	"	3.0
1842,	"	"	"	2.3
1843,	"	"	"	3.7
1844,	"	"	"	4.0
1845,	"	"	"	4.2
1846,	"	"	"	3.7
1847,	"	"	"	3.6
1848,	"	"	"	3.2
1849,	"	"	"	4.0
1850,	"	"	"	3.9
1851,	"	"	"	4.3
1852,	"	"	"	4.6
1853,	"	"	"	3.6
1854,	"	"	"	4.0
1855,	"	"	"	3.1
1856,	"	"	"	4.2
1857,	"	"	"	4.3
1858,	"	"	"	4.1
1859,	"	"	"	3.2
1860,	"	"	"	3.1
1861,	"	"	"	3.1
1862,	"	"	"	2.9
1863,	"	"	"	2.2
1864,	"	"	"	3.3
1865,	"	"	"	3.0
1866,	"	"	"	3.2

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1841,	"	"	"	3.0
1842,	"	"	"	2.3
1843,	"	"	"	3.7
1844,	"	"	"	4.0
1845,	"	"	"	4.2
1846,	"	"	"	3.7
1847,	"	"	"	3.6
1848,	"	"	"	3.2
1849,	"	"	"	4.0
1850,	"	"	"	3.9
1851,	"	"	"	4.3
1852,	"	"	"	4.6
1853,	"	"	"	3.6
1854,	"	"	"	4.0
1855,	"	"	"	3.1
1856,	"	"	"	4.2
1857,	"	"	"	4.3
1858,	"	"	"	4.1
1859,	"	"	"	3.2
1860,	"	"	"	3.1
1861,	"	"	"	3.1
1862,	"	"	"	2.9
1863,	"	"	"	2.2
1864,	"	"	"	3.3
1865,	"	"	"	3.0
1866,	"	"	"	3.2

1867,	average	number	of	years 3.2
1868,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1869,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1870,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1871,	"	"	"	..... 3.3

TABLE showing the Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the 10 months ending Sept. 30, 1871, and the number from each.

Allegan	5
Barry	4
Bay	4
Berrien	5
Branch	6
Calhoun	9
Clinton	3
Eaton	1
Genesee	4
Hillsdale	3
Houghton	2
Ingham	4
Ionia	3
Jackson	1
Kalamazoo	9
Kent	18
Lapeer	5
Leelanaw	1
Lenawee	7
Macomb	4
Manistee	1
Marquette	4
Midland	4
Monroe	1
Muskegon	2
Oakland	8
Ottawa	5
Recorder's Court, Detroit	37
Saginaw	11

Shiawassee	1
St. Clair	7
St. Joseph	4
Sanilac	1
United States Court, Eastern District	7
" " " Western District	1
Van Buren	8
Washtenaw	2
Wayne	4
Total	206

TABLE showing the ages of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.

16 years	1
17 "	6
18 "	7
19 "	13
20 "	9
21 "	16
22 "	14
23 "	9
24 "	12
25 "	10
26 "	9
27 "	14
28 "	11
29 "	5
30 "	8
31 "	6
32 "	7
33 "	4
35 "	3
36 "	5
37 "	2
38 "	4
40 "	4
41 "	2
42 "	1
43 "	3
44 "	4
45 "	1
46 "	4
50 "	3

53 years	4
54 "	1
55 "	1
56 "	1
59 "	1
60 "	1
Total	206

Average age ..... 28.5 years.

TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.

Atlantic Ocean	1
Bavaria	1
Canada	24
Connecticut	1
Chili	1
Denmark	1
Delaware	1
England	14
France	2
Germany	7
Hanover	1
Holland	3
Illinois	4
Indiana	3
Ireland	12
Kentucky	3
Luxemburg	1
Louisiana	1
Maine	3
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	32
New Brunswick	1
North Carolina	2
New Jersey	1
New York	50
Ohio	20
Pennsylvania	6
Prussia	4
Rhode Island	1

Scotland	3
Tennessee	1
Virginia	1
Wisconsin	2
Wirtemburg	1
Total	206

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	8	.....	6	.....	.....
1840	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841	52	18	11	.....	.....	.....
1842	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843	57	25	7	8	1	.....
1844	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847	48	24	14	2	3	.....
1848	38	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851	38	41	9	1	3	.....
1852	67	39	9	1	3	2
1853	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854	108	49	9	1	8	.....
1855	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857	170	68	24	3	18	2
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862	110	139	30	4	8	.....
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1
1864	105	108	36	2	5	.....
1865	161	104	12	12	10	.....
1866	305	105	6	2	5	.....
1867	254	161	2	9	2	.....

TABLE—CONTINUED.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1868	256	196	3	6	11	.....
1869	250	195	9	11	10	3
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1
1871	207	205	19	4	15	2
Total	4,208	2,711	585	118	198	19

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Wm. Henry Anderson.	21	Wayne.....	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay.....	39	Oakland.....	1848	Died, 1868.
John Winters.....	47	Calhoun.....	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh.....	31	Wayne.....	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington.....	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1850.
Mary Eno.....	23	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau.....	19	Wayne.....	1851	
William Eastman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	
Gabriel Lapham.....	35	Wayne.....	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock.....	33	Ingham.....	1853	
John M. Reynolds.....	26	Van Buren...	1853	
Amos White.....	60	St. Joseph...	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement...	34	Allegan.....	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster.....	44	Macomb.....	1854	
David Foster.....	36	Oakland.....	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer.....	22	Oakland.....	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon.....	53	Shiawassee...	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum.....	44	Kalamazoo....	1855	
James E. Cromwell....	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin.....	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton.....	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes.....	29	Wayne.....	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young.....	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers.....	21	Ottawa.....	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter.....	30	Wayne.....	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1858.
Joseph Ducatt.....	23	Sanilac.....	1858	
John Dillon.....	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller.....	18	Washtenaw..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt.....	31	Newaygo	1859	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	28	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit.	1869	
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	
Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit.	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
George Vanderpool....	29	Manistee.....	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello.....	30	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Edward Hoag.....	54	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Thos. Kidd.....	19	Sanilac.....	1871	
Rufus McOmber.....	44	Berrien.....	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
William McLaughlin....	48	Berrien.....	1871	

Inventory of the movable property and material at the Prison belonging to the State, Sept. 30, 1871.

AGENT'S AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

1 desk each, $2, $10	$12 00
1 table each, $3, $10	13 00
1 table and book-case	10 00
2 revolving office chairs	10 00
2 cane-seat office chairs	6 00
1 stand and pitcher	1 00
1 stove and pipe each, $4, $13	17 00
1 safe (worthless)	
1 map each, State, county, U. S., city	13 00
1 Webster's Dictionary	3 00
2 glass inkstands	3 50
1 gold pen	3 00
½ ream bill paper	3 00
1 letter-press	5 00
1 P. O. scale; 1 eyelet set	2 00
1 pair paper shears	3 00
3 spittoons	1 50
Carpet and matting	25 00
2 paper-baskets	1 50
1 chest	5 00
1 stove, pipe, and drum, in front hall	40 00

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

1 carpet	5 00
1 lounge	20 00
3 cane-seat chairs, tilt back	18 00
5 cane-seat chairs	15 00
2 tables	7 00
1 mirror	6 00

4 pictures	$6 00
1 map	1 50
3 window curtains	10 00
1 stove and pipe	25 00

AGENT'S HOUSE.

1 parlor carpet, 60 yards,	50 00
1 " " 85 "	188 00
1 stair " 11 "	9 50
2 " "	10 00
1 dining-room carpet, 36 yards	20 00
1 bed-room carpet (old)	5 00
1 " " 43 yards	65 00
1 " " (old)	3 00
1 oil-cloth " hall	50 00
1 " " " (old)	5 00
3 window curtains	6 00
1 cupboard	2 00
1 book-case	12 00
1 sideboard	75 00
1 couch	20 00
1 ottoman	5 00
1 hall rack	35 00
1 quartette stand	2 00
4 dinner chairs, $5	20 00
1 gent's chair	30 00
2 chairs, $10	20 00
2 parlor chairs	28 00
1 walnut rocker	10 00
1 cane rocker	10 00
6 dinner chairs	7 50
1 hat rack	5 00
1 wardrobe	15 00
1 bureau (old)	5 00
1 ice-box	25 00

1 refrigerator (worthless)	
1 milk-safe	$7 00
1 wash-stand	1 00
2 kitchen tables	4 00
1 cook-stove, pipe, and furniture	65 00
5 parlor stoves and pipe	58 00

RECEPTION ROOM.

6 chairs	12 00
3 settees, $17 50	52 50
2 tables	8 00
1 table	3 50
1 mirror	12 00
4 pictures	23 00
1 hanging lamp	1 50
1 stove, drum, and pipe	45 00
13 muskets, $8	104 00
2 Springfield rifles	30 00
1 Colt's revolving rifle	40 00
2 Spencer rifles	40 00
4 Spencer carbines	80 00
3 Colt's revolvers, 8 in.	30 00
2 Colt's revolvers	14 00
1 Cooper revolver	8 00
1 Smith & Wesson revolver	10 00
lot ammunition	10 00
1 bell and fixtures	20 00

ARMORY.

40 suits old clothes, $5	200 00
5 lamp hangers, 40c	2 00
3 empty barrels, $1 50	4 50
6 gal. whisky, $1	6 00
27 lbs. small cable chain, 10c	2 70
lot old iron	3 00
75 lbs. stocking yarn, $1 20	90 00

LIBRARY.

1 stove and pipe	$4 00
1 table	12 00
1 book-case	10 00
1 chair and cushion	4 00
1 distributing desk, on wheels	1 00
1 small trunk for Sunday School	5 00
1 small trunk for writing	3 00
1 mucilege bottle and brushes	50
2 sets stencil plates, $1, $3	4 00
1 book of account with convicts	1 00
1 catalogue book	1 00
400 vols. books, new, $2	800 00
550 vols. books, old, 50c	275 00
648 bibles, new and old, 25c	162 00
lot spellers, arithmetics, and Saunder's Readers, Nos. 2, 3, 4	75 00
75 slates	7 00
2 doz. glass inkstands, $3	6 00
3 doz. copy books, $1 80	5 40
3 doz. pen-holders, 50c	1 50
3 doz. pencils, 50c	1 50
1 box steel pens	1 00

TAILOR SHOP.

605 yds. striped satinett, 88c	532 40
21 yds. cambric, 8½c	1 79
11½ yds. striped shirting, 14c	1 61
4 yds. sheeting, 12½c	50
7 yds. grey cassimere, 82½c	5 77
19 yds. coat lining, 18c	3 42
37 yds. canvas, 16c	6 00
22½ yds. crash, 13½c	3 07
120 yds. duck, 70c	84 00

63 pairs pants, new, $3 20	$201 60
37 pairs pants, not made, $2 20	81 40
35 vests, not made, 66c	23 10
26 vests, new, $1 15	29 90
38 coats, new, $3 20	121 60
23 striped shirts, not made, 42c	9 66
1 coat, unfinished	3 30
14 pairs pants, old, $1 50	21 00
11 vests, old, 55c	6 05
16 coats, old, $1 50	24 00
36 cloth caps, new, 25c	9 00
24 pairs socks, 35c	8 40
11 gross coat buttons, 25c	2 75
17⅔ gross agate shirt buttons, 8c	1 40
6 pairs suspenders, 15c	90
3 pairs suspenders, 15c	45
55 papers needles, 6¼c	3 44
1 lb. linen thread	1 75
4 lbs. " 87½c	3 50
14 doz. spool cotton, 80c	11 20
3 tailor's geese	4 00
1 pair cutting shears	5 00
5 pairs shears, 40c	2 00
1 Singer sewing machine and fixtures	75 00
1 pkg. twine	38
3 doz. lamp-wicks	31
10 doz. pocket combs	2 50
1 clothes line	2 25
1 clothes basket	50
1 pail	25
1 cupboard and tables	4 00
5 stools, 37½c	1 88
1 old stove and pipe	1 00
50 lbs. cotton batting, 18c	9 00
1 Lamb's knitting machine	50 00

BARBER SHOP.

17 razors, 40c	$6 80
6 razors, 25c	1 50
5 pair shears, 40c	2 00
4 hones, $1	4 00
5 lather brushes and boxes, 25c	1 25
4 mugs, 10c	40
1 case and table	2 00
1 barber chair and stool	15 00
4 barber chairs and stools	15 00
lot combs and brushes	1 50
1 mirror	1 75
4 com. chairs	1 75
1 stool	50
1 lamp	1 00
24 towels, 15c	3 60
8 aprons, 20c	1 60
5 hair cloths, 12½c	63
4 table spreads, 12½c	50
4 sheets, 50c	2 00
pails and spitoons	1 00
shovel and tongs	50
sink and wood-box	1 00
1 stove, pipe and boiler	5 00

HOSPITAL.

30 bed-spreads, $1	30 00
32 quilts, new, $3	96 00
11 quilts, old. $1 12½	12 38
4 double blankets, old, $2 25	9 00
3 double blankets, new, $3	9 00
5 single blankets, old, $1 12½	5 62
10 hair pillows, 37½c	3 75
30 feather pillows, 75c	15 00
16 bed-ticks, new, 75c	12 00

2 bed-ticks, old, 50c	$1 00
57 sheets, 40c	22 80
3 sheets, old, 25c	75
12 iron bedsteads, $4	48 00
4 cot bedsteads, $3 50	14 00
1 heavy frame for bed	1 50
1 hickory straw tick	60
6 long towels, 25c	1 50
1 short towel	13
19 hickory shirts, 50c	9 50
9 wool shirts, $1 10	9 90
16 undershirts, 25c	4 00
4 stand covers, 10c	40
2 pairs pants, $2 75	5 50
1 pair drawers	50
1 pair socks	35
1 apron	25
1 vest	1 15
1 frame for broken leg	15 00
12 walnut stands, 75c	9 00
2 pine stands	1 50
4 cane-seat chairs, $2 50	10 00
2 cane-seat rockers, $3	6 00
12 arm chairs, 50c	6 00
1 office chair and cushion	6 00
6 benches, $1	6 00
1 clock	2 00
2 lamps and fixtures, $1	2 00
25 spitoons, 20c	5 00
1 wood-box	1 00
3 tables and 12 stools	12 00
1 small table	75
1 large cupboard	5 00
1 thermometer	50
3 paintings, $1	3 00

1 melodeon, $20	$20 00
1 brush broom	15
1 stove, pipe, and drum	40 00
1 cooking stove and furniture	30 00
1 copper tea boiler	4 00
1 case drawers	8 00
14 quart mugs, 25c	3 50
3 slates, 20c	60
1 slate-case	1 00
1 3 gal. oil-can	50
1 1 gal. oil-can	25
2 2 gal. crocks, 25c	50
1 3 gal. jug	38
3 1 gal. jugs, 12½c	37
1 ½ gal. jug	13
3 1 gal. glass bottles, 25c	75
3 ½ gal. glass bottles, 20c	60
2 glass jars, 25c	50
3 lamp chimneys, 15c	45
4 ½ gal. jugs, 12½c	50
1 2 gal. demijohn	1 00
2 2 gal. crocks, 25c	50
2 3 gal. crocks, 37½c	75
2 1 gal. crocks, 12½c	25
1 2 gal. covered jar	25
3 tubs	1 25
3 brooms, 10c	30
1 wash-board, old	20
1 dust-pan	10
6 water buckets, 50c	3 00
3 cell buckets, 30c	90
5 keelers, 20c	1 00
1 keeler	25
2 small handle baskets, 25c	50
2 bread-boxes, 50c	1 00

2 new zinc cans, $1	$2 00
2 doz. dinner plates, $1	2 00
1 dox. tea plates	1 00
1 doz. teacups and saucers, new	1 25
⅓ doz. teacups and saucers, old, 75c	25
2 saucers	10
5-12 doz. cup plates, 50c	21
½ doz. quart bowls	50
¼ doz. pint bowls	20
2 doz. pt. tin basins, 60c	1 20
7-12 doz. qrt. tin basins, 75c	44
10-12 doz. tin soup plates, 60c	50
2¼ doz. tin plates, 60c	1 35
1 10-12 doz. iron tablespoons, 35c	64
¼ doz. iron teaspoons, 20c	05
1 8-12 doz. knives and forks, old, 25c	42
8-12 doz. knives and forks, new, $1 25	84
2 butcher knives, 20c	40
1 flushing fork	25
1 cake turner	10
1 cake tin	10
4 6 qrt. tin pans, old, 10c	40
1 molasses can	07
1 covered coffee can, tin	25
1 covered dish	1 25
4 glasses, 12½c	50
2 salt dishes, 10c	20
2 pepper boxes, 10c	20
2 vinegar bottles, 10c	20
1 mustard bottle	15
4 white covered jars, 10c	40
2 tin pails, covered, 10c	20
6 tin pails, 25c	1 50
1 tin pail, covered	35
1 tin pail	63

1 sugar box	$0 25
25 lbs. mustard, 25c	6 25
35 lbs. tea, 42c	14 70
1 med. case	15 00
1 med. case	10 00
1 hospital register	20 00
1 nasal douche	1 00
1 large scales	5 00
1 small scales	3 00
medicines, surgeon's utensils, etc.	150 00

HALL OFFICE.

1 book-case and desk, $2, $5	7 00
1 office stool	2 00
1 table	2 50
1 slate	50
1 key-stand	1 00
8 arm-chairs, wood, $1 75	14 00
1 measuring standard	1 00
12 spittoons, 20c	2 40
4 axe-helves, 25c	1 00
14 lamps, 50c	7 00
3 lamp burners, 30c	90
1 stove, pipe, and drum	40 00
9 wool hats, 75c	6 75
34 lbs. saleratus, 8c	2 72
49 lbs. soap, 6c	2 94
5 lbs. putty, 8c	40
4 lbs. tin solder, 40c	1 60
1 quart mach. oil	1 00
9 papers 10 oz. tacks	50
1 varnish brush	1 00
14 doz. knives and forks, 50c	7 00
3½ doz. stove polish, 75c	2 63
16 doz. 5 in. files, 8⅓c	1 33

8 doz. 6 in. files, 10⅓c	$0 83
5 doz. 3 in. files, 7c	35
3 doz. 9 in. files, 40c	1 20
4 pairs handcuffs, $4	16 00
1 tape line	4 00
2 tackle blocks, with 300 feet rope	35 00
300 feet rubber hose and attachments, 22c	66 00

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

53 doz. bowls, $1 12½	59 63
9 doz. bowls, $1	9 00
47 doz. plates, 80c	37 60
47 doz. knives and forks, 25c	11 75
47 doz. spoons, 35c	16 45
50 doz. stools, $4 50	225 00
59½ doz. qrt. tin cups, $1 20	71 40
8 doz. pt. tin cups, 75c	6 00
6 doz. tin plates, old, 25c	1 50
85 salt dishes, 5c	4 25
16 tin cans, 75c	12 00
100 sheet-iron bread pans, 20c	20 00
33 lamps and fixtures, $1	33 00
1 stove, pipe, and drum	40 00
1 clock	10 00
1 blackboard	4 00
5 agr'l. stoves and cauldrons, 120 gals. each	135 00
1 " " " 60 "	10 00
4 tables, $1	4 00
1 large flour bin	20 00
1 sink	10 00
20 pails, 20c	4 00
1 kneading trough	25 00
1 sausage machine	6 00
1 hash machine	60 00
3 cupboards	11 00

15 bread boxes, 60c	$9 00
4 coffee tubs, $2	8 00
1 large tin strainer	75
2 peels, $1 50	3 00
1 bread rack	1 50
1 ash kettle	3 00
6 wash tubs, 50c	3 00
2 flour sieves, $1 50	3 00
1 flour scoop	50
bread knives and scrapers	2 00
2 rolling-pins, 25c.	50
2 fire-shovels and pokers	1 00
1 doz. brooms in use	1 20
8 old packing barrels, 50c.	4 00
14 bbls. of flour, $7 50	105 00
5 lbs. pepper, 28c.	1 40
5 " spice, 18c.	90
20 " cream tartar, 25c.	5 00
91 " mustard, 25c.	22 75
45 " rice, 8½c.	3 83
700 lbs. hominy, 4½c.	31 50

CELLAR.

707 gals. molasses, 29c.	205 03
400 " vinegar, 12½c.	50 00
64 bbls. salt, $1 70	108 80
1,309 lbs. sugar, 11¾c.	153 80
40 lbs. c. sugar, 13½c.	5 40
770 lbs. lard, 10c	77 00
40 " hops. 35c.	14 00
500 " soap-grease, 3c.	15 00
400 " tallow, 7½c.	30 00
475 " trout. 3½c.	16 63
1 bbl. pickles	5 00
15 mols. casks, $1 50	22 50
3 " hhds., $2	6 00

35 bus. potatoes, $1	$35 00
1,033 lbs. lard, 8c.	82 64
24 bus. beans, $1 50	36 00
103 bus. onions, 87½c.	90 13
60 gals. syrup, 60c.	36 00

MEAT-HOUSE AND SOLITARY.

52 bbls. pork, clear, $15 50	806 00
4 bbls. corned beef, $12 50	50 00
1 meat saw	2 50
2 cleavers	6 00
1 bench	2 00
2 meat blocks, $5	10 00
1 Fairbanks' scales	50 00
189 empty pork barrels, $1	189 00
40 " flour " 10c.	4 00
90 " salt " 10c.	9 00
47 " half " pine, 50c.	23 50
178 " hard soap boxes, 6c.	10 68
67 " navy tobacco boxes, 67c.	44 89
7 clothes baskets, 50c.	3 50
4 5-6 doz. brooms, $2	9 83
1 1-6 " " $3 50	3 80
2 doz. lamp chimneys, $1 25	2 50
1 meat tub	8 00
27 lbs. licorice, 25c.	6 75
120 lbs. tobacco, 28c.	33 60
215 lbs. leaf, 20c.	43 00
2 oil cans, $1	2 00

SHOE SHOP.

320 lbs. sole leather, 35c.	112 18
167 lbs. belting, 11c.	18 37
lot old shoes	25 00
145 pairs new shoes, $2	290 00
60 pairs uppers, 75c.	45 00

2 pairs boots (worn), $2 50	$5 00
2 sets shoemaker's tools, $9	18 00
5 shoe benches, 75c.	3 75
1 set new lasts	4 00
lot old lasts	6 00
½ lb. shoe thread, $1 20	60
6 lbs. shoe nails, 12½c.	75
3 bush. pegs, $2 25	6 75
591 lbs. upper leather, 58c.	342 78
1 stove and pipe, old	75

PAINT SHOP.

2 gals. oil, $1 10	2 20
1 gal. turpentine	80
70 lbs. white lead, 11c.	7 70
10 " China yellow, 10c.	1 00
2 qts. mixed paint, 25c.	50
1 " Jap. Dryer	38
1 " varnish in can	50
1 can drop black	40
1 strainer	50
Lot paint brushes	3 00
1 vise, old	2 00
6 stools, 37½c.	2 25
1 work-bench and joiner tools	6 00

WASH-HOUSE.

4 cauldrons, $2 (old)	8 00
8 wash-troughs, $6	48 00
3 pumps, $4	12 00
lot wash-tubs and pails	6 00
1 hoe	40
1 shovel, $1	1 00
4 wheelbarrows, $2	8 00
7 bbls. soap, $3 20	22 40
600 lbs. soap-grease, 3c	18 00

1 stove and pipe	$10 00
7 wood-saws and bucks in wood-house	8 00
4 axes, 75c., in wood-house	3 00

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1 bellows, old	5 00
1 anvil, old	1 25
1 anvil	8 00
62 lbs. vise, 20c.	12 40
1 jack-screw	5 00
1 screw plate and dies	7 00
1 candle iron, $1 50 and $2 50	4 00
1 wrench	1 00
lot blacksmith's tools	20 00
1 stove and pipe	1 00
¼ ton coal, $11	2 75
1 small grindstone	1 00
35 cold-chisels, 20 lbs. @ 45c.	9 00
2 stone-hammers, $1	2 00
1 stone-axe	2 50
3 bush hammers	10 00
1 stone pick-axe	1 00
1 stone-hammer	50
1 square	75
5 iron crowbars	10 00
1 ps. iron sewer pipe	3 00
1 shovel	75
1 rake	25
1 hose and reel	150 00
5 lbs. cast steel, 25c.	1 25
18 lbs. bar iron, 4½c.	81
20 " sheet-iron, 5c.	1 00
800 " old iron, 1c.	8 00
10 " hoop iron, 8c.	80
50 " No. 8 wire, 8c.	4 00

1,387 lbs. bar iron, 3¾c.	$52 01
lot old cooper tools	6 00

JOINER SHOP.

1 stove and pipe	1 00
lot joiner tools, old	20 00
1 bread-chest	5 00
1 box glass	3 50
1 " "	1 13
1 four-fold rule	50
1 rip-saw	2 25
1 cross-cut saw	2 00
1 back saw	2 00
1¼ lbs. stone	75
1 ⅝ gouge and hilt	40
1 ½ inch gouge and hilt	35
1 ⅜ gouge and hilt	30
1 duck's bill	50
1 1-inch socket firmer	55
1 ½-inch " "	50
1 ⅜-inch " "	40
1 1¼-inch " "	75
3 gimlet bits	40
1 oiler	25
2 try-squares, 30c.	60
1 claw-hammer, each, 50c. and $1 25	1 75
1 monkey-wrench	75
1 chisel	25
1 set planes, old	3 00
lot old joiner tools	6 00
1 old stove in lime-house	2 00
1 padlock	75
1 steel square	1 75

EAST WING.

2 stoves in south hall, $35	$70 00
2 corrugated stoves in north hall, $80	160 00
4 wood racks, $3	12 00
7 spittoons, 20c	1 40
2 shovels, 25c.	50
4 pokers, 50c.	2 00
8 brooms, 12½c.	1 00
4 tables, 62½c.	2 50
9 benches, $1	9 00
1 case	1 00

WEST WING.

1 stove in south hall	65 00
1 " " "	40 00
2 corrugated stoves in north hall, $80	160 00
4 wood racks, $3	12 00
2 shovels, 50c.	1 00
3 pokers, 25c.	75
1 ash-pail	4 00
3 tables	2 50
6 spittoons, 20c.	1 20
2 step-ladders, $1	2 00
2 pails, 20c.	40
1 clock	5 00
1 thermometer	1 00
1 pair trucks each, $15, $20	35 00
4 water barrels, $2	8 00

IN CELLS AND LAUNDRY.

1,210 woolen blankets, $1	1,210 00
519 quilts, some worn, $2	1,038 00
214 " new, $3	642 00
1,182 striped shirts, new and old, 50c.	591 00
822 flannel " some worn, $1 10	904 20
80 undershirts, 25c.	20 00

643 bed-ticks, filled, 75c.	$482 25
55 mattresses, $1 10	60 50
146 pillow-slips, 10c.	14 60
648 pillow-ticks, 10c.	64 80
1,358 sheets, 35c.	475 30
945 towels, 5c.	47 55
569 bed cots, old, $2	1,138 00
82 " " new, $3	246 00
648 brooms in cells, 10c.	64 80
648 cell buckets, 30c.	194 40
565 stone mugs, 25c.	141 25
648 stools in cells, 25c.	162 00
1,242 pairs sock, 35c.	434 70
619 suits clothes on men, $5 25	3,249 75
1 stove in laundry	40 00
4 baskets, 50c.	2 00
shovel, brooms, benches, stools, step-ladder, slates in laundry	10 00
500 keelers in shops, 10c.	50 00

FEMALE PRISON.

157 new sheets, 65c.	102 05
35 pillow-slips, 10c.	3 50
75 crash towels, new, 8c.	6 00
16 towels, 12½c.	2 00
16 white shirts, new, 50c.	8 00
200 pair suspenders, 5c.	10 00
58 yards sheeting, 12½c.	7 25
38 yards sheeting, 14c.	5 32
37 yards bleached sheeting, 12½c.	4 63
31 rolls batting, 18c.	5 58
1 corrugated stove and pipe	5 00
1 "Diamond" stove and pipe	14 00
1 stove and pipe	6 00
1 box stove	3 00

3 cook-stoves and furniture	$25 00
8 sets bed and bedding, $15.50	124 00
20 suits clothing, $9	180 00
8 lamps	5 00
1 chamber set	45 00
1 bureau	16 00
2 bureaus, 3 drawers, $6	12 00
1 bureau wash-stand	4 00
1 center table	10 00
1 small table	4 00
1 toilet stand	1 00
1 lounge	8 00
3 cane-seat chairs, $1.50	4 50
1 cane-seat chair	1 50
2 cane-seat rockers, $2.50	5 00
1 ewer and basin	1 25
1 mattress and bedding	20 00
1 pair pillows	5 00
4 bed-spreads, $1	4 00
1 mirror	7 00
1 clock	2 00
4 window curtains, $1.25	5 00
26 yards carpet, 50c.	13 00
43 " " $1.25	53 75
5 " crash covering, 9c.	45
15 " matting, 80c.	12 00
oil-cloth	1 00
6 pair shears, 25c.	1 50
2 " " 50c.	1 00
85 2-12 doz. thread, 80c.	68 13
1 7-12 doz. machine needles, $1	1 59
10 earthen mugs, 25c.	2 50
1 extension table	8 00
1 table	6 00
3 tables, $1	300

1 table, $2	$2 00
5 table-cloths, 65c.	3 25
1 table-cloth	65
3 half table-cloths	1 00
3 towels, 50c.	1 50
1 window curtain	1 25
1 cupboard	5 00
1 cupboard and crockery	8 00
1 clothes-horse	2 00
60 lbs. sad irons, 7c.	4 20
2 dish pans, $1	2 00
1 sprinkler	75
4 barrels, 75c.	3 00
1 water barrel	2 00
3 pails, 30c.	90
1 clothes-wringer	6 00
5 wash-tubs	3 00
1 wash-board	25
keelers	50
3 whitewash brushes	75
lot clothes-line	2 50
3 lamps	2 00
20 lbs. lard, 10c.	2 00
75 " tallow, 7½c.	5 63

INSANE PRISON.

2 stoves, drums, and pipe, $40	80 00
1 cook-stove and furniture	8 00
shovel and poker	50
1 ash pail	4 00
1 thermometer	50
13 bed-cots, $2	26 00
20 quilts, $2	40 00
3 ticks, filled, 75c.	2 25
27 sheets, 35c.	9 45

6 wool shirts, old, $1.10	$6 60
4 pairs pants, old, $1.50	6 00
2 vests, old, 55c.	1 10
3 coats, old, $1.50	4 50
1 clothes-rack	1 00
12 cell buckets, 30c.	3 60
5 pails, 20c.	1 00
1 axe	75
1 buck-saw	75
1 wash-tub	50
1 wash-board	25
3 new brooms, 25c.	75
1 dish pan	50
1 keeler, 38c.	38
6 " 25c.	1 50
1 cupboard	4 00
1 basket	50
23 towels, 5c.	1 15
3 lamps and fixtures, $1	3 00
1 clock	2 00
2 water cans, 37½c.	75
10 spittoons, 20c.	2 00
1½ doz. tin cups, $1.50	2 25
19 tin soup plates, 6¼c.	1 19
1½ doz. knives and forks	15
1 " spoons	35
1 hoe	50
2 pumps, $4	8 00
1 derrick	50 00
20 lbs. boiler rivets, 5c	1 00
lot old iron	10 00
½ bbl. pork, $15 50	7 75
1 bbl. salt	1 70
1½ bushel beans, $1 50	2 25
lot squashes	2 00

11 Windsor chairs, 50c	$5 50
6 cane-seat chairs	10 00
1 center table	15 00
1 stand	3 00
1 mirror	9 00
1 lounge	25 00
22 yds. carpet	25 00
1 oil-cloth	50
matting	5 00
16 w. curtains	10 00

IN GUARD-HOUSES.

6 stoves, $1	6 00
4 brooms, 15c	60
3 qrt. basins, 10c	30
5 keelers, 20c	1 00
4 baskets, 30c	1 20
5 mugs, 25c	1 25
2 ropes and hooks, 25c	50
2 chairs, 75c	1 50
1 wool blanket	1 00

BARNS AND YARD.

1 horse cart	10 00
2 double wagons, $25, $85	110 00
1 buggy	125 00
1 pair bob-sleighs	25 00
2 cutters, $10, $15	25 00
1 single harness, old	10 00
1 double harness	25 00
1 cart harness	20 00
2 buffalo robes, $5, $25	30 00
1 lap robe	2 00
1 string bells	1 00
2 halters, $1	2 00

2 halters, 25c	$0 50
1 curry-comb and rubber	1 50
1 brush	1 25
1 horse	125 00
1 span mules	600 00
1 span mules and harness	465 00
4 forks, 55c	2 20
2 shovels, 50c	1 00
1 hoe	50
1 swill-dipper	50
8 pails, old, 10c	80
1 hand-saw	1 00
1 claw-hammer	25
1 wheelbarrow	2 00
1 hand-rake	50
1 R. R. lantern	6 00
1 cultivator	2 00
1 lawn mower	22 00
1½ tons hay, $12	18 00
1 pump at barn	4 00
1 pump at Clerk's house	4 00
24,987 lbs. bran, ¾c	187 40
1,500 lbs. sewer pipe, old, 4 pcs. 5 in., 2 pcs. 7 in.	15 00
770 cords wood, $4	3,080 00
190 feet cut stone, 50c	95 00
1 white cow	35 00
1 light red cow	35 00
1 deep red "	50 00
15 brood sows, $11	165 00
33 hogs, 7,200 lbs., @ 4c	288 00
55 pigs, $3	165 00
12 empty coal-oil barrels, $1 50	18 00
126 gals. coal oil, 26c	32 76
	$29,655 38

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }

John Morris, Agent, and E. P. Hastings, Clerk *pro tem.*, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing inventory (in the enumeration) is true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*
E. P. HASTINGS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 12th day of December 1871.

D. D. SPAULDING,
Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mich.

Inventory of tools and material used in building wall under appropriation of 1871, on hand Sept. 30, 1871.

1 hoisting machine	$65 00
1 derrick and rope	30 00
lumber for scaffolding, etc.	301 99
600 feet rubber hose, 22c.	132 00
8 pails, 20c.	1 60
2 barrels, $1	2 00
11 mortar hoes, 25c.	2 75
25 shovels, 70c.	17 50
2 sand sieves	2 00
3 sand screens	12 00
19 wheelbarrows, $2	38 00
17 stone barrows, $1 75	29 75
6 hods, 50c.	3 00
3 iron crowbars	6 00
2 picks	4 00
1 scraper	2 00
1 plow	2 50
	$652 09

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the rules setting forth my duties, I now present you my annual report. And in doing this, I shall not attempt to interest you with any lengthy, fine-spun theories upon the best and surest method of success for the reformation of criminals, as I am certain such an effort on my part would neither interest you or prove of any benefit to those for whose welfare I am appointed to labor.

I shall therefore present you with a few facts which I consider of more consequence than theories, and leave the matter of speculation in theories to other hands, who may find more time to devote to such purposes than I can. During the year now ending, I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to prosecute the work assigned me, and I feel a consciousness that whatever failures I have made, as to securing results, I have labored with an eye single to the welfare of those over whom I have been placed as a spiritual guide, and for whose welfare so few are found that manifest any interest, except to insist upon their being kept secure, and made to pay a good profit by the sweat of their brows, to the State, on all the money expended for their protection and support. If I could, through this report, reach the ear of every intelligent citizen of our commonwealth, I would try, for once, to put words into it that would reach their hearts, and make them to feel that there is something more to be considered in this matter of shutting men and women in prison, than the mere confine-

ment of their bodies for a term of years. But as what I shall say will be seen by only the few, and those as well and perhaps better posted than myself on all matters pertaining to prison discipline and criminal reformation, therefore it would seem a useless task for me to attempt the presentation of all the thoughts that crowd my brain, upon this important question of what can be done to the best possible advantage to secure the ends of justice, and the reformation of those whose criminal career demands that they should be shut up in prison for a time.

Our Sabbath School, for imparting instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been kept up during the year, and about two hours each Sabbath morning has been devoted to this work, and many a poor boy has gained a good start on the road to a good practical business education; and it is really wonderful to see the advancement some of them have made when you take into consideration the limited time we have to impart instruction to them.

One poor Irish boy by the name of Doudall, who could not make a letter with a pen when he came to prison, learned so rapidly that after a practice of less than six months he wrote a letter to his mother in Dublin, and it was in a plain, readable hand, and after he had finished it he begged the privilege of directing it with his own hand, and it really seemed to me that the poor fellow was as happy over it as he would have been had he been crowned Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Our religious services are held, as usual, in the dining-hall, which still answers the place of our chapel *that is to be*, when we get it. These services begin at 10 o'clock A. M., and they are so conducted as to render them as interesting and profitable as we can possibly make them, and from the marked attention and apparent interest manifested by the men, we are inclined to the opinion they are well appreciated, and I am sure must be of great benefit to those for whom they are provided.

We have taken special pains to provide good soul-stirring and soul-cheering music; and our highly esteemed Agent, Mr. Morris, has, from the first of his connection with the Prison, given his support to these services by his presence with us, and by taking part in the exercises as a member of the choir, and the presentation, from Sabbath to Sabbath, either some appropriate thoughts of his own, or selections from others which he has deemed appropriate and well-timed; and I feel very grateful to him for the support he has afforded me in my feeble efforts to make our Sabbath services both interesting and profitable.

Our respected deputy, Mr. Martin, has been at his post every Sabbath, when at home, and has rendered efficient aid in maintaining good order throughout, for which he is deserving and has my hearty thanks, and so do the keepers, whose duty it is to be present at these services, to *watch* while the Chaplain prays. They are each entitled to credit for their fidelity, and the moral support their presence and attention have afforded your humble servant in these important and yet delightful services of the Sabbath day. They have my hearty thanks, and I pray that God will bless them.

Shortly after Mr. Morris entered upon his duties as Agent, I suggested a plan by which the female convicts, together with the Matron, could attend our morning service, which met his approval, and the experiment was tried; and proved so satisfactory that the plan has been continued, and will be as long as it works as well as it has thus far.

Our library has been supplied with an addition of 336 new volumes of books, of various sizes, at a cost of $380.26. These, added to the purchases of the last year, put our library in better condition than it has been before at any time of my connection with the Prison. Still, such is the rapidity with which our books go to pieces in the hands of so many men, that it seems next to impossible to keep it in as good condition as seems necessary to meet the demand for good reading. But

we are doing the very best we can with the means at our command. Our supply of bibles for the Prison, in number, is equal to the demand, but many of them are becoming so badly worn and mutilated that a new supply of from 75 to 100 will be needed the coming year.

In my last report I told you that a book had been purchased and placed in the hands of our Hall-master, for the purpose of gathering some interesting items in the history of each convict entering upon a term of service in our State Prison. From the time this book was procured, on July 2d, 1870, the record required has been as fully made as it was possible to obtain the desired information from the lips of the parties interested, by Mr. David Lane, our faithful and efficient Hall-keeper; and from this record I have been enabled to gather the items found in the following table, which of course includes only those who have been received since the date referred to, the whole number received being 367:

Number of Convicts born in each State and Country.

Canada	47
England	19
Scotland	9
Germany	7
Ireland	23
France	2
Prussia	4
Austria	1
Holland	5
Bavaria	2
Denmark	1
South America	1
New Brunswick	1
Sweden	1
Louisiana	1

Delaware	1
New Jersey	1
Tennessee	1
North Carolina	2
Maine	4
Kentucky	6
Indiana	5
Connecticut	3
Vermont	5
District of Columbia	2
Virginia	3
Marylnd	1
Wisconsin	3
Rhode Island	2
Missouri	2
Massachusetts	9
Illinois	6
Michigan	49
Pennsylvania	14
Ohio	31
New York	93
Number who have had an academic or college education	2
" " can both read and write	286
" " " only read	27
" " " neither read nor write	43
" whose parents are both dead	80
" " father only is dead	76
" " mother only is dead	54
" who report themselves temperate	192
" " " " intemperate	155

Balance were non-committal. I should be glad to be able to furnish a similar table as regards all the rest who are now confined, or have been during the year, but the same difficulty I found in the way of such a report one year ago, I still encounter

in the present case, and therefore will not attempt the task, and trust you will excuse me from making the effort, hoping that, by the system we have adopted, the time will soon come when this portion of the history of each convict confined within our Prison can be fully known; and such inference drawn from such statement of facts as may be made serviceable to the State in some form.

I should also state that we have purchased 18 singing books, at a cost of $13.50, and 12 note books, at a cost of $15.00, which comes from the library fund, making the sum total of $408.76 paid for books during the fiscal year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness to me, and hope to prove myself worthy of your confidence, and never give you occasion to regret your action in appointing me to this responsible position. In reviewing my past year's labor, I can see much that I ought to have done, that I have failed to perform, but learning wisdom from the past, I am resolved to try to do better in the future, and if my life is spared for the year to come, I will try to do more for the reformation and salvation of these unfortunate ones than I have ever done before. Respectfully submitted.

R. C. CRAWFORD,

Chaplain State Prison.

MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following Report for the year ending September 30, 1871:

Number of convicts in this department Nov. 30, 1870		8
Number received during the year		0
Whole number in Prison		8
Pardoned	0	
Escaped	0	
Leaving in Prison September 30, 1871		8
Number of days spent in Prison (except Sundays)		1,936
" " labor	1,881½	
" " sick	54½	
		1,936

There have been made in this department:

56 white shirts.
831 sheets.
1,316 towels.
474 striped shirts.
358 flannel shirts.
375 pairs suspenders.
131 pillow-ticks.
207 bed-ticks.
220 quilts.
1,109 pieces mended.

F. E. LANE, *Matron.*

FEMALE PRISON, October 1, 1871.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison of Michigan:

The report of the Medical Department of the State Prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, is respectfully submitted.

The hospital was placed under my charge on the 22d day of May last. Since that time no severe epidemic has visited us. Bilious intermittents and remittents have prevailed quite extensively during the entire season. Dysentery threatened us severely at one time, several new cases being reported in hospital every successive day for several days, but the epidemic soon passed without the loss of any one. Diarrheas have been prevalent most of the time,—rheumatism, all the time; and these, with a few cases of pneumonia, catarrhs, coughs, colds, etc., with venereal diseases in all forms, grades, and stages, make up the list.

The records show that there have been twelve deaths since the first day of January of this year, eight of which were from pulmonary consumption, viz.: James St. Clair, January 3d; John Dowining, January 12th; Elias Jackson, March 1st; Wm. Bracebridge, June 4th; Frank Mooney, June 8th; Wm. Earl, June 11th; Wm. H. Lewis, July 15th, and Patsey Harrington, August 1st. Of these, five were in the last stages of the disease when the hospital came under my care, and three died prior to that time. Of the four remaining deaths, one was from appoplexy, J. R. Webster, June 16th; one from general debility, J. M. Reynolds, July 25th; one from encephalitis, Simon Polmontier, September 18th, and one died in the asylum, Joseph Ronger, June 18th, disease not known.

The variety of food furnished for the inmates has been as extensive as could be consistent with prison surroundings, embracing the usual supplies, to which have been added fresh vegetables and fruit, in every respect wholesome, abundant, and well prepared; and no luxury consistent with the medication and general good of the sick in hospital, has been denied.

Allow me to call your attention to the matter of the more general use of flannel underclothing for the men during the cold season. And especially would I urge the necessity of such clothing for those suffering from pulmonary diseases, catarrh, and rheumatism. I urge it not only as a matter of comfort to the men, and a prophylactic measure against these diseases, but as a matter of economy to the State. Such men, instead of spending so much of their time in hospital, would be able to spend it to better advantage, and with less discontent, in the work shops. I regard this as one of the most potent measures which can be adopted to lessen the frightful list "died of consumption."

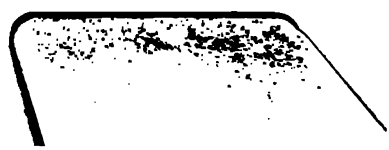
I assure you that I have had the cheerful co-operation of the officers of the Prison in the discharge of my duties, in furnishing supplies for the hospital, and in disposing of the men in the shops according to their physical abilities.

Very truly yours,

J. E. SMITH,

Prison Physician.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, October 2, 1871.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

HON. W. S. WILCOX, PRESIDENT, - - ADRIAN.
HON. L. W. LOVELL, - - - - - - KALAMAZOO.
HON. JOHN R. STEWART, - GRAND RAPIDS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN MORRIS, - - - - - - AGENT.
JOHN R. MARTIN, - - - - DEPUTY KEEPER.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, - - - - CLERK.
REV. R. C. CRAWFORD, - - - - CHAPLAIN.
J. B. TUTTLE, - - - - - - PHYSICIAN.
MISS. F. E. LANE, - - - - - MATRON.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR:—The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, in accordance with custom, and the provisions and requirements of law, have the honor herewith to submit their annual report, together with the report of the Agent, the Chaplain, the Matron, and the Physician, which contain a very ample and definite statement of the condition of the Prison, with many suggestions which seem to us of practical value and importance. It affords us great pleasure to state that the affairs of the Prison, generally, are in a prosperous and good condition.

During the period of your administration of our State government, for the first time in its history, the Prison has not drawn upon the State Treasury for a single dollar to meet its current expenses or to pay for ordinary repairs; but within these four years it has earned more than thirty thousand dollars, over and above all such expenses.

Of this sum, twenty-four thousand dollars has been paid towards the construction of the new wall, which is now completed in an excellent and substantial manner, and encloses the Prison-yard with such a barrier as to make escape, by scaling the wall, quite out of the question. The balance of these surplus earnings, we regret to say, was plundered and stolen from the Prison by its former clerk, John W. Hulin, who had been for a long time connected with the institution

in this position, but whose peculations and frauds were not discovered until about one year ago. He plead guilty to the charge against him, and is now serving a term in the Prison. A suit has been commenced against his bondsmen to recover five thousand dollars, the full amount of their liability on his bond, and we have reason to believe that the result will reimburse the Prison to the extent of the said five thousand dollars, for the large losses suffered by his criminal acts, which amount in all to nearly eighteen thousand dollars.

The Prison should never be a bill of expense to the State. With six hundred vigorous, healthy men, some of them skilled workmen, and nearly all able to earn, outside of the Prison, from two to three dollars a day, there can be no good reason given why they should not more than pay their way by their industry, while in Prison. We are quite sure that any good business man would soon find a way to make their labor, if placed at his disposal, realize a round profit, and we believe that with proper management the Prison may continue to more than pay its own way, and, when some important and needed repairs have been made, prove a source of income, and contribute annually to the support of the State government.

The condition of the grounds and buildings is such that, for some time to come, all surplus earnings should be exclusively applied to repairs and improvements, of which they stand greatly in need. There are a number of small, temporary buildings, used for storing tools and similar purposes, within the yard, which are not very prepossessing in appearance, and ought to be removed and a respectable building erected for such purposes.

The barns and sheds are old and dilapidated, and some of them just ready to tumble down. They are very unsightly, and a disgrace to the premises. The grounds, both inside and outside of the Prison walls, should be laid out, leveled, and graded.

The uninviting appearance of the grounds and the surround-

ings, we are aware is discreditable to the Prison, but we have not been able to give them such a remodeling as is desirable, on account of the disorder necessarily incident to the enlargement of the Prison inclosure and the re-construction of the walls. Besides, we have had no money for this purpose, as nearly all the earnings, beyond expenses, have gone toward the construction of the wall. Now that this matter of pressing necessity is completed, all the profits of the Prison should be faithfully applied to the purpose we have mentioned, and to the construction of a new and better barn.

The discipline of the Prison has been greatly modified and improved within the past year.

Kind, but decided and firm treatment has been employed as the principal means of control, and we think with decided success. Infractions of the rules have been less frequent, and there has been a gratifying decrease of the necessity for severe punishment. Good order has been maintained and punishment seldom required. No class of men appreciate kindness and human treatment more than convicts do. Shut out from the world and deprived of the ordinary privileges of life, they carefully note and remember every little kindness, and we believe are more easily and better governed thereby, than by the use of harsher means. We have seen discharged convicts, about to go from the Prison, recount the little kindnesses that had been extended to them, and with tears of gratitude in their eyes thank the officers for the interest they had manifested in their welfare. We have made it a point, as far as possible, to ascertain what we could with respect to the conduct of such as have gone out from the Prison, and we are happy to be able to state that the great majority have so conducted themselves as to give the assurance that they will in the future lead better lives. Only a very few have returned to their former practices.

We desire to call attention to the necessity for additional cells in the building appropriated to the confinement of the

insane, and of the need of some better and more humane system for the treatment of these lunatic criminals. There are several prisoners that ought to be speedily removed to the insane department, as their malady is of such a character as to make it unsafe for them to mingle with the other prisoners, and to confine them constantly in the small cells of the prison would be an act of inhumanity from which we must shrink. A tier of cells might be constructed in the same building, on the top of the present tier, with a balcony or platform for a passage way. This would give the required additional cell room without great expense.

There is no provision whatever for the treatment of these insane prisoners, and we submit, as a matter of humanity, whether they should be thus shut up without any of the means of healing.

Insanity is said to be a disease of the brain affecting the mind, susceptible of relief like any ill of the body. This being the case, it seems to us that to leave men thus without any provision for proper treatment, is akin to leaving the sick in the hospital without physician, medicine or nurses.

We think the suggestion of the Agent on this subject should be thoughtfully considered.

We trust that the law in regard to the letting of contracts may be changed in conformity to the suggestion of the Agent. We approve of the proposed change, and hope it may receive the early attention of the Legislature. We are satisfied that the labor of the prisoners ought to bring better prices.

The average rate now paid for convict labor is fifty-seven cents a day, and this while the common laborer in the streets receives two dollars a day.

The citizen laborer works no longer each day than the convict, and certainly does not produce more than twice as much. We are willing that the contractors should make liberal profits, but our observation has satisfied us that it is not well for men to become too suddenly rich.

We respectfully ask the aid of the Legislature to secure for the Prison work better pay.

Our experience in connection with the Prison has satisfied us that it would far better subserve the best interests of the convicts, generally, who are sentenced for a limited term of years, if the term of sentence could be so made as to expire at some period other than during the winter months.

It is a season of the year when it is quite difficult for men to readily procure work, and especially so for convicts, who bear with them the odium of having been in the State Prison.

Released at this unfavorable season of the year, without means or work, they are quite sure to be tempted to go back to their old haunts and resume their evil practices. If there is a period in a convict's life when he needs to be kept especially from evil influences, and encouraged to industry, it is when he leaves the Prison.

Some consideration on this subject by judges and officers, whose duty it is to sentence convicts to the Prison, might in a great measure remedy this difficulty.

In April last the Board appointed James Donough superintendent of the improvements then being made, and since nearly or quite completed. He has finished the work on the wall, and the economy and good judgment that he has displayed, during the time it has been in his charge, gives us great confidence in his capability to perform such work for the best interests of the State.

The entire wall, enclosing the Prison yard and buildings, is now completed in a solid and permanent manner; and we hope will last so long as we shall have any need for a Prison. The entire expense of constructing the wall, including the towers, gateway, and coping, is forty-four thousand dollars. To meet this expense twenty thousand dollars has been drawn from the State Treasury, out of the appropriation of eighty thousand dollars, made by the Legislature of 1869–71, for the construction of said wall and other improvements to the Prison. The

remainder of said appropriation remains in the State Treasury to the credit of the Prison. The other improvements contemplated and provided for in the passage of said appropriation, although much needed, have not been made.

The lowest bids that we could obtain from responsible parties to do the work, were so largely in excess of the estimates of cost made by the architects, partly, we presume, in consequence of the large advance in the price of iron, that we found the appropriation would be entirely inadequate to cover the expense, and, with your advice and approval, we reluctantly determined to take no further steps toward completing the improvements until the whole subject could be submitted to the Legislature for such action with respect to an increased appropriation, as that body might deem proper.

In order to complete the improvements in accordance with the plans and specifications already made and adopted, it will require an additional appropriation of the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

There is not another Prison in America but has a chapel in which convicts may gather on the Sabbath day for moral and religious instruction and the worship of Almighty God. We hold that religious influences are among the most potent for the reclamation of fallen men. How long shall we deprive those thus shut up of the full benefit of privileges of this kind? Shall the convict rise up in the great day to say of us, "I was sick and in Prison, and ye visited me not?"

We have no suitable hospital accommodation, the room used for that purpose being poorly adapted for the comfort and care of the sick.

Our means for cooking are antiquated and quite worn out.

We heat the entire premises by stoves, and the cost of our fuel annually reaches the enormous sum of six thousand dollars, indicating most clearly that we need a radical change in the heating and cooking apparatus of the Prison.

We have thus briefly stated the most pressing needs and

wants of the Prison. In view of these considerations we trust the additional appropriation, so requsite to put the Prison in a condition to successfully accomplish the object of its creation, may be speedily provided by the Legislature.

To the Agent, we take occasion to return our sincere thanks for his active efforts and cordial co-operation in all measures for the good of the Prison and the welfare of its inmates.

And to your Excellency, we feel that the Prison, and all connected with it, are under a deep debt of obligation for the interest you have taken in all that pertained to its management; for your careful oversight; your wise and prudent counsel, and your valuable aid in the suggestion of such measures as have advanced the Prison to its present prosperous condition, as well as for your pains-taking, kind consideration, and good judgment in the discharge of the delicate duty so intimately connected with the interests of the Prison, the exercise of the pardoning power.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
JOHN R. STEWART,
Inspectors.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICH., September 30, 1872.

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my Second Annual Report of the affairs of the Michigan State Prison, with customary tables for the year ending September 30, 1872. In doing so, it may be proper to remark that the policy pursued for the year past has been identical with that adopted from the beginning of my administration, and upon which I commented at length in my last report.

Although the establishment has not contributed much to the repletion of the State purse, it has sustained itself handsomely, humanely, and efficiently. Nothing worth saving has been allowed to deteriorate or run down, but on the contrary, the general condition of the premises has been greatly improved, while our inmates have been well warmed, well fed, well clothed, and kept scrupulously clean, with plenty of "hard labor," plenty of rest, and an occasional meal of intellectual food.

Number of convicts in Prison Sept. 30, 1871	627
" " " " " Sept. 30, 1872	589
Number less than at commencement of year	38
Average daily number during 1871	642.7
" " " " 1872	619.6
Decrease	23.1

Number in Prison Sept. 30, 1871		627
" received during the year on commitment		222
Whole number in Prison during the year		849
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	230	
" " " reversal " "	02	
" pardoned by the Governor	15	
" died (including two suicides)	07	
" escaped	06	
		260
Leaving now in Prison		589
Whole number of days spent in Prison		227,001
No. days productive labor on contracts	133,243	
" " for State on building wall, etc.	2,997	
" " lost by sickness in hospital	18,661	
" " lost by men charged as half-time	4,975	
" " lost by being locked in cells for punishment, and lost before being put on contracts	632	
No. days lost by lumpers, aged, infirm	4,911	
" " in Insane Prison	4,100	
" " in dining-room, kitchen, and halls	8,753	
" " in wash-house and wood-house	5,580	
" " by hospital helpers in barn and Agent's house	2,430	
" " in tailor, barber, and shoe shops	3,723	
" " in knitting and darning stockings	590	
" " in carpenter, cooper, blacksmith, and paint shops	1,673	
No. days in Sundays	32,218	
" " in tobacco shop	542	
" " in Female Prison	1,973	
		227,001

The number of convicts employed on contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	BUSINESS.	PRICE PER DAY.	FULL TIME.	HALF TIME.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Farming tools	$0 50	102	8
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster	Wagons	76	80	2
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster	Wagons	50	28	2
Henry Gilbert & Sons	Furniture	50	70	5
Henry Gilbert & Sons	Furniture	71	19	4
C. Hollingsworth	Cigars	50	60	1
Hatch & Claflin	Boots and shoes	57½	80	5
			413	27

Highest price paid for convict labor ..... 76c.
Lowest " " " " " ..... 50c.
Average " " " " " ..... 57c.
Number of convicts employed on contracts 440
" " " in dining-room and kitchen 15
" " " halls 11
" " " wash-house 7
" " " wood-sheds 10
" " " soap-house 2
" " " tailor-shop 6
" " " barber-shop 3
" " " shoe-shop 3
Number of convicts employed in blacksmith and cooper-shop 2
Number of convicts employed in carpenter-shop 2
" " " paint-shop 1
" " " tobacco-shop 1
" " " as lumpers on contracts 9
Number of convicts employed as helpers in kitchen, halls, Insane Asylum, and Hospital 12
Number of convicts employed about stables, yards, Agent's house, and driving teams 10

Number of convicts in hospital	16
" " aged and infirm	4
" " insane	13
" " employed on new wall	14
" " " knitting socks	8
Total number in Prison	589

The amount due from contractors for convict-labor is	$15,085 41
The amount due from United States for support of U. S. convicts is	1,299 30
The amount due from property sold is	91 81
	$16,476 52
Indebtedness of the Prison, Sept. 30, 1872	2,556 47
Leaves the amount due the Prison over indebtedness	$13,920 05
The amount expended on the new wall during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, of the Prison earnings, is	2,712 90
Which amount, if it had not been so applied, would leave a balance of cash on hand, and amount due over indebtedness, of	16,632 95
Balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1871	$2,934 59
Cash overdrawn from bank	1,167 76
Cash received from all other sources	87,855 12
Total cash receipts	$91,957 47
Total cash expended	91,957 47

The earnings of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, are as follows:

From convict labor		$78,446 59
" support of United States convicts		6,023 99
" rent		123 57
" property sold		2,441 41
" visitors		1,983 25
" team work		377 20
		$89,396 01
Total expenditure for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872		$91,957 57
Deduct amount paid on new wall	$2,712 90	
Deduct amount paid for tools used on new wall, but charged to building and repairs	122 10	
		2,835 00
Leaves amount expended for Prison proper		$89,122 57
Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1872	$28,546 73	
Am't of indebtedness Sept. 30, 1871	5,114 83	
	$33,661 56	
Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1871	$29,655 38	
Am't of indebtedness Sept. 30, 1872	2,556 47	
	$32,211 85	
Amount of inventory less this year than last, and decrease of indebtedness this year from last		$1,449 71
Adding the difference in inventory, and deducting the decrease of indebtedness this year from last, leaves the amount expended during the year for current expenses		87,672 76
Net income		$1,723 25

Under the act of the Legislature of 1871, granting appropriations for building new wall, the expenditure during the year has been as follows:

For labor	$6,555 90
stone	4,302 03
sand	484 00
lime	808 99
water-lime	194 24
team work	377 20
lumber	426 65
pay of guards	931 67
Superintendent	792 00
cement	71 91
brimstone	15 48
gates, and freight on same	874 71
hardware	752 73
Holly water-works	248 98
stone-boat, and stone-boat plank	15 00
plates for gate-house	15 00
hoisting machine	59 85
palm-leaf hats	7 50
printing	58 77
advertising for proposals	207 93
expense to Joliet for stone	8 60
expense for plans	2 55
expense of drawings	1 75
expense of patterns	2 50
plumbing and materials	8 98
	$17,224 91

There has been drawn to meet this expenditure, from the State Treas.	$14,000 00	
From Prison earnings	2,712 90	
From stone sold	4 00	
		16,716 90
Leaving a balance due workmen, unpaid, of		$508 01

In addition to the above amount of $17,224 91, there has been furnished by the Prison convict labor amounting to	$2,344 68
Team work amounting to	377 20
Tools amounting to	122 10
Stone amounting to	106 50
Making the total amount expended this year	20,175 39
Amount previously expended (see Report, 1871),	24,230 62
Making the total amount expended under the appropriation of 1871	44,406 01
Less amount of inventory of tools and material	595 89
Leaves the am't expended on new wall	$43,810 12

Of the small balance of $1,723 25 in favor of the Prison, I have but little to say. My labors, and the labors of the entire Prison for the year are before you in detail. Had the balance been still greater or still less, I did not mean that one fraction of it should have been secured at the expense of the convicts, by depriving them of a good and sufficient quantity of coarse, but wholesome, well-cooked food, or a necessary supply of clothing and bedding. The State has nothing but cash to pay for its supplies, and in purchasing food, I have never sought an inferior article of fish, flour or meat because I could get it at less figures. By careful watching of the market, and making my own purchases, I think every item of expenditure will show that I have endeavored to practice the most rigid economy. The articles of wood, flour, beef, and potatoes; also, woolen cloth and woolen yarn, have ruled high during the year, while with us they are the staples of life, and we must have them every day regardless of prices, "if we do not lay up a cent."

The average days of sickness has been low.

The average of mortality has been very low.

The number of convicts discharged has been large, which,

of course, increases the item for clothing, and the item of cash paid discharged convicts. I have given every man the full amount of money and clothing upon his discharge allowed by the statute, which is quite too low at the best. The average number of men confined has been lower throughout the year than it has since 1866. The average price of contract labor for the year has been reduced; and right here let me advise

CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Under the present law, if the Agent of the Prison desires to receive bids for the labor of a certain number of men at contract labor, he must set forth in his notice for proposals the kind of labor the men are to perform, and he can receive no bids for any other kind of labor than is advertised for. This has the effect to bar out competition for Prison labor, and the old contractor has the State entirely at his own disposition.

The law should be changed or so modified in this particular, that bids could be received for labor in any branch that would inure to the advantage of the State as well as the contractor.

I hope this question will receive the early attention of our Legislature, as two of our largest contracts expire within the fiscal year; and in justice to the State, and contractors too, the men should be advertised at once. It is manifest to me that the large number of adult men now here on long sentences perform valuable and skillful labor enough not only to support the whole Prison, but to give a handsome net profit to the State; and any failure to do so would imply very poor management or downright dishonesty. With anything like adequate pay for the labor performed, this Prison ought to clear not less than twenty thousand dollars per annum. The Prison is a stubborn and restive animal, to be well fed, kept in good condition, and held by the State steadily by the horns while the contractors quietly milk it. Convicts are not

all fools, and they understand perfectly well that their labor is worth from one to three dollars per day, while the State gets only fifty or sixty cents, and the contractors four or five times that, while the convicts get not a cent, though their families may be scattered and starving.

This unequal dividend is unjust, and the moral effect upon the convict is anything but good.

The question of giving to a prisoner a percentage of his earnings is a delicate and difficult one, but it ought to be a principle of our prison system, for the good of society and the improvement of the criminal, especially when there is once a steady and reliable surplus gain from the earnings of convicts.

Another change I would ask is that all convicts whose terms of sentence expire on Sunday shall be allowed to discharge on the previous Saturday. Most parts of our State are accessible from Jackson in one day, while but few, or none can be reached on Sunday. If men were discharged on Saturday morning, most of them could reach their homes or friends during the day; but to turn men out on Sunday morning with the small amount of money we give them, leaves them with but little, or none, to get out of town with on Monday. In order to save their meager pittance, and keep them from trouble and temptation, the Prison officers often take them home and care for them until Monday. This question, it seems to me, admits of but little discussion.

THE PREMISES.

The Michigan State Prison is located upon the east bank of Grand River, some two hundred rods north of the city of Jackson, in the valley of the stream. This site was chosen on account of the abundance of quarry sandstone which this locality once seemed to offer for the erection of walls and buildings necessary to such an establishment. This, however, proved quite a mistake, for the strata here presented is of little value for such purposes, and will not pay for working.

The lands belonging to it include something over thirty acres in all; about ten and a-half acres of which, under the present enlargement, are within the walls. The buildings are quite primitive in style and architecture, and instead of occupying an airy and commanding elevation, are upon a depression of the general surface, and do not present a very imposing appearance. They comprise a central building three stories high without any basement, sixty feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and two wings, each two hundred and sixteen feet long and fifty-six feet wide. The interior of each wing forms a spacious hall two hundred and thirteen feet long, and thirty-eight feet high, in the center of which is a massive block of 320 cells in the east wing, and 328 in the west wing, four tiers in hight, making in all 648 cells, with stairways at the farther end of each, and galleries on each side. The cells, inside, are each three and one-half feet wide, by eight and a-half feet long, and seven feet high, supplied with a cot bedstead made of heavy canvass extended on a frame, a stool or chair, a little shelf or two, a water mug and a night bucket.

Each cell has what is termed a separate ventilator, but in our estimation has but little to do with that object. The doors are made of flat bars of iron, which, when closed, very much obstruct the light, as well as the air. The same may be said of the windows to each wing. The roofs are of gravel and pitch, and are in a dilapidated and leaky condition. The floors to each wing are well laid, of Joliet flagging, but being from one to two feet below the outer surface, are damp and liable to be flooded, by heavy rains, from the outside. The lower portion of the front part of the central building is used for the offices of the Agent, the Inspectors, and the Chaplain. These were dingy, dirty, and dilapidated, but have been repainted, repapered, furnished with new mattings, and new stoves throughout. They need a little more furniture to make them just what they should be. The second and third stories are appropriated to the use of the Agent and family, and with

the exception of carpets on the first floor, and a few pieces of furniture, belonging to the State, are furnished by the Agent, under the law which provides "no other perquisites whatever."

The whole Prison front is antiquated in design, and bears sad marks of nearly forty years of time and decay. The wood-work was, doubtless, once familiar with a coat of paint, but this has long since faded from sight and memory.

The guard-room, the hall-master's office, the tailor and barber shops, occupy the rear of the second story. Above these is the hospital, with cots ranged around the entire room, for the halt, the maimed, the slightly sick, and the dying.

To this apartment there are attached a kitchen, a dining-room, and a dispensatory.

To the rear of the west wing is the dining room, seventy feet square, with a kitchen connected, devoted to all the baking and culinary operations of the Prison, all of which are performed by male convicts selected for their genius and adaption to the business.

The baking is done in an old style brick oven, while the cooking of all the other food is performed in kettles mounted upon what are called agricultural stoves. This whole business might be greatly facilitated and economized by the modern appliances of steam in ranges and furnaces, with a copious supply of water distributed wherever necessary.

THE WALL.

A substantial stone wall now surrounds the entire working yard of the Prison, extending one hundred and seventy-five feet east of the east wing, thence north six hundred feet, thence west seven hundred and sixty-five feet, thence south six hundred feet. This wall is twenty four feet high, with a smooth, unbroken face inside, and is surmounted with watch towers at the angles, and a heavy stone coping with six inches projection throughout, and is sufficiently wide for a sentry to walk upon in ordinary weather.

The old wall of six hundred feet on the north, and about five hundred feet on the west side, has been most thoroughly and substantially repaired from its foundation, and raised to an uniform height with the new wall. It was formerly only from fifteen to seventeen feet high, and was but a constant temptation to escape. Its present safe, solid, and substantial condition is an improvement long needed, and will contribute much to the subordination and good discipline of the Prison. The building of about one thousand feet of new wall for the extension and repairs of the yard, and raising the old wall to correspond in height and appearance with the new, with a new gate and gateway, and appropriate towers on the corners, has involved an expenditure of forty-three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and twelve cents, including tools, fixtures, and some material still on hand, a list of which may be found in the inventory herewith appended. This improvement was imperative, and is one of the most valuable ever made to the institution, and both the Agent and the Board of Inspectors may congratulate themselves upon the grand object secured. A large amount of labor upon the wall and towers has been easily and cheaply secured by the working of convicts found in the Prison who were mechanics.

FEMALE PRISON.

Of the building called the Female Prison, I have hardly a thing to say in commendation. Its location is wrong, entirely wrong, standing as it does right in the middle of the yard, with the eyes of six hundred male convicts peering at it from all points of the compass. Nothing but a vigilant police on all sides of it can make it completely secluded and exclusive.

It is a poor, smoky, rickety, tumble-down concern, good for nothing except a few second-hand brick, and a little old iron. It is right in the way and a nuisance to the whole institution on account of its location, although its inmates do a vast amount of useful labor.

I should advise its removal outside the present walls to a lot adjoining the Insane Asylum, with a brick wall surrounding and separating each.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This building, except the cells, is a sham, and it were better for the State if the materials composing it lay in piles upon the ground it occupies. The mason work of the building is of the cheapest and roughest style. Its four chimneys are built within and as a part of the wall, but were never lined or faced up inside, so that they have but little or no draft, and in consequence the smoke issues from between every tier of brick, inside and out, from top to bottom of the chimneys. It has but ten cells, and those are heated by two large stoves in the hall, but very indifferently, particularly when the wind is at certain points in the West. In consequence of having no wall about the building, these poor beings, some of them innocent, no doubt, for want of accountability, are necessarily kept night and day in their cells, never getting a ray of God's sun-light, or a breath of that pure air which He so lavishly bestows upon the lowest of his creatures.

I hope the subject of removing the Female Prison to the grounds adjoining the asylum; of improving the present inadequate condition of the Asylum, and of surrounding and separating each with a safe wall, will enlist the attention of the Board and the Legislature at once.

We have not less than half a dozen convict patients now, that should properly go to the Asylum for treatment and safety.

This department should have the attendance of a keeper of acknowledged skill and experience in the management of such institutions.

Patience, kindness, firmness, and tact, besides the qualifications of a good nurse, are necessary and indispensable. The duties of caring for the insane are always disagreeable in their

character, and always bestowed upon those who illy appreciate them, for want of reason.

Society should and must be protected from the ravages of men whose insanity prompts to deeds of arson and bloodshed.

They must be restrained from acts of lawlessness and violence, and no doubt the surest and safest means of relief is to hold them here at the expense of the State. It is a sad thought to punish a man for felony who is unaccountable for want of reason, and I would not do it; but I would see that while they were safely restrained, their physical wants were generously cared for by wholesome diet, pleasant surroundings, exercise in open air, some simple labor, and the soothing appliances of music, and any harmless amusement that would tend to keep them in a state of rest.

IMPROVEMENTS.

That we need a State Prison at all, results from the fact that every member of society, however degraded and depraved, has natural as well as civil rights, and when these are violated, taken away, or infringed upon, society feels justified in throwing out of its pale such an offender, and depriving him of its privileges until such time as he becomes penitent, or the nature and proper punishment of the offense may require.

If we must have a prison, and can afford it, let us have one in keeping with the progress, pride, and wealth of our State.

Let it be not only imposing in appearance, but vieing in superiority with institutions of the kind in other States; replete with everything conducive to the health and safe-keeping of its occupants. It should have not only good architectural finish, but an air of strength and solidity; all the light possible, unusual spaciousness in the width and height of its corridors, and other apartments; perfect ventilation, entire freedom from humidity, and a general air of cheerfulness, neatness, and comfort.

Meantime every precaution should be taken to preserve it

from fire. To this end nothing liable to combustion should be used in its construction.

Our wall, with the exception of another guard-house, is complete, and we are not ashamed of it, under the circumstances. With proper care it will stand while the next five generations need a prison, and that is as far down the stream of time as we need to provide for.

A strong necessity exists for the early completion, already contemplated by the Board of Inspectors, of changes to be made in the central building and the wings. By these internal changes, heretofore referred to, plans and drawings of which are already in your hands, the capacity of the Prison will not only be greatly enlarged, but its security and efficiency for self-support will be much enhanced.

All our facilities for cooking, washing, drying, and bathing, are very deficient. All of our out-buildings (I cannot call them even sheds), are old and disgraceful in appearance, besides being unfit for any of the purposes for which they are needed. We also labor under great disadvantage for want of store-rooms and cellars, wood-shed and soap-house. Our barns are a disgrace to the mules kept in them.

I do venture the hope that the next Legislature will adopt the recommendations of the Inspectors, and make ample provision to complete these additions and improvements so needed, especially since the institution labors under such great disadvantages in effectually and economically carrying out the objects and purposes for which it was established and contemplated.

Give the Prison these facilities for house-keeping once, and it will then take care of itself.

In these improvements asked and desired, the cook-room in the basement will be more than double in size, besides giving us ample room for storing supplies in immediate use.

In the second story the guard-room will be doubled in size, also possess a commanding view of both wings and all move-

ments therein, besides giving other rooms for the use of officers of the Prison. It will also give us a chapel of ample dimensions, light and airy, well ventilated, comfortably seated, and entirely safe at all times for convening the prisoners for secular, moral, or religious instruction.

PRISON OFFICERS.

These consist at present of an Agent, Deputy, Clerk, Chaplain, Physician, Hall Keeper, twenty-six Keepers, and eleven Guards.

Keepers have entire charge of the convicts from their cells to their shops, and during the day, till they are locked up for the night.

Guards perform the duties of watchman upon the walls in the day-time and in the Prison at night.

The salaries of these are quite too low, and in no other department can so good a class of men be found for the compensation they receive.

I do not want any man to help manage the Prison who has not a good degree of intelligence, a sympathetic heart, a firm disposition, and capacity enough to comprehend the high nature of his calling. The State has no right to subject a criminal to the keeping and contact of a coarse, rough officer, and expect him to do his task cheerfully, and to remain lamb-like in his disposition.

Nor can it expect to benefit him much with third or fourth rate preaching or instruction.

Few audiences in the country are more capable of measuring a speaker's mental capacity or his spiritual sincerity.

In this particular I am happy in being able to say that, whatever of success or glory we may have attained, a large measure of it belongs to my associates in the care of the Prison and its inmates. Without exception, they are men of good habits, high character, and of sufficient mental and moral qualifications. We have worked together cheerfully and harmoniously.

DISCIPLINE.

My policy has been before you and before the public for a year and a half, and is, I think, pretty well understood. I have endeavored to bear in mind every hour since I came here that I had in my care and keeping a State Prison; and that men sent here were convicted of crime, and sent here for a purpose; and that it was my duty to carry out the sentence of the law without abating it one jot or tittle. I have tried to remember constantly that I stood between two parties—an offended society and its offending members—and that the whole spirit of management and discipline of the Prison should keep in view the rights of these two parties; and I might as well include another—a third party—the contractors. While I have endeavored to see that the punishment which the law imposes upon the convict should be carried out to the letter, I have tried to preserve the life and the health that belong to him; also to see that while he worked industriously his bodily powers should not be impaired by overwork. In short it has been my aim that none of the consequences which the law attaches to the conviction of crime, should be increased or diminished by any action or lack of action on my part.

PUNISHMENT.

The authority to inflict punishment is confined to the Agent and the Deputy, and even the latter is not allowed to punish without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, when he is present. The ordinary and most frequent punishment is the bare cell and short rations. For more flagrant offenses, an addition of tying the hands behind the body and fastening them to the cell door. As a last resort, for personal violence or a deliberate outrage, the lash is still held in reserve, although the instances for its use are seldom found necessary. Whenever convicts have, or conceive that they have, cause of complaint against officers or any free-men, they are always at liberty to bring their complaint to the Agent; these too, I am happy to say, are seldom.

The striped dress is still in use, although much modified of its glaring prominence by substituting gray for white in the stripe; also by widening the gray stripe and reducing the width of the black stripe.

The lock step is also observed in movements to and from the shops. All are allowed to wear the hair of ordinary length, and six weeks beard is given to every man before his discharge.

Every convict, except those under sentence of solitary confinement for life, is allowed to write once in four weeks, and to receive letters every week, all subject to official inspection.

In a few cases, where the convict was to leave the Prison soon, overwork has been allowed; but this should be entirely under the control of the Agent, and not left to the caprice or self-interest of the contractor.

TOBACCO.

Since June, 1871, no new arrivals have been allowed the use of tobacco. At that time six hundred and twenty men were drawing weekly rations of it. In December following I offered every man who was using tobacco, and had a year to remain, a copy of any of the leading magazines, the cost of which, per annum, did not exceed that of Harpers', if he would abandon the use of tobacco. One hundred and seventy-five men accepted the proposition, threw up the weed and took the magazines, which were promptly furnished for the year. To-day not more than one hundred men are drawing tobacco, and these are generally life men and old men who have but little other solace left. Our item for tobacco for the present year is four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents, and for magazines five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

In addition to the magazines purchased by the State, in exchange for tobacco, a large number of men are furnished with their own means or that of their friends. With this little movement we are well satisfied, and so are the convicts.

INSTRUCTION, RELIGION, ETC.

One hour is devoted every Sunday morning to the instruction of classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These labors are judiciously conducted in the dining-room, by the Chaplain and a few competent keepers, and are uniformly received by the prisoners with cheerfulness and gratitude. All the inmates are supplied with bibles, and those who desire and need them, are furnished with slates. They like the slates for preparing their correspondence.

We have well-conducted service, every Sabbath morning, with preaching by the Chaplain, and singing by a very good prison choir, with many of the prisoners joining in it.

We consider the influence of sacred songs, and any other sacred music upon these fallen men highly beneficial, and while it tends to soothe and soften their feelings, it elevates their moral tone, and thus co-operates in making them happier by making them better.

Mrs. B. Winship has ably presided at the organ with us for the past year.

Miss Marietta Baker has never failed us, in storm or sunshine, as an alto singer, and the impressive voices of these ladies have added much to the interest of our religious services.

The general demeanor of the men during divine service is good; every eye is fixed upon the speaker, and every ear is attentive to his utterances, as after conversation with them will show.

In addition, I have read to them for a few minutes, right after dinner, twice during each week, all sorts of well written articles, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" also on Sunday morning preceding service. Mark Twain, Benj. F. Taylor, Mary Clemmer Ames, and Will Carleton are especial favorites with them among authors.

However low an estimate some people may place upon these little matters, I have no desire to dispense with them, for I

regard them as essential elements of kindly and effective discipline.

In this connection, I have not a shadow of doubt as to the feasibility of admitting to the Prison well-conducted newspapers, such as shall be approved at any monthly meeting of the Board, by a committee consisting of the Board of Inspectors, the Chaplain, and the Agent.

I do not make this recommend as one of charity, comfort, or luxury, but I would give to the convict news and intelligence from the outside world, for the life, strength, and nourishment of his mental capacity, just the same as I would give him a liberal supply of wholesome food, a warm blanket, and a dry cell for his physical needs.

Ten-twelfths of these men will soon be abroad in society again, with increased capacities for good or for evil, as they may incline, and to shut out from them all light, knowledge, and progress of the exterior world, only dwarfs, rusts, and weakens their mental faculties by reason of inaction and disuse. If he is allowed to correspond and keep alive his identity with his family and kindred, why not maintain his relations and familiarity with the society of which he is soon to become a living and active member. It is a pleasant thing to see a copy of some well-known magazine or paper lying in a convict's cell, cheerful, wholesome, and amusing in its character. It is indeed merciful; yes, more than this, it is just, when we count the weary hours in which the evil-doer is obliged to wait in his cell for the approach of his keeper to march him to his labor.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

In what manner convict labor can be conducted and applied to the best advantage, has long been an open question.

One system is, for the State to furnish all its material, and work them on its own account, doing the entire business of purchasing the raw material, manufacturing it, and disposing of the articles or wares manufactured, by agents.

Another, is the letting of the entire Prison labor, in all its departments, for a specified amount per annum, to parties who manage it to suit themselves, under certain rules and restrictions.

Third, and last, is the system now in vogue in this Prison, of hiring the labor of a certain number of men to contractors at a specified price per day, the State reserving the control and discipline of the men, to the Agent and his subordinates.

The system of the State furnishing all the material, working it up, and then disposing of its own productions through agents, broad-cast over the land, so far as my observation has extended, in all large institutions has proved a failure. The history of the Illinois Penitentiary is an instance. With smaller bodies of not more than 300 or 400 convicts only, and then, under peculiar advantages of locality for disposing of their products, can it be made advantageous.

The second system has always proved disastrous. It is placing the entire labor of the Prison and its products into the hands of one man, or one firm, instead of several, and if he fails, the support of the institution fails.

Our system combines and secures all the advantages of every other, I think, and is quite simple in its operations. It is the plan now in favor with all the largest Prisons in this country. The strongest objection to this system is, that in some instances it admits to the yard and shops a class of foremen who have but little regard for the discipline of the Prison, or the general welfare of its inmates.

In many instances they are placed in charge of the work simply on account of their mechanical skill, and submit with great reluctance to any restraint or Prison authority.

I am happy to note that several of the contractors here have shown much regard to the present and future welfare of the men, treating them kindly while here, and taking much pains to secure situations for them when they left. This has been especially true of the Boot and Shoe, and Cigar contracts.

Since my connection with the institution I have seen much to admire in the generous and humane disposition of the Cabinet contractors and their foremen, toward the men employed by them. This they have manifested in a practical way, rewarding industry and fidelity in some instances with sums of money from $5 to $20, $40, $60, $80, and in one instance that I remember, $100. Very few men are reported from their shops, and cases of severe punishment are very rare among their men.

HOLIDAYS.

The annual recurrence of our National Thanksgiving, as appointed by the President of the United States and the Governor of our State, also New Years and the Fourth of July, were each observed by a cessation of labor in the shops at noon, with something unusual, substantial, and agreeable to the palate, provided for dinner. Some of the most respected ladies and gentlemen, residents of the city of Jackson, have always honored our audience with their presence on these occasions, and I am deeply indebted to them for the graces of oratory, the humors of anecdote, as well as the charms of music contributed to the interest of these occasions. I believe the contractors will agree with me that these little extended kindnesses increase rather than diminish the product of labor. It is very gratifying to witness with what hope and thankfulness many of our old long-time men look forward to the return of these anniversaries, and I cannot do better than to repeat an idea of a former report about these pleasant days. To them they are like oases, few and far between, in their long desert of silence and monotony, or like the bow of promise that gives hope of better days yet in store for them when they shall have passed the clouds and gloom of their present confinement.

I am satisfied that in the manner we have conducted them they have in no way impaired or relaxed the general discipline, while on the contrary the presence of good men and women, reading, talking, and singing, assures them they are not entirely cut off

from all human sympathy. The whole tendency of these hospitalities is to engender and enliven the kindlier feelings and sympathies. I am happy to believe that the honorable Board, as well as my subordinates and some of the contractors, sympathize and accord with me in these views.

LECTURES.

It is with pleasure that I mention the names of several gentlemen, of good repute in clerical, social, and official positions, who have been pleased, in the warmth and philanthropy of their hearts, to visit and address our motley audience for an hour on different occasions: Rev. Joseph Jones, Rev. J. W. Hough, Rev. J. T. McGrath, Hon. I. M. Crane, C. H. Denison, Esq., Hon. G. T. Gridley, Prof. A. A. Griffith, Prof. B. F. Cocker, and Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

Their names, with these kind offices, will long be held in grateful remembrance.

In conclusion I am happy to express my thanks to the Prison Clerk, Frank S. Clark, an intelligent, able, and conscientious officer, who is ever ready to render me every possible aid in fulfillment of my duties.

Also to Dr. J. B. Tuttle, with whom my relations, business and social, have been of the most agreeable nature. Under his care and treatment the sanitary condition of the Prison never was better than for the year.

Deputy John R. Martin, with whom my duties have led me into immediate connection, is a prompt, thorough, and obliging officer, and has aided me much in the discipline and success of the institution; for which I extend my sincere thanks.

To David Lane, for his untiring industry, economy, quiet, and reliable counsel in all matters of management and discipline, I shall always feel indebted.

To all my subordinates I am indebted for valuable assistance and uniform courtesy.

To James Donough, Superintendent of Improvements, I am happy to acknowledge my appreciation of him as a man, in

every sense of the word. He has used great care and discretion in managing the men, the material, and the work, for the interest of the State. Frank, cheerful, and thorough, he secures the respect and obedience of the men without apparent effort. His experience here for the past year will be of great advantage to him in completing the work.

To Gov. H. P. Baldwin, for frequent visits, for confidence, kindness, and courtesy received during my official career, I tender my warmest thanks.

To you, gentlemen, for your hearty co-operation in all that tends to the welfare and interest of the Prison and its inmates, I am in a great measure indebted for all that has been accomplished in the way of physical care and comfort, or improvement of the premises. I trust that your watchful guardianship of the interests of this Institution will meet with a merited reward in the appreciation of the good and intelligent people of the Peninsular State, and that our mutual efforts will tend in some degree to the good of those in our keeping.

Appended will be found a report, in detail, of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison; also the reports of the Chaplain, Matron, and Physician.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORRIS,

Agent.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

OCTOBER, 1871.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, brought forward		$2,934 59
received for convict labor	$5,813 86	
" " convicts' deposit	71 90	
" " property sold	43 70	
" from United States	76 00	
" " visitors	202 75	
		6,207 71
Total cash received		$9,142 30

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$1,977 22	
pay of guards	664 38	
rations	5,428 17	
clothing and bedding	135 08	
building and repairs	327 92	
discharged convicts	105 00	
fugitive convicts	109 00	
convicts' deposits	21 44	
oil, candles, and gas	69 87	
printing	9 75	
stationery	1 00	
forage	41 42	
hospital	102 87	
education	17 00	
Hulin embezzlement	55	
Agent's traveling expenses	10 00	
appropriation	626 13	
Total cash expended		9,646 75

NOVEMBER, 1871.

Cash received in Oct., brought forward		$9,143 30
received for convict labor	$7,043 21	
" " convicts' deposits	39 15	
" " property sold	1,011 19	
" from visitors	171 50	
Total cash received in November		8,265 05
Total cash received in October and November		$17,407 35

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,277 76	
pay of guards	555 83	
rations	3,170 91	
clothing and bedding	5 40	
building and repairs	216 00	
discharged convicts	108 50	
convicts' deposits	4 60	
tobacco	75	
forage	108 99	
oil, candles, and gas	21 46	
hospital	24 49	
education	63 00	
postage	72 49	
appropriations	1,031 06	
Total cash expended in November	$7,661 24	
Cash expended in October, brought forward	9,646 75	
Total cash expended in October and November	$17,307 99	
Balance cash on hand	99 36	
		17,407 35

DECEMBER, 1871.

Cash on hand Nov. 30, brought forward		$99 86
received for convict labor	$6,527 71	
" " convicts' deposits	36 20	
" " property sold	383 96	
" " rent	13 00	
" from United States	738 66	
" " visitors	137 25	
		7,836 98
Total cash received		$7,936 84

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,408 14	
pay of guards	645 83	
rations	2,751 27	
clothing and bedding	420 48	
building and repairs	447 68	
discharged convicts	92 50	
convicts' deposits	38 05	
tobacco	115 24	
forage	74 04	
oil, candles, and gas	131 05	
library	4 00	
hospital	70 97	
education	24 00	
fugitive convicts	105 85	
miscellaneous expenses	16 36	
appropriations	384 97	
Total cash expended	$7,730 43	
Balance cash on hand	205 91	
		7,936 34

JANUARY, 1872.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward		$205 91
received for convict labor	$8,652 42	
" " convicts' deposits	42 82	
" " property sold	132 76	
" " interest	23 00	
" from United States	1,623 49	
" " visitors	106 00	
		10,580 49
Total cash received		$10,786 40

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,340 09	
pay of guards	553 33	
rations	2,707 40	
clothing and bedding	1,042 92	
building and repairs	490 51	
discharged convicts	125 50	
convicts' deposits	37 75	
printing	88 70	
tobacco	373 78	
forage	184 52	
oil, candles, and gas	20 25	
swine	3 55	
hospital	55 88	
education	38 80	
fuel	25 00	
postage	52 99	
stationery	16 00	
magazine account	500 00	
water rates	243 44	
Agent's traveling expenses	10 60	
miscellaneous expenses	5 24	
library	5 50	
appropriations	648 98	
Total cash expended	$9,570 83	
Balance cash on hand	1,215 57	
		10,786 40

FEBRUARY, 1872.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward		$1,215 57
received for convict labor	$5,017 86	
" " convicts' deposits	80 17	
" " property sold	340 35	
" from visitors	153 00	
		5,591 38
Total cash received		$6,806 95

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,168 43	
pay of guards	609 16	
rations	2,792 59	
clothing and bedding	221 99	
building and repairs	78 30	
discharged convicts	92 50	
convicts' deposits	34 66	
printing	25 75	
tobacco	1 00	
forage	79 04	
oil, candles, and gas	148 99	
swine	8 00	
hospital	12 00	
education	6 00	
fuel	1,613 33	
miscellaneous expenses	92	
library	3 38	
appropriations	21 76	
Total cash expended		7,917 80

MARCH, 1872.

Cash received in Feb., brought forward		$6,806 95
received for convict labor	$8,513 98	
" " convicts' deposits	159 83	
" " property sold	135 82	
" from visitors	149 00	
Total cash received in March		8,958 63
Total cash received in February and March		$15,765 58

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,803 55	
pay of guards	550 00	
rations	986 51	
clothing and bedding	86 27	
building and repairs	42 73	
discharged convicts	67 00	
convicts' deposits	66 43	
printing	22 00	
forage	39 17	
oil, candles, and gas	10 36	
hospital	8 51	
education	6 00	
fuel	2,577 55	
stationery	75	
miscellaneous expenses	25	
Agent's traveling expenses	14 90	
Total cash expended in March	$7,281 98	
Total cash expended in February, brought forward	7,919 80	
Total cash expended in February and March	$15,199 78	
Balance cash on hand	565 80	
		15,765 58

APRIL, 1872.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward		$565 80
received for convict labor	$4,957 56	
" " convicts' deposits	43 70	
" " property sold	133 03	
" " rent	24 67	
" from magazine account	14 00	
" " United States	280 00	
" " visitors	132 00	
		5,584 96
Total cash received		$6,150 76

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,241 75	
pay of guards	660 00	
rations	2,001 67	
clothing and bedding	2,211 04	
building and repairs	216 04	
discharged convicts	122 00	
convicts' deposits	45 77	
forage	7 00	
oil, candles, and gas	69 81	
hospital	206 56	
education	32 50	
fuel	130 62	
postage	60 29	
stationery	80	
magazine account	27 85	
miscellaneous expenses	95	
Total cash expended		8,034 65

MAY, 1872.

Cash received in April, brought forward		$6,150 76
received for convict labor	$7,505 21	
" " convicts' deposits'	320 06	
" " property sold	32 19	
" " rent	14 58	
" from United States	1,271 83	
" " visitors	194 00	
Total cash received		9,337 87
Total cash received in April and May		$15,488 63

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,288 14	
pay of guards	587 49	
rations	2,280 60	
clothing and bedding	235 61	
building and repairs	10 30	
discharged convicts	143 00	
convicts' deposits	14 85	
forage	45 60	
oil, candles, and gas	14 88	
hospital	45 51	
education	3 00	
fuel	11 00	
library	6 65	
stationery	92 28	
Agent's traveling expenses	1 00	
miscelleneous expenses	124 58	
Total cash expended in May	$5,904 49	
Total cash expended in April, brought forward	8,034 65	
Total cash expended in April and May	$13,939 14	
Balance cash on hand	1,549 49	
		15,488 63

JUNE, 1872.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward		$1,549 49
received for convict labor	$6,368 13	
" " property sold	76 15	
" " convicts' deposits	59 20	
" " rent	14 58	
" from visitors	208 00	
		6,726 06
Total cash received		$8,245 55

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,335 09	
pay of guards	640 30	
meat	1,062 81	
flour	992 68	
meal	64 50	
grain	34 88	
building	155 41	
repairs	337 92	
discharged convicts	120 50	
convicts' deposits	64 70	
groceries, etc	30 96	
clothing	1,466 16	
bedding	127 10	
hospital stores	21 00	
medicine	79 14	
lights	59 74	
printing and stationery	63 45	
fugitive convicts	3 00	
education	13 50	
hay	20 64	
straw	5 00	
miscellaneous expenses	10 00	
Total cash expended	$7,708 57	
Balance cash on hand	566 98	
		8,275 55

JULY, 1872.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward		$566 98
received for convict labor	$5,506 73	
" " convicts' deposits	408 99	
" " property sold	27 58	
" " interest	30 00	
" " rent	27 58	
" from United States	1,500 93	
" " visitors	149 75	
		7,651 56
Total cash received		$8,218 54

CASH [EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,274 84	
pay of guards	550 00	
meat	1,144 27	
flour	941 44	
grain	10 88	
repairs	252 16	
discharged convicts	155 00	
convicts' deposits	98 43	
groceries	164 96	
clothing	169 79	
hospital stores	25 58	
medicines	51 44	
printing and stationery	33 00	
fugitive convicts	133 72	
education	86 10	
postage	60 75	
fish	254 55	
water rates	190 50	
tobacco	29 96	
barber-shop	4 50	
miscellaneous expenses	1 31	
fuel	528 00	
Total cash expended	$7,161 18	
Balance cash on hand	1,057 36	
		8,218 54

AUGUST, 1872.

Cash on hand July 31, brought forward		$1,057 86
received for convict labor	$3,434 23	
" " convicts' deposits	384 25	
" " property sold	6 20	
" " rent	14 58	
" from United States	10 00	
" " visitors	208 50	
" " land	450 00	
		4,507 75
Total cash received		$5,565 11

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,255 74	
pay of guards	571 90	
flour	650 66	
repairs	119 04	
discharged convicts	135 00	
convicts' deposits	517 29	
groceries	134 02	
clothing	644 94	
hospital stores	55	
medicines	20 00	
printing and stationery	112 27	
fugitive convicts	8 75	
education	7 50	
water rates	95 25	
interest	20 46	
vegetables	8 75	
Agent's traveling expenses	26 30	
miscellaneous expenses	5 10	
potatoes	338 25	
Total cash expended		5,661 77

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Cash received in August, brought forward		$5,565 11
" from bank	$1,167 76	
" for convict labor	$6,307 87	
" " convicts' deposits	48 97	
" " property sold	63 76	
" " rent	14 58	
" from visitors	171 50	
Total cash received in September		7,774 44
Total cash received in August and September		$13,339 55

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$2,274 81	
pay of guards	549 18	
flour	870 97	
repairs	675 85	
discharged convicts	125 00	
convicts' deposits	144 63	
groceries	400 76	
clothing	231 21	
hospital stores	75 76	
medicines	20 00	
printing and stationery	2 61	
fugitive convicts	61 43	
potatoes	75 88	
meat	1,758 79	
vegetables	79 46	
fuel	22 00	
fish	84 80	
barber-shop	85	
hay	41 44	
grain	32 50	
straw	8 00	
education	45 00	
miscellaneous expenses	1 35	
Agent's traveling expenses	95 50	
Total cash expended in September	$7,677 78	
Total cash expended in August, bro't forward	5,661 77	
Total cash expended in August and September		13,339 55

RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1871		$2,934 59
Cash received for convict labor	$75,648 46	
" " " convicts' deposits	1,695 24	
" " " rent	123 57	
" " " property sold	2,401 19	
" " from United States	5,500 91	
" " " visitors	1,983 25	
" " for interest	52 50	
" " " land	450 00	
" " from bank	1,167 76	
		89,022 88
Total cash received for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872		$91,957 47

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$27,645 56	
pay of guards	7,137 40	
rations	31,167 63	
clothing and bedding	6,997 94	
building and repairs	3,375 21	
discharged convicts	1,391 50	
fugitive convicts	421 75	
convicts' deposits	1,088 79	
education	342 40	
printing and stationery	468 36	
hospital	820 26	
forage	733 12	
fuel	4,907 50	
oil, candles, and gas	546 41	
tobacco	520 73	
swine	11 55	
Agent's traveling expenses	158 30	
postage	246 52	
library	19 53	
miscellaneous expenses	166 06	
Hulin embezzlement	55	
magazine account	527 85	
water rates	529 19	
interest	20 46	
appropriations	2,712 90	
Total cash expended during the year ending September 30, 1872		91,957 47

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year:

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average Number.	Number Received.
1846	119	120.0	40
1847	122	120.0	40
1848	119	124.5	38
1849	128	117.0	31
1850	110	119.5	50
1851	131	141.0	84
1852	176	186.5	87
1853	209	210.0	71
1854	205	219.1	103
1855	246	278.3	141
1856	304	316.5	136
1857	349	378.8	170
1858	411	443.6	195
1859	473	484.8	212
1860	535	597.5	272
1861	621	578.6	140
1862	581	459.6	110
1863	410	358.2	104
1864	333	319.15	105
1865	292	280.2	161
1866	315	412.2	305
1867	502	531.1	254
1868	582	609.7	256
1869	622	625.3	250
1870	644	645.7	304
1871	668	642.7	207
1872	627	619.6	222

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict during each year, for each week and day in the year:

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,818 85	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8 731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¾	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82½	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.9
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.4
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.9
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¾	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	* 58 68¾	* 1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	16.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0
1872	29,909 88	48 31.9	92.9	13.3

* The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as $6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; $3,500 being "property sold," $2,000 paid on last year's account, and $1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs:

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 68	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,685 97	96 85	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 58
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864	45,518 02*	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 62
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 25
1871	81,653 89	127 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	143 11	3,375 21

TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

Attempting to obtain money under false pretenses	1
Arson	3
Adultery	5
Assault with attempt to commit murder	11
Assault with attempt to commit rape	2
Abduction	1
Assaulting and beating an officer	1
Attempt to commit burglary	1
Bigamy	4
Burglary	16
Burglary and larceny	13
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	9
Burning property insured with intent to defraud insurance companies	2
Breaking jail	1
Embezzlement	1
Embezzling letters	1
Endeavoring to incite another to commit perjury	1
Forgery	14
False pretenses	3
Fraudulent disposition of goods and chattels	1
Incest	2
Larceny	56
Larceny, grand	13
Larceny, compound	2
Larceny from the person	10
Larceny from dwellings, stores and shops	14
Malicious trespass	1
Manslaughter	2
Murder	3

Murder, second degree	4
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses	6
Polygamy	1
Rape	4
Receiving stolen property	1
Robbery	6
Resisting an officer	2
Seduction and debauchery	1
Seduction	2
Uttering and publishing a false and counterfeit note	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

Four months	1
Six months	14
Seven months	1
Eight months	1
Nine months	2
Ten months	1
One year	34
One year and three months	1
One year and six months	15
One year and eight months	1
One year and nine months	4
Two years	34
Two years and six months	9
Two years and eight months	1
Three years	42
Three years and six months	5
Four years	8
Four years and six months	1
Five years	17
Five years and six months	1
Six years	1
Six years and six months	1
Seven years	5
Eight years	1
Ten years	8
Fifteen years	3
Seventeen years	1
Twenty years	2
Twenty-five years	3
Thirty years	1

Life	1
Life, solitary	2
Total	222
First conviction	198
Second conviction	23
Fifth conviction	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencemet of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871, Life Convicts not included:

1839,	average	number	of	years 3.5
1840,	"	"	"	..... 3.8
1841,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1842,	"	"	"	..... 2.3
1843,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1844,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1845,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1846,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1847,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1848,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1849,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1850,	"	"	"	..... 3.9
1851,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1852,	"	"	"	..... 4.6
1853,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1854,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1855,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1856,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1857,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1858,	"	"	"	..... 4.1
1859,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1860,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1861,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1862,	"	"	"	..... 2.9
1863,	"	"	"	..... 2.2
1864,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1865,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1866,	"	"	"	..... 3.2

1867,	average	number	of	years 3.2
1868,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1869,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1870,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1871,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1872,	"	"	"	..... 3.7

TABLE showing the Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, and the number from each:

Alcona	1
Allegan	2
Barry	9
Bay	2
Berrien	5
Branch	4
Benzie	1
Calhoun	11
Clinton	3
Chippewa	1
Cass	4
Delta	1
Eaton	4
Genesee	4
Gratiot	2
Hillsdale	4
Houghton	4
Ingham	9
Ionia	4
Iosco	1
Isabella	1
Jackson	5
Kalamazoo	16
Kent	17
Lapeer	1
Lenawee	4
Livingston	1
Manistee	3
Marquette	1

Midland	2
Monroe	1
Muskegon	2
Mecosta	2
Montcalm	1
Oakland	5
Ottawa	6
Recorder's Court, Detroit	30
Saginaw	11
Shiawassee	3
St. Joseph	12
Sanilac	2
Sheboygan	1
United States Court, Eastern District	2
United States Court, Western District	1
Van Buren	9
Wayne	2
Washtenaw	4
Wexford	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the Ages of Convicts received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

15 years	1
16 "	4
17 "	10
18 "	7
19 "	11
20 "	8
21 "	15
22 "	18
23 "	16
24 "	7
25 "	5
26 "	13
27 "	6
28 "	18
29 "	5
30 "	5
31 "	4
32 "	2
33 "	9
35 "	4
36 "	7
37 "	7
38 "	5
39 "	2
40 "	2
41 "	5
44 "	2
46 "	3
47 "	2
48 "	6

49 years	3
50 "	1
51 "	1
52 "	2
53 "	1
55 "	1
56 "	2
60 "	1
61 "	1
65 "	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the Nativity of Convicts received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

Australia	1
Atlantic Ocean	1
Canada	23
England	6
France	1
Florida	1
Germany	5
Holland	1
Illinois	3
Indiana	15
Ireland	12
India	1
Iowa	1
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	2
Maine	1
Massachusetts	2
Michigan	36
Missouri	1
New Brunswick	1
New Jersey	1
New York	72
Ohio	15
Pennsylvania	11
Prussia	4
Rhode Island	1
Scotland	1
Sweden	1
Sandwich Islands	1

South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Unknown	1
Vermont	3
Wisconsin	1
Washington, D. C.	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1872:

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	8	.....	6	.....	.....
1840	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841	52	18	11	.....	.....	.....
1842	44	12	8	4	1	.....
1843	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851	63	41	9	1	3	.....
1852	87	39	9	1	3	1
1853	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854	103	49	9	1	8	.....
1855	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856	186	63	20	5	3	.....
1857	170	63	24	3	18	1
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860	272	139	33	2	6	1
1861	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1
1864	105	103	36	2	5	.....
1865	161	104	13	13	10	.....
1866	305	105	6	2	5	.....
1867	254	161	2	9	2	.....

TABLE—Continued.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1868	256	196	3	6	11	.....
1869	259	195	9	11	10	3
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1
1871	207	205	19	4	15	2
1872	222	220	15	6	7	2
Total	4,425	2,941	550	124	209	21

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received:

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1843	Died, 1858.
John Findlay	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	
William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	
Gabriel Lapham	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
John M. Reynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer	23	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter	30	Wayne	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1858.
Joseph Ducatt	28	Sanilac	1858	
John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1860	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Years.	Remarks.
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	46	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	23	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1879.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	33	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Pincy	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1879.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rose Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	
Amanda Simons	19	Allegan	1869	
Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
George Vanderpool....	29	Manistee.....	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello.....	30	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Edward Hoag.....	54	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Thos. Kidd.....	19	Sanilac.....	1870	
Rufus McOmber.....	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
William McLaughlin...	43	Berrien	1871	
James Stewart.....	55	Bay.....	1871	
Henry Wagner.....	25	Washtenaw..	1872	

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the movable property and material at the Prison belonging to the State, Sept. 30, 1872.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE.

1 lounge	$20 00
5 cane-seat chairs	15 00
2 tables	7 00
1 mirror	6 00
4 pictures	6 00
3 window curtains	6 75
1 stove and pipe	25 00
1 matting	36 00
1 wood-box	2 50

AGENT'S AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

1 table	10 00
1 desk	5 00
2 revolving chairs	10 00
2 baskets	1 50
1 Webster's Dictionary	3 00
1 pair P. O. scales, 1 eylet set	2 00
1 matting	38 00
1 stove and pipe	43 35
2 glass inkstands	3 50
1 gold pen	3 00
1 stand and pitcher	1 00
1 letter press	5 00

3 spittoons	$1 50
1 chest	5 00
3 curtains	2 25
1 pair paper-shears	3 00

AGENT'S HOUSE.

1 parlor carpet, 60 yards	45 00
1 parlor carpet, 85 yards	169 20
1 stair carpet, 11 yards	8 55
2 stair carpets	9 00
1 dining-room carpet, 36 yards	18 00
1 bed-room carpet (old)	4 50
1 bed-room carpet, 43 yards	58 50
1 bed-room carpet (old)	2 70
1 oil-cloth (hall)	45 00
1 oil-cloth (old)	4 50
3 window curtains	6 00
1 cupboard	2 00
1 book-case	12 00
1 sideboard	75 00
1 couch	20 00
1 ottoman	5 00
1 hall-rack	35 00
1 quartette stand	2 00
4 dinner chairs, $5 each	20 00
1 gent's chair	30 00
2 chairs, $10 each	20 00
2 parlor chairs	28 00
1 walnut rocker	10 00
1 cane rocker	10 00
6 dinner chairs	7 50
1 hat-rack	5 00
1 wardrobe	15 00
1 bureau (old)	5 00
1 ice-box	25 00

1 milk-safe	$7 00
1 wash-stand	1 00
2 kitchen tables	4 00
1 cook-stove, pipe and furniture	65 00
5 parlor stoves and pipe	50 00
1 ice-cream freezer	4 50

RECEPTION ROOM.

6 chairs	12 00
1 chair and cushion	3 00
3 settees	52 50
2 tables	8 00
1 table	3 50
1 mirror	12 00
4 pictures	22 00
1 hanging lamp	1 50
1 stove, drum and pipe	45 00
2 Springfield rifles	30 00
3 Springfield rifles, breech-loading	104 00
1 Colt's revolving rifle	40 00
2 Spencer rifles	40 00
4 Spencer carbines	80 00
3 Colt's revolvers, 8-inch	30 00
2 Colt's revolvers	14 00
1 Cooper revolver	8 00
1 Smith & Wesson revolver	10 00
lot ammunition	10 00
1 bell and fixtures	20 00
1 Spencer sporting rifle	50 00
1 wood-box	2 00

ARMORY.

33 suits old clothes, $5	165 00
100 lamp-hangers	22 08
4 dozen lamp-burners, 20s.	10 00
5 large maps	5 00

4 window curtains	$2 00
2 tackle-blocks	35 00
1 large stove, pipe and drum	45 00
2 small office stoves and pipe	12 00
1 picture-frame	1 00
1 fire-shovel and poker	1 00
2-5 gross matches, $7 50	5 00
3 brooms	75
lot old iron	3 00
lot old clothes	6 00
2 tables	20 00
1 bale cotton batting	18 00
1 horse blanket	5 00
1 buffalo robe	20 00
33 striped coats (new)	165 00
6 pairs pants (new)	24 00
40 caps (new)	14 00
54 yards old carpet	10 00
177 yards duck, 58c.	102 66
44 undershirts (worn)	22 00
2 reflectors	2 50
25 lbs. lead pipe	1 59

LIBRARY.

Estimated	1,000 00

TAILOR SHOP.

302 yards striped satinet	302 00
34 yards cambric, 9c.	3 06
162 yards stripe shirting, 14c.	22 68
149 yards sheeting, 15c.	22 35
20 yards cotton cassimere	9 00
34 yards coat lining, 18c.	6 12
2 pairs pants (new)	8 00
3 vests (new)	3 00
3 coats (new)	15 00

2 pairs pants (old)	$2 00
24 vests (old)	18 00
35 coats (old)	70 00
6 caps (new)	2 10
2 dozen coat buttons	50
6 papers needles, 8c.	48
1 lb. linen thread	1 50
3 tailors' geese	4 00
1 pair cutting shears	5 60
4 pairs cutting shears	1 60
1 Singer sewing-machine and fixtures	75 00
1 steel square	1 00
1 clothes basket	50
2 press-boards	2 00
2 pails	50
1 cupboard and table	4 00
2 stools	75
1 chair	75

BARBER SHOP.

12 razors	9 00
3 razors	1 00
4 pairs shears	2 50
1 hone	1 00
4 brushes	1 30
2 boxes	50
4 mugs, 40c.	1 60
1 case and table	2 50
2 barber chairs and stools	20 00
3 barber chairs and stools	10 00
lot combs and brushes	1 25
1 mirror	1 50
4 common chairs	2 00
2 stools	75
1 lamp	1 50
42 towels	6 30

8 aprons	$1 00
4 hair-cloths	1 50
3 table-spreads	75
4 sheets	1 00
pails and spittoons	1 25
shovel and tongs	50
sink	1 00
stove, pipe and boiler	5 00
1 hair-duster	30
2 switch brooms	30
1 slate	20
1 clock	1 00

HOSPITAL.

32 bed-spreads	32 00
35 quilts (some worn)	105 00
11 quilts (old), $2	22 00
2 double blankets (some worn)	6 00
3 single blankets (old)	3 37
8 hair pillows	3 00
23 feather pillows	17 25
4 bed-ticks (new)	3 00
12 bed-ticks (old)	6 00
48 pillow slips (new and old)	9 00
61 sheets, 40c.	24 40
12 iron bedsteads, $4	48 00
4 cot bedsteads, $3	12 00
1 heavy frame for bed	1 50
3 long towels, 3s.	3 00
1 short towel	13
15 stripe shirts	7 50
4 wool shirts	4 00
10 undershirts, 25c.	2 50
5 stand covers	50
2 pairs pants	6 00
2 pairs drawers (old)	50

1 frame for broken leg	$15 00
12 stands	9 00
2 pine stands	1 00
4 cane-seat chairs	6 00
2 cane-seat rockers	4 00
5 arm-chairs (new)	16 00
5 arm-chairs (old), 4s.	2 50
1 office chair and cushion	6 00
4 benches	4 00
1 clock	2 00
2 lamps and fixtures	2 00
20 spittoons	4 00
3 tables and fifteen stools	12 00
1 small table	2 50
1 large cupboard	5 00
1 thermometer	50
3 paintings	3 00
1 brush-broom	15
1 stove, pipe and drum	40 00
1 cooking-stove and furniture	30 00
1 copper tea-boiler	4 00
1 case drawers	8 00
17 mugs	4 25
3 slates	60
1 slate case	75
1 3-gallon oil-can	50
1 1-gallon oil-can	25
2 2-gallon crocks	50
1 3-gallon jug	37
3 1-gallon jugs	38
1 ½-gallon jug	13
3 1-gallon glass bottles	75
3 ½-gallon glass bottles	60
2 glass jars	50
7 lamp-chimneys	1 05

13 2-gallon demijohns	$3 00
2 wash-tubs	1 00
5 brooms	50
1 wash-board (old)	20
1 dust-pan	10
10 water-buckets	5 00
4 cell-buckets	1 20
4 keelers	80
1 keeler	25
2 small handled baskets	50
2 bread boxes	1 00
1½ dozen dinner-plates	1 08
8-12 dozen tea-plates	65
14 saucers	25
1-12 dozen cup-plates	25
1-12 dozen quart bowls	10
1 5-12 dozen pint bowls	85
½ dozen pint tin basins	30
9-12 dozen quart tin basins	50
8-12 dozen quart soup-plates	50
1 3-12 dozen tin plates	63
2 1-12 dozen iron tablespoons	70
3-12 dozen iron teaspoons	05
3½ dozen knives and forks (old)	88
1¼ dozen knives and forks (new)	63
3 butcher-knives	60
1 flushing-fork	25
1 cake-turner	10
1 cake-tin	10
4 six-quart tin cans (old)	40
1 molasses-can	07
1 covered tin can	25
1 covered dish	1 25
2 glasses	25
3 salt-dishes	30

2 pepper-boxes	$0 20
2 vinegar bottles	20
1 mustard bottle	15
4 white covered jars	40
2 tin pails (covered)	20
6 tin pails	1 50
1 tin pail (covered)	35
1 tin pail	63
1 sugar-box	25
6 lbs. mustard	1 50
½ chest tea	20 00
1 medicine case	15 00
1 medicine case	10 00
1 hospital register (new)	16 00
1 nasal douche	1 00
1 large scale	5 00
1 small scale	3 00
medicines, surgeon's utensils, etc.	100 00
4 mops	1 00
5 common chairs	2 50
2 flag-bottom chairs	1 00
1 sprinkling-pot	50
1 screen	3 00
1 earth-closet, with brass lock and key	16 00
1 refrigerator	8 00
6 1-gallon crocks	75
1 2-gallon jug	25
1 sieve (new)	65
1 4-gallon crock	50
20 lbs. coffee, 18c.	3 60
1 bucket-box	2 00
1 hammer (old)	25
6 window-shades (old)	2 25
1 rolling-pin	25
¼ barrel crackers	1 30

⅓ barrel rice	$5 28
30 lbs. sugar, 11¼c.	3 38
12 ½-gallon cans tomatoes	3 60
4 ¼-gallon cans tomatoes	60
10 lbs. salt	10
1 lb. pepper	16
3 lbs. saleratus	25
2 mortars and pestles	4 00

HALL OFFICE.

1 book-case and desk	15 00
1 table	2 50
1 slate	50
1 key-stand	1 00
6 arm-chairs, one cushion	12 00
1 measuring standard	1 00
12 spittoons	2 40
8 lamp-burners	2 40
1 stove, pipe and drum	40 00
3 dozen wool hats, $8	24 00
39 lbs. saleratus	3 90
74 lbs. soap, 8½c.	6 29
3 whitewash brushes	4 50
11 pairs socks	4 40
4 mason's squares	2 00
1 pair shackles	4 00
½ lb. beeswax	20
5 dozen lamp-wicks, 1s. 6d.	94
9 thimbles	54
1 hash-machine knife	2 00
1 pair hand-cuffs	2 00
3 lbs. C. nails	45
4 lbs. linen thread	6 00
1 calsomining brush	2 50
26 dozen spool-cotton	20 80
8 papers darning-needles	40

4 dozen 8-oz. tacks	$3 00
2 9-inch three-square files	75
1 tape-line	5 00
300 feet rubber hose (old)	75 00
½ pint machine oil	25
8 gross suspender buttons, 2s.	2 00
7 balls twine, 35c.	2 45
11 papers stove-polish	69
8 dozen table-forks, 12s.	12 00
106 dozen ridding combs, 2s.	26 50
1 inkstand	75
pens	25
1 small writing-desk	1 50
1 keg nails	6 00
2,800 certificates of merit	9 00

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

38 dozen bowls, 9s.	42 75
2 dozen bowls (quart), 10s.	2 50
45 dozen plates, 80c.	36 00
45 dozen knives and forks, 30c.	13 50
45 dozen spoons, 35c.	15 75
48 dozen stools, $4 50	216 00
43 dozen quart tin cups, $1 20	51 60
7 dozen pint tin cups, 6s.	5 25
78 salt-dishes, 5c.	3 90
12 tin cans	9 00
93 sheet-iron bread-pans	18 60
4 lamps and fixtures	4 00
1 stove, pipe and drum	40 00
1 clock	10 00
5 agricultural stoves and caldrons, 120 gals. each	135 00
1 agricultural stove and caldron, 60 gallons	10 00
4 tables	4 00
1 flour-bin	20 00
1 sink	10 00

24 pails	$7 20
1 kneading-trough	25 00
1 sausage-machine	6 00
1 hash-machine	60 00
3 cupboards	11 00
3 yeast-tubs	4 50
4 bread-boxes	2 40
4 coffee-barrels	8 00
1 large tin strainer	75
3 peels	4 50
1 bread-rack	1 50
1 ash-pail	2 00
2 flour-sieves	3 00
6 wash-tubs	2 00
1 flour-scoop	1 00
lot bread-knives and scrapers	2 00
2 rolling-pins, 2s.	50
2 fire-shovels and pokers	1 00
10 brooms (in use)	1 00

CELLAR.

100 lbs. pepper, 23c.	$23 00
15 lbs. cream-tartar, 25c.	3 75
100 lbs. mustard, 25c.	25 00
100 lbs. hominy, 5c.	5 00
300 gallons molasses, 36c.	108 00
1,100 gallons vinegar, 12½c.	137 50
37 barrels salt, $1 56	57 72
30 lbs. sugar, 11¼c.	3 38
1,200 lbs. lard, 8c.	96 00
25 lbs. hops	13 50
100 lbs. soap grease	3 00
300 bushels potatoes	195 00
60 bushels beans	105 00
18 bushels onions	13 50
2,000 lbs. flour	61 88

700 lbs. beef	$49 00
297 gallons syrup, 36c.	106 92
50 lbs. malt	1 50
34 vinegar and molasses casks	51 00
2 molasses hogsheads	4 00
85 salt and flour barrels	8 50
8 half-barrels (pine)	1 60
6 knife and fork boxes	1 50
1 coffee-mill	75
32 vinegar bottles	4 00
40 grain bags, 2s.	10 00
2 funnels	40
6 baskets	2 10
1 book-case and desk	7 00
1 office stool	1 00
1,800 lbs. coffee, 8c.	144 00
3 meat trays	1 50
850 lbs. codfish, 2½c.	21 25
1 scoop shovel	75
2 large soup dippers	1 00
10 small soup dippers	2 50
1 mustard tub	75

MEAT-HOUSE AND SOLITARY.

1 meat saw	2 50
1 cleaver	3 00
1 bench	2 00
2 meat blocks	10 00
1 Fairbanks' scale	50 00
175 empty pork barrels	175 00
10 empty salt barrels	1 00
7 molasses hogsheads	14 00
4 pails	1 00
2 clothes baskets	1 00
1 dozen brooms	3 75
5 dozen lamp chimneys	6 25

37 lbs. licorice, 25c	$9 25
60 lbs. tobacco, 28c	16 80
650 lbs. tobacco, leaf, 20c	130 00
12 mugs	3 00
120 lamp fonts	60 00
64 lamp burners	9 60
238 lbs. hard soap, 6c	14 28
2 Lamb knitting-machines	80 00
16 stools	16 00
1 chair	6 00
22 axe helves	5 50
1208 pairs socks, new, 35c	422 80
139 lbs. stocking yarn, $1 36	189 04
70 knitting needles	4 20
1 stove pipe and drum	5 00

SHOE-SHOP.

80 lbs. sole-leather, 30c	24 00
lot old shoes	25 00
174 pairs new shoes	348 00
50 pairs uppers	37 50
1 dozen boot uppers	18 00
31 pairs boots, worn, 12s	46 50
2 sets shoemakers tools	9 00
5 shoe benches	3 75
2 sets lasts, old	6 00
⅝ lbs. shoe thread	75
½ bu. pegs	1 13
1518 feet upper leather, 2s	379 50
13 sheepskin aprons	10 80
2 pails	50
3 keelers	50
1 stool	37
2 chairs	50
1 stove and pipe	8 00
2 slates	40

4 clamps	$4 00
2 mugs	50

PAINT-SHOP.

5 gals. raw oil, 8s	5 00
2 gals. boiled oil, 12s	3 00
1½ gal. turpentine, 80c	1 20
35 lbs. white lead, 11c	3 85
6 lbs. mixed paint	90
2 qts. Japan dryer	75
4 qts. varnish	2 00
1 strainer	1 00
lot paint brushes	5 00
1 vise, old	5 00
1 work-bench and joiner tools	6 00
mixed lamp-black	1 00
2 lbs. putty	10
1 bottle muriatic acid	25
1 paper bronze	25
graining tools	2 00
1 glass jar	50
1 sieve	50
stove and pipe	3 00
2 pails	75
oil-can, etc.	1 00
1 lamp and fixtures	1 00

WASH-HOUSE AND SOAP-HOUSE.

2 caldrons (new), $10	20 00
2 caldrons (old)	4 00
8 wash-troughs	48 00
2 pumps	8 00
lot wash-tubs and pails	6 00
1 hoe	40
1 shovel	1 00
1 wheelbarrow	3 00

40 bbls. soap	$160 00
1 stove and pipe	10 00
7 wood-saws and bucks, 4 axes	12 00
8 clothes baskets	4 00
1 stove and pipe	10 00
1 stove (cook)	2 00
1 stove (cook)	2 00
60 cell buckets (new), 50c	30 00
18 rolls felting, $1 80	32 40

EAST WING.

2 stoves in south hall	70 00
2 stoves, (corrugated) in north hall	160 00
4 wood-racks	12 00
7 spittoons	1 40
3 shovels	75
4 pokers	2 00
5 brooms	63
4 tables	30 00
1 bench	1 00
1 case	1 00
5 scrub-brushes	50
8 tin cans	4 00
6 pails	1 50
4 white-wash brushes	3 00
1 pail-rack	1 00
1 oil-can	75
11 lamps and fixtures	11 00
1 basket	50
1 ash-pail	4 00
1 pair trucks	8 00
4 water barrels	2 00

WEST WING.

2 stoves in south hall, $65, $40	105 00
2 stoves (corrugated) in north hall	160 00

4 wood-racks, $3	$12 00
7 spittoons	1 40
1 shovel	50
4 pokers	1 00
1 ash-pail	4 00
4 tables	30 00
1 step-ladder	1 00
7 pails	1 75
1 clock	5 00
1 thermometer	1 00
1 pair trucks and rack	35 00
4 water barrels	8 00
13 lamps and fixtures	13 00
9 tin cans	4 50
1 basket	50
3 whitewash brushes	2 00

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

1 bellows	3 00
1 anvil (old)	7 25
1 anvil (new)	8 00
1 vise, 62 lbs., 20c.	12 40
1 jack-screw	5 00
1 screw-plate and dies	7 00
2 wrenches	2 00
lot blacksmith tools	20 00
60 lbs. coal	30
2 grindstones	10 00
1,300 lbs. bar iron, 4½c.	58 50
coopers' tools	6 00
1 old stove	1 00
lot joiners' tools	20 00
1 box 10x12 glass	3 50
1 box 7x9 glass	1 13
1 4-fold rule	50
1 rip-saw	2 50

2 cross-cut saws	$4 00
2 back-saws	4 00
1½ lb. stone	75
1 five-eights in. gouge and holder	40
1 one-half in. gouge and holder	35
1 three eights in. gouge and holder	30
1 one in. socket firmer	55
1 one-half in. socket firmer	50
1 three-eights in. socket firmer	40
1 three-fourths in. socket firmer	75
3 gimblet bits	40
1 oiler	25
2 tri-squares	60
2 hammers	1 75
1 set planes (old)	3 00
lot joiners' tools	6 00
old staves	3 00
1 padlock	75
1 steel square	1 75
5 baskets	1 50
fire-hose and reel	150 00

IN CELLS AND LAUNDRY.

1,156 woolen blankets, 75c.	867 00
543 quilts (some worn), $2 25	1,221 75
1,189 stripe shirts (new and old), 50c.	594 50
298 flannel shirts (much worn), 50c.	149 00
248 undershirts (some worn), 50c.	124 00
40 bed-ticks (new and filled) 80c.	32 00
218 bed-ticks (new), 70c.	152 60
381 bed-ticks (old), 35c.	133 35
93 mattresses, $1	93 00
237 pillow slips, 10c.	33 70
611 pillow-ticks, 10c.	61 10
1,797 sheets, 35c.	628 95
986 towels, 5c.	49 30

648 bed-cots (old), $2	$1,296 00
556 brooms, in cells, 10c.	55 60
556 cell-buckets, 30c.	166 80
556 stone mugs, 25c.	139 00
556 stools, 25c.	139 00
580 suits clothes on (new), $6	3,480 00
1 stove in laundry	40 00
shovels, brooms, benches, stools, step-ladders, also lot old shirts in laundry	17 00

FEMALE PRISON.

1 sprinkler	75
3 barrels	2 25
1 barrel (water)	2 00
6 pails	1 50
1 clothes-wringer	6 00
5 wash-tubs	2 50
3 wash-boards	1 00
7 keelers	1 75
2 whitewash-brushes	1 50
lot clothes-line	2 50
3 lamps	2 00
100 lbs. lard	9 00
2 6-gallon crocks, 15c.	30
1 1-gallon crock	15
3 3-gallon crocks, 15c.	45
1 great gross agate buttons	1 50
6 dozen candle-moulds	4 00
2 clothes-baskets	1 00
2 market-baskets	1 00
10 dozen clothes-pins	50
1 ice-box	15 00
2½ dozen cans tomatoes, $4	10 00
1 dozen bottles catsup	4 00
6 woolen shawls	30 00
2 sewing-machines, $65, $35	100 00

1 melodeon	$35 00
59 new sheets, 60c.	35 40
290 crash towels (new), 10c.	29 00
25 white shirts (new), 75c.	18 75
52 pairs suspenders, 5c.	2 60
9 yards sheeting, 14c.	1 26
161 yards sheeting (bleached), 12½c.	20 12
9 rolls batting, 18c.	1 62
1 sheet-iron stove and pipe	10 00
1 diamond stove and pipe	14 00
1 box-stove	3 00
2 cook-stoves and furniture	25 00
6 sets beds and bedding, $15	93 00
25 suits clothing, $9	225 00
9 lamps	5 50
1 chamber-set	45 00
1 bureau	16 00
2 bureaus (3 drawers), $6	12 00
1 bureau wash-stand	4 00
1 center-table	10 00
1 small table	4 00
1 toilet-stand	1 00
1 lounge	8 00
3 cane-seat chairs	4 50
1 cane-seat chair	1 50
1 cane-seat rocker	5 00
1 cane-seat rocker	3 00
1 ewer and basin	1 25
1 mattress and bedding	30 00
1 pair pillows	5 00
4 bed-spreads	4 00
1 mirror	7 00
1 clock	2 00
4 window-curtains	5 00
26 yards carpet, 50c.	13 00

43 yards carpet, $1	$43 00
5 yards crash covering	45
15 yards matting, 60c.	9 00
oil cloth	1 00
6 pairs shears	1 50
2 pairs shears	1 00
50 dozen thread, 80c.	40 00
2 dozen machine needles	2 00
12 earthen mugs	3 00
1 extension table	8 00
1 table	6 00
3 tables	3 00
1 table	2 00
6 table-cloths, 65c.	3 90
8 ½ table-cloths	2 67
4 towels	2 00
1 cupboard	5 00
1 cupboard and crockery	10 00
1 clothes-horse	2 00
60 lbs. sad-irons	4 20
2 dish-pans	1 00

INSANE ASYLUM.

2 stoves, drums, and pipes	80 00
1 cook-stove and furniture	20 00
shovel and poker	50
1 ash-pail	4 00
1 thermometer	50
14 bed-cots	28 00
24 quilts	48 00
2 ticks filled	1 50
38 sheets, 35c.	13 30
1 clothes-rack	1 00
13 cell buckets, 35c.	4 55
7 pails	1 75
2 axes	2 00

1 buck-saw	$0 7
1 wash-tub	5
1 wash-board	2
2 new brooms	5
1 dish-pan	5
1 keeler	3
7 small keelers	1 7
1 cupboard	4 0
2 buckets (one new)	1 0
24 towels, 5c.	1 2
1 lamp and globe	2 0
3 lamps and fixtures	3 0
1 clock	2 0
2 water-cans	7
12 spittoons, 20c.	2 4
1 dozen tin cups	1 5
20 tin soup-plates	1 2
1½ dozen knives and forks	2
1 dozen spoons	3
1 hoe	5
2 pumps	8 0
1 derrick	50 0
20 lbs. boiler-rivets	1 0
lot of old iron	10 0
½ barrel pork	7 5
½ barrel salt	8
½ barrel beans	7
lot winter squashes	2 5
11 Windsor chairs	5 5
1 center-table	15 0
1 stand	3 0
1 mirror	9 0
1 lounge	25 0
22 yards carpet	20 0
1 oil-cloth	5

16 window curtains	$10 00
1 dirt-shovel	1 00
2 bushels carrots	1 00
2 bushels beets	1 00
1 lot turnips	1 00
5 pork barrels	5 00
2 tables (kitchen and hall)	6 00
4 striped shirts (new)	2 00
6 cane-seat chairs	10 00

GUARD-HOUSES.

3 stoves and pipe, $4	12 00
1 stove and pipe (gate)	10 00
fixtures in guard-houses	8 00

BARNS AND YARD.

6 shovels, 75c.	4 50
2 rakes—1 wood, 1 iron	1 00
1½ M shingles, $4	7 00
1 ½-inch log chain, 36 lbs.	4 00
5 pails, 50c.	2 50
5 iron bars	10 00
1 stove and pipe (tool-house)	1 50
1 trowel	50
1 plow	8 00
1 scraper	5 00
646 cords 4-foot wood, $5	3,230 00
1 span mules	600 00
1 span mules	465 00
2 wagons, $20, $65	85 00
1 set double harness	25 00
1 pump (barn)	4 00
1 lawn-mower	20 00
1 pump (house)	4 00
1 cultivator	2 00
2 curry combs, 25c.; 8 pails, 20c.; 1 hand-saw, $1;	3 10

1 brush, 50c.; 3 halters, $1 25; 4 forks, 55c; 1 dipper, 12c.	$7 95
1 claw-hammer, 25c.; 1 wheel-barrow, $2	2 25
1 R. R. lantern, $6; 3 tons hay, $11	39 00
1,500 lbs. old sewer pipe—4 pieces 5-inch, 2 pieces 7-inch	15 00
532 feet 1½-inch gas pipe	30 00
2 white cows, $50; 2 red cows, $50	200 00
54 old hogs, 5 shotes, 101 pigs	1,000 00
2 one-horse carts, $10	20 00
1 cart-harness	20 00
1 horse	125 00
1 buggy	125 00
2 single harnesses	25 00
1 fly-net	3 00
1 whip	1 00
1 mat	1 00
1 string bells	1 00
1 lap-robe	2 00
7,000 lbs. bran, $3 25	227 50
3 barrels coal-oil (144 gallons) 23c.	33 12
3 barrels, $1	3 00
1 chain-pump	12 00
1 force-pump	16 50
1 water-tub	10 00
600 feet rubber hose, 20c.	120 00
2 stone-axes, $2 50	5 00
3 bush hammers, $3 33	6 66
1 lewis	3 00
1 crandle	2 50
1 stone pickaxe	2 50
40 chisels and points, 50c.	20 00
2 mash-hammers, $2 50	5 00
2 tuck-irons	50
1 60-gallon kettle	10 00

2 old kettles, $3	$6 00
1 set bob-sleighs	25 00
2 cutters, $10, $15	25 00
264 fence-posts, 12½c.	33 00
213 feet block stone, 50c.	106 50
	$28,546 73

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

John Morris, Agent, and F. S. Clark, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing inventory (in the enumeration) is true according to the best of their acknowledge and belief.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent,*
FRANKLIN S. CLARK, *Clerk.*

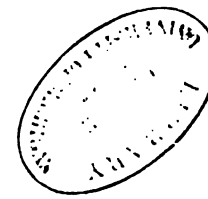
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1872.

F. H. BURGESS,
Notary Public in and for Calhoun County.

Inventory of tools and materials used in building wall, under appropriation of 1871, on hand Sept. 30, 1872.

1 hoisting-machine	$45 00
1 derrick	30 00
2 hoes	1 00
8 shovels	8 00
1 spade	1 25
2 sand-barrows	3 00
12 stone-barrows	5 25
8 trowels	4 00
1 set grappling-irons	5 00
45 feet coping-stone, 34c.	15 30
120 feet flagging-stone, 24c.	28 80
100 feet block stone, 50c.	50 00
224 feet timber	3 36
600 feet scantling and plank	9 60
223 lbs. rope, 20c.	44 60
1 new set derrick apparatus	50 00
1 lewis	50
4 stone-picks, 75c.	3 00
5 stone-hammers, $1 50	7 50
2 sand-sieves, $1	2 00
3 sand-screens	10 00
1 swing scaffold	8 00
3 set tackle-blocks	20 00
½ bbl. brimstone	3 38
3 stone-boats	9 00
6 bbls. lime-water, $1 75	10 50
200 feet rubber hose, 22c.	44 00
4 stone mallets	4 00
5 squares, 75c.	3 75
2 stone axes, $1 50	3 00

2 bush hammers, $1	$2 00
1 lewis	2 00
1 crandle	1 00
1 stone pickaxe	1 00
40 chisels and points, 50c	20 00
2 mash hammers, $1	2 00
2 tuck irons, 25c	50
1 hand-saw	2 00
1 set gate hinges	25 00
1 lot old shovels	2 00
6,600 feet lumber in side-walk, $16	105 60
	$595 89



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The time having come for me to make my third and last annual report, I exceedingly regret that circumstances have transpired, since I left Jackson, which has rendered it quite impracticable, and almost impossible, for me to spend any time in the work of preparing it. And situated as I am at present, I have but little time to spare for this purpose; and being so far from the prison as to be unable to have access to its records, therefore I apprehend that my report will necessarily be brief, and perhaps of but little interest to you, or any others who may chance to read it when it is presented to the public, with your own report, and those of the other officers of the prison. As you are aware, I have just closed a term of three years' service as chaplain of the prison, my resignation to take effect on the first day of October, proximo, when I start, with my family, for my new field of labor which had just been assigned me on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, whose mighty waves send up their majestic roar, reminding the student of the bible, of the voice which John the Revelator heard behind him, as he stood upon the rock-bound coast of Patmos and gazed upon the soil to which he had been banished for life.

My views in regard to prison discipline, and the end to be sought by all parties having charge of criminals in any prison, jail, penitentiary, or house of correction, are the same as they have been for many years; and it would afford me great pleas-

ure if I could have an opportunity of presenting my thoughts upon this subject to those whose business it is to make our laws; and I would try to so express them as to make those men feel that more thorough legislation, with an eye to the reformation of men and women (even though they are criminals), as well as the protection of society, is necessary, and demands immediate action on their part; and the whole criminal code should be so amended and arranged that sentences should be just and uniform throughout the State, so that two men, sent from two distinct judicial circuits for the same kind of offense, both in quality and magnitude, should be sent for the same length of term, and not, as is now so often the case, one for *two* and the other for *ten* years, and quite often one for three and the other for five years; also in regard to the government of the prison, and the treatment and employment of the convicts, so as to bring the greatest possible influence to bear upon them for their reformation, while serving out the term of their sentences. I believe in the possibility of a complete and radical reformation of man, however low he may have fallen, where proper means are brought to bear upon his mind and heart; and I would use all such means while such a grand opportunity presents itself for leading such persons to Christ.

In order to this I would so frame the law that party politics should be utterly ignored in the appointment of the officers of the Prison, and instead of inquiring for a man's political character, I would ask for his morals, and, while I would not insist that he should be a professing Christian, and a member of some Christian church, in order to eligibility to an official position, I would insist upon his being able, from *reliable witnesses*, to show that his moral character stands above reproach; and I would make this apply to all, from the Agent, as the head, to the man who stands upon the wall by day and guards the cells by night; and I must here say that I do not expect any general reformation inside of prison walls until such prison is officered

with men of pure moral character, and who manifest a deep interest in the work of reforming bad men.

During the past year we have held religious services every Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, which have consisted of singing, prayer, and a short sermon. These exercises have been rendered as interesting and impressive as our facilities would allow. The old dining-room for our chapel, with nothing in our surroundings to impress one with the thought that we were gathered for religious worship until the announcement was made by the Chaplain, "Let us join in the worship of God by singing to his praise," after having listened for fifteen minutes and upwards to some select readings by the Agent. But we have done the best we could under the circumstances, and although I may have failed to interest *some* who fancied themselves wise above what is written, still I am persuaded there were some, yea many, who were edified and benefited by my efforts, however feeble and inefficient they may have appeared to others. But how much of good shall come out of it all eternity alone shall reveal to us finite creatures.

Our Sabbath-school has been held regularly, and the same branches of education taught as the year before: orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the average number in attendance (about one hundred and twenty or thirty). Most of these have made good use of the little time allowed them for laying in store a small stock of learning, to which they intend to keep adding, until they may be able to possess a fair business education, in the use of which they hope to gain for themselves, and those dependent upon them, a comfortable living when they regain their freedom.

But, two hours in a week for instructing a man who has little or no education to start with, is but a meager portion of time to be devoted to such purposes, especially in view of the fact, that the law makes it the duty of the Agent to cause all such as have no education when they enter the Prison, to be furnished with such while they are under his charge.

My judgment is, that there should be at least one hour every day in the week (Sabbaths excepted) devoted to the instruction of the illiterate and uneducated; and such an arrangement would do away with the necessity of a secular school upon the Sabbath day.

Our library is badly used up, as I was unable to secure any addition to it in the form of new books during the past fiscal year, except a few scattering volumes purchased by the Agent; therefore, the number of volumes will not vary much from our last year's report; but in average value will fall considerably short, as very many of the books that were then comparatively new, are now in a very dilapidated condition, and of but very little worth. Books in the hands of some of the men go to pieces with tremendous rapidity, and I have no doubt but in many instances they are purposely destroyed. Still, it is a very difficult matter to determine, and therefore we are under the necessity of enduring what we cannot cure.

During the past year a large number of magazines have been introduced into the Prison by order and permission of the Agent; and, notwithstanding the rule which prescribes the duties of the Chaplain in the matter of furnishing reading for the convicts (see printed rules under heading, "Duties of Chaplain"), my work in that direction has been greatly lessened by the constant flow of magazine and other literature, sent by friends from without, and distributed by other hands than mine, by order of the Agent; so that really all I have had to do in the matter of furnishing reading to the convicts, for the past year, has been in the weekly changes of books I continued to make.

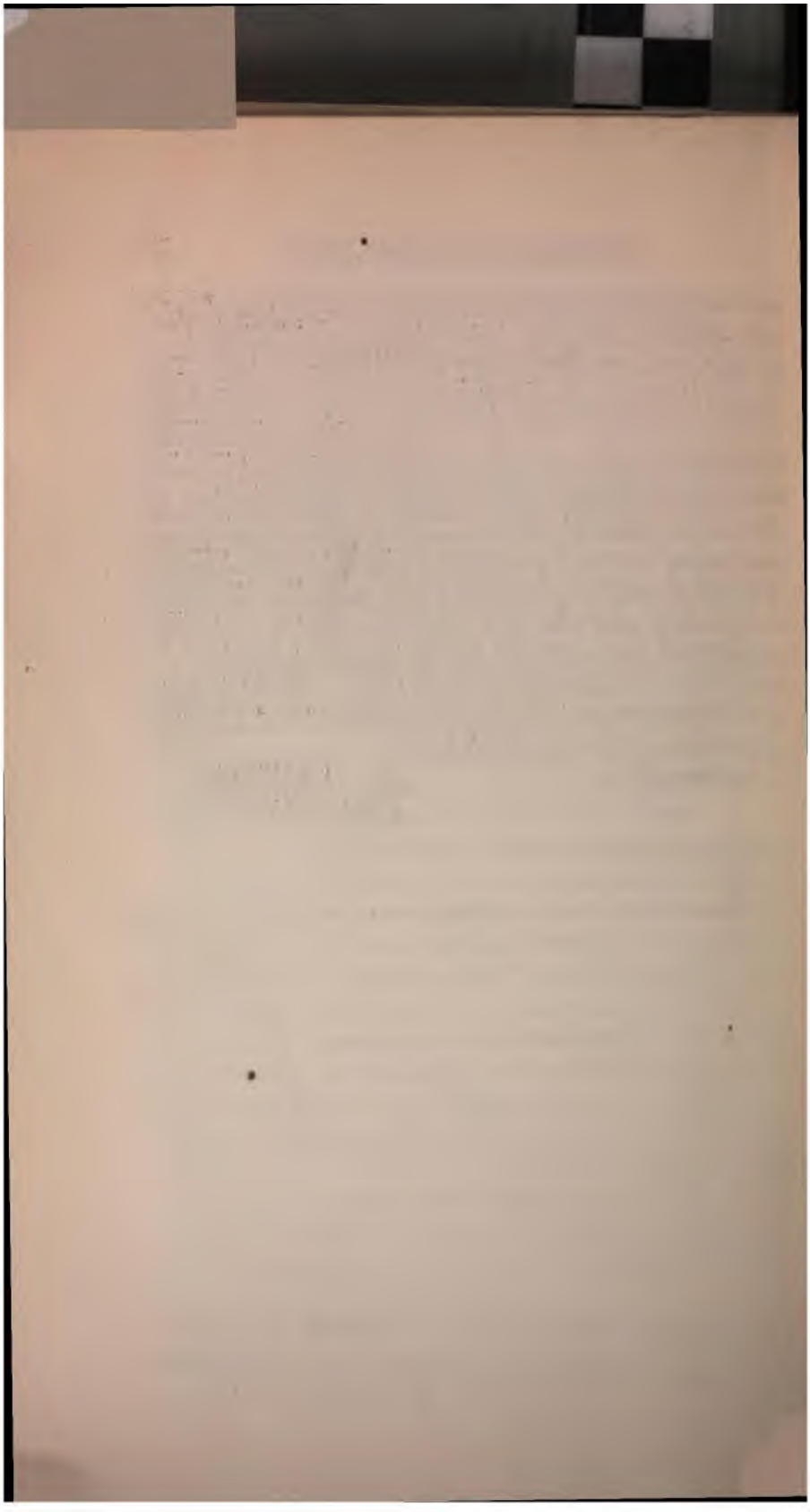
For statistical information I must necessarily refer you to the Agent's report, as I have no records within my reach which will enable me to furnish you with anything of interest in addition to what he will give.

And now, gentlemen, in concluding this, my last annual report, I have this to say, that I am truly grateful to you for the uniform kindness with which you have treated me, and

your manifested sympathy with me in my work, and wishing you prosperity and every needed blessing, for yourselves personally and your families, and the institution under your charge (known as the Michigan State Prison); and I now take my leave of you, as well as the institution, officers, and inmates, assuring you that I am still as deeply interested in your welfare now, as I was when more intimately associated with you, in our mutual efforts for the reformation of those over whom we were placed; and I do hope that we may so conduct ourselves through the balance of our day of trial, that when our day of earthly labor shall draw to a close, we may, each of us, with gladness of heart, hear the welcome plaudit, direct from the lips of our own dear Saviour Jesus Christ: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Respectfully,

R. C. CRAWFORD,
Chaplain State Prison.



MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following Report for the year ending September 30, 1872:

Number of convicts in this department Sept. 30, 1871		8
Number received during the year		0
Number discharged by expiration of sentence		2
Whole number in Prison		6
Pardoned	0	
Escaped	0	
		0
Leaving in Prison September 30, 1872		6

Number of days spent in Prison (except Sundays)		1,928
" " labor " "	1,909	
" " sick " "	19	
		1,928

There have been made in this department:

152 white shirts,
289 sheets,
758 towels,
599 striped shirts,
90 flannel shirts,
622 pairs suspenders,
291 pillow slips,
213 bed ticks;
3,018 pieces mended.

FLORA E. LANE,
Matron.

FEMALE PRISON, October 1, 1872.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1872.

There has been seven deaths during the year, two by suicide and five by disease, viz.:

Robert Morgan died Oct. 28th, 1871.

H. J. Allen died Feb. 27th, 1872.

Both of these were suicides by hanging.

William Sampson died Oct. 3d, 1871, of consumption.

Edward Kellogg died Oct. 3d, 1871, of typhoid fever.

Alexander Robinson died Nov. 16th, 1871, of scrofula.

E. O. Leach died Jan. 23d, 1872, of consumption.

Obadiah Barker died June 24th, 1872, of typhoid fever.

Five of these deaths occurred previous to the first of May, and one since I took charge of the hospital; and although there has been an unusual amount of dysentery during the months of July and August, not one death occurred in consequence.

Bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers have prevailed to some considerable extent, and also rheumatism; and added to these we have had the usual amount of accidents, such as bruises, sprains, lacerations, etc., incidental to the employment of such a multitude of men and machinery. Taken together it has been sufficient to keep more or less men in the hospital most of the time.

At the present time there is but little sickness and but few

in the hospital, and but one or two who are seriously ill. As there has been so much said by other physicians, in their reports, in regard to some improvement in the hospital, and as I am aware that it is the intention of your honorable board to construct a new one as soon as practicable, I will say nothing on that subject, only that such an improvement would add very much to the convenience and facility for taking care of the sick of the prison.

There are now in the asylum for the insane ten convicts, who are suffering to a greater or less degree from aberration of the mind.

David Foster, John Marsh and John Cooper, *alias* Haley—these three are life men and are hopelessly insane, and have been in the asylum since June 1872.

George Anderson, a twelve-year man, has been in the asylum from the time of its completion, and is hopelessly insane.

N. Fritz, a ten-year man, has been in the asylum since June, 1870. He is no doubt past all possible hope of restoration.

David Pettice, a ten-year man, came into the asylum in May, 1872, for the second time, and there is very little probability of his being restored to a sound mind.

David Smith (colored), a fifteen-year man, came into the asylum the 3d of September, 1872. This man is not much deranged, but quite vicious, and has an idea that every one is against him, and that he must defend himself; and hence he is very dangerous, and in the present state of the asylum it is necessary to keep him in close confinement.

Charles Hopkins, a ten-year man, came into the asylum in July, 1872. He is not much deranged, peaceable and quiet, but has an idea that some one is going to kill him.

John McCarthney came into the asylum September, 1872; was somewhat deranged, but is improving, and probably will soon be able to take his place in the shops.

Paul Herwarth, a German, not bad, and at times seems quite sane.

These four last men, and perhaps some others, might be very much benefited, and some no doubt entirely cured, if they could enjoy occasionally out-door air and exercise. But situated as the asylum is, without a sufficient wall for protection around the grounds, they are necessarily kept in close confinement. If we are expected to benefit them, there should be facilities for giving them the open sunlight and the fresh breezes of heaven's balmy air, without endangering the life of a keeper or tempting the convict to escape.

I am happy to say that since I have been attached to the prison, in my efforts in administering to wants of the sick, I have had the hearty suffort of our worthy agent and deputy, and the cordial co-operation of all the officers of the prison.

The above is most respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

J. B. TUTTLE,
Prison Physician.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

KEEPER.

BY AUTHORITY.

AIN.

CIAN.

ON.

LANSING:
E & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

Officers of the Institution.

INSPECTORS:

Hon. W. S. WILCOX, President, Adrian.

Hon. V. P. COLLIER, Battle Creek.

Hon. G. F. RICE, Jackson.

H. H. BINGHAM, ... Agent.

J. R. MARTIN, ... Deputy Keeper.

J. W. HULIN, ... Clerk.

Rev. R. C. CRAWFORD, . . Chaplain.

J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr., . . . Physician.

Miss E. M. WILLIAMS, . . Matron.

REPORT.

To the Hon. Oliver L. Spaulding,

Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison have the honor herewith to submit their annual report. It affords us great satisfaction to congratulate the people of this commonwealth upon the uniform prosperity that has marked the State Prison during the past year. A comparison of its operations with previous years will convince any fair-minded person that never in its history has the Institution more completely and successfully fulfilled the purposes for which it was designed. It has not only become self-supporting but now yields a large surplus over and above all current expenses, including supplies, salaries, and ordinary repairs and improvements.

Reference to the accompanying report of the Agent, which exhibits in detail the financial condition of the Prison, will show the gratifying fact that instead of being a charge upon the State as it has been in former years, it has during the years 1869 and 1870 earned over twenty thousand dollars clear of all ordinary expenses.

But the successful management of the Prison in a financial point of view has not surpassed the general good order and discipline that have prevailed therein during the same period of time. Throughout the entire year the Institution has been remarkably free from disturbances, insubordination, or breaches of order. The general deportment of the convicts has been good. With scarcely an exception they have applied themselves diligently and faithfully to the labor assigned them.

The officers of the Prison, vigilant and watchful, while strictly enforcing the rules, have managed to secure and maintain in a great measure the respect and confidence of those committed to their charge; time and labor have been economized, and the affairs of the Institution have moved along smoothly without serious jar or difficulty, bringing forth as the fruit thereof a great increase in the earnings of the Prison and the effectiveness of its force.

In securing these gratifying results the Prison has not been so managed as to produce the greatest possible revenue or pecuniary gain, regardless of the welfare of those confined therein. The wants of the convicts have carefully been considered, and pains taken to see that they were regularly supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food and suitable clothing, clean bedding, an abundance of pure water with ample means for washing (we wish we could also say bathing), and, as far as was possible to secure it in the present badly contrived building, tidy, clean cells, for all confined therein.

The main object, however, which we have designed to keep steadily in view in the management of the Prison, is the reformation and restoration of the imprisoned. A very large proportion are young men who have gone astray in the morning of life. We have never abandoned the hope that by the judicious use of proper means the most of these might yet be reclaimed from vice and be made good and useful members of society. To this end we have sought by humane treatment, by manifesting as far as possible an interest in each particular case, by the circulation of good books, by a system of reward for good conduct, and by moral and religious teachings, to win the confidence of all committed to the Prison, and encourage them to lead in the future honest, useful, and respectable lives. We have full faith that the effect of this treatment will not be useless in accomplishing the object designed; and that a goodly proportion of the convicts when restored to liberty will by an improved

course of conduct demonstrate that we are not mistaken in this respect.

Our observation leads us to the conclusion that too much care cannot be taken in noting and observing the effect of prison discipline, as well after the convict has been released as while he is within the prison walls. If a correct record had been kept of the lives of those who have gone forth into society after serving a term of years in the Penitentiary, we apprehend that we should be much better fitted than we can be without such information to judge of the effect of prison life, and the best method of so conducting such institutions as to promote the welfare of the prisoners, the prevention of crime, and the general good of the community.

The released convict should feel that he is regarded as a ward of the State; that its eye is constantly upon him, and that its interest in his conduct and welfare does not cease as soon as the prison doors are open to him. With this view we feel that more ample provision should be made for gathering and preserving information respecting released prisoners. This might be done principally through the medium of correspondence, with but little expense.

There is a growing feeling among the best informed of those familiar with the prison systems of this country, that with good judgment, good management, and a little tact on the part of prison officials, there is scarcely if any necessity for the infliction on convicts of harsh and cruel punishment. Discipline of this kind certainly should only be administered as a last resort, after every other means has been tried, and has failed to bring the transgressor in subordination to the rules and requirements of the Prison. Punishment of this kind ought never to be inflicted for light causes, or at the time of the heat and excitement engendered by the commission or discovery of the offense. We have thought that a regulation requiring the agent of the Prison to report all cases of severe punishment, with the means and mode of

inflicting the same, and the reasons therefor, to be published with his annual report, might satisfy the public that cases of this kind are not so frequent as they are sometimes supposed to be.

The question has arisen, whether, as a stimulus to industry and good behavior, a portion of the earnings of the convicts should not be reserved and paid to them at the time of their discharge. We have been long of the opinion that some provision of this kind, judiciously made, might be of great benefit to the government of the Prison. Many of the prisoners are married men, having families in indigent circumstances. In consequence of the imprisonment of the husband or father, these families are deprived of the ordinary means of support, and are left, in many instances, in poor health, and without the ability to earn a living, dependent, in a great measure, upon the charity of others. They are not to blame for the commission of the crime, and yet in the end much of the odium, and perhaps most of the punishment, falls upon them. While the strength of their natural protector is taxed to the utmost each day in toiling for the State, it seems but just and humane that some part of his earnings be applied to the maintenance of his innocent family. For these reasons we believe that some system by which a portion of the earnings of the convict might be appropriated from time to time during his incarceration for the support of his family, would be both wise and just.

Too little attention has been paid to the proper care and custody of the property and effects of convicts during the period of their confinement in the Prison. We have been informed of cases where the convict, who was the owner of considerable property or money at the time of his confinement, has found himself wholly without means on his liberation from prison. Designing men have managed to get round him, and by scheming and sharp practice have deprived him of all his worldly goods. He goes forth on his release with

the impression that every man's hand is against him, and that deceit and fraud are the common practices of men. There should be some one in all such cases properly authorized by law to receive such property, and obligated and bound to see that the same is not squandered or wasted, but in due time returned to the owner thereof, with the increase or profit thereon.

In the last annual report of the Board of Prison Inspectors it was stated that the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature of 1869 for the construction of a building within the Prison grounds for the storing of provisions, a bath-room, and a chapel, had not been drawn from the State treasury for such purposes, as the Board, on examination of other prisons, after mature consideration of the subject, had concluded that the interests of the State demanded that the building, when constructed, be made in a manner so as to afford additional cell room and other needed improvements to the Prison.

For this purpose they have matured, and caused to be made, plans and specifications which will be submitted to the Legislature at its next session. It is proposed to erect at or near the center of the Prison, a plain, substantial stone building, octagon in form, and three stories high. The basement is designed to be used for a kitchen. The first story is planned for a guard-room, where the keys and arms of the Institution will be kept. It will be so constructed that a single guard at any time can have a full view of, overlook, and command every cell in the building. The second story will contain a large, well lighted, cheerful chapel, neatly and tastefully arranged, with a pleasant lookout upon the surrounding country, and a capacity for comfortably seating eight hundred persons. It is proposed to make this room, and its surroundings, so that there shall be nothing about it to remind the convict who goes there to worship that he is within the walls of a prison. Over the chapel will be a convenient lodging-

room for guards, and a much needed store-room. By means of this lodging-room, the guards of the Prison will at all times be where they can be summoned at the tap of the bell, to assist in case of necessity or peril.

It is estimated that this building, fully completed, will cost the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. In connection therewith, it is proposed to add to the Prison forty-eight well lighted and thoroughly ventilated solitary cells, and sixteen large, airy work cells, known as "privileged cells," which certain of the convicts assigned thereto may use and occupy as work-shops, as well as lodging-rooms. To build these additional cells it is estimated will require an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars.

It is further proposed to raise the two wings of the present Prison to a sufficient height to add one entire tier of large sized, well aired and lighted cells, numbering one hundred and seventy-eight, and to cover the whole building with a substantial slate roof, at an estimated cost of forty-eight thousand dollars.

With the erection of these proposed additions, the Prison will have a capacity for keeping eight hundred and ninety convicts. To make these improvements complete, there must be procured and put in the building an engine and apparatus suitable for cooking all the food of the prisoners, and warming the whole structure. To do this, and to convert the old solitary prison into an engine-room, a much needed bath-room, and store-room, will incur an expense estimated at the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

But the Prison must still have that necessary appendage, a suitable and proper hospital, in which the wants of sick and afflicted prisoners can be humanely cared for. The pressing necessity for this improvement will be apparent to every one, when we state that in one single week last spring seventy-five convicts went to the hospital, and on some days during the year there have been not less than thirty-five sick prisoners huddled

and crowded together at one time in the cramped quarters of the present miserable apology for a hospital. The honor of the State and the common sentiment of humanity are outraged, when those who are sick, shut up in prison and unable to help themselves, are no better provided for.

For hospital purposes it is proposed to erect a neat building, forty by eighty feet, two stories high, in a part of the enclosure remote from the noise and excitement of the Prison, at an estimated cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

We also recommend that the east wall of the Prison be extended, and the entire prison wall be built twenty-four feet high. To accomplish this work in a substantial manner will require an expense of thirty thousand dollars.

These estimated expenditures for building purposes amount in all to the sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars. They may seem large, but, having due regard to the growth of the State, they are absolutely essential and necessary for the reception, classification, and proper treatment of offenders who are now and may be within a short time committed to the Prison. We therefore respectfully recommend that such action be taken by the Legislature as shall enable the Board of Inspectors speedily to commence and carry on to completion these proposed improvements.

In justice we cannot conclude this report without an acknowledgement of the obligation due to his Excellency Governor Baldwin, for his excellent counsel and faithful co-operation in all things pertaining to the general management of the Prison. If the other Institutions of the State have received like attention from the Executive, as we have reason to believe they have, we are sure that this branch of the State government has not been wanting in fidelity and devotion to the great interests of the commonwealth. The Agent and subordinate officers of the Prison need no commendation from us. The improved condition of the Prison, and their reports hereto

attached, to which we refer, speak volumes for them. "By their works shall ye know them."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. WILCOX,
V. P. COLLIER,
G. F. RICE,
Inspectors.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, December 1, 1870.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year:

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average No.	Number Received.
1846	119	120.0	40
1847	122	120.0	40
1848	119	124.5	33
1849	128	117.0	31
1850	110	119.5	50
1851	131	141.0	84
1852	176	186.5	87
1853	209	210.0	71
1854	205	219.1	103
1855	246	278.3	141
1856	304	316.5	136
1857	349	378.8	170
1858	411	443.6	195
1859	473	484.8	212
1860	535	597.5	272
1861	621	578.6	140
1862	531	459.6	110
1863	410	358.2	104
1864	333	319.15	105
1865	292	280.2	161
1866	315	412.2	305
1867	502	531.1	254
1868	582	609.7	256
1869	622	625.3	250
1870	644	645.7	304
1871	663	Nov. 30, '70	

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, for each week and day in the year.

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$ 2,818 85	$28 50	$ 45½	$ 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¾	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82⅜	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.9
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.4
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¾	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	*58 68¾	*1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	16.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9

*The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as $6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; $3,500 being "property sold," $2,000 paid on last year's account, and $1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs:

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1869.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward		$4,042 65
received for convict labor	$5,474 93	
" " convicts' deposits	16 51	
" " rent	17 75	
" " property sold	217 38	
" from United States	959 33	
" " visitors	102 50	
		6,788 40
Total cash received		$10,831 05

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 572 30	
pay of guards	1,806 26	
rations	3,941 10	
clothing and bedding	618 02	
building and repairs	366 32	
discharged convicts	132 00	
convicts' deposits	49 44	
education	20 00	
hospital	41 28	
forage	70 08	
fuel	1,499 50	
oil, candles, and gas	101 63	
printing	10 00	
tobacco	451 10	
swine	270 10	
Agent's traveling expenses	14 25	
miscellaneous	15 00	
Total cash expended	$9,978 38	
Balance cash on hand	852 67	
		$10,831 05

JANUARY, 1870.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward		$852 67
received for convict labor	$7,508 94	
" " convicts' deposits	182 03	
" " property sold	67 47	
" from United States	664 83	
" " visitors	123 00	
		8,546 27
Total cash received		$9,398 94

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 100 00	
pay of guards	1,877 41	
building and repairs	774 08	
clothing and bedding	893 17	
rations	1,252 86	
discharged convicts	55 00	
fugitive convicts	114 14	
education	30 40	
forage	51 80	
fuel	1,295 84	
hospital	18 50	
library	185 24	
oil, candles and gas	182 59	
printing	35 20	
swine	190 39	
stationery	16 45	
tobacco	6 00	
miscellaneous expenses	16 00	
Total cash expended	$ 7,085 07	
Balance cash on hand	2,313 87	
		$9,398 94

FEBRUARY, 1870.

Cash on hand, Jan. 31, brought forward		$2,313 87
received for convict labor	$6,595 38	
" " convicts' deposits	4 05	
" " property sold	86 74	
" from visitors	126 50	
		6,812 67
Total cash received		$9,126 54

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 250 00	
pay of guards	1,886 16	
rations	3,283 03	
building and repairs	218 49	
clothing and bedding	195 62	
discharged convicts	126 00	
fugitive convicts	25 00	
convicts' deposits	7 50	
forage	162 87	
fuel	337 82	
oil, candles, and gas	74 82	
swine	75 85	
education	6 00	
miscellaneous expenses	3 10	
Agent's traveling expenses	24 00	
Total cash expended	$6,676 26	
Balance cash on hand	2,450 28	
		$9,126 54

MARCH, 1870.

Cash on hand, Feb. 28, brought forward		$2,450 28
received for convict labor	$4,522 01	
" " convicts' deposits	26 96	
" " rent	12 86	
" " property sold	62 58	
" from United States	1,724 84	
" " visitors	161 25	
		6,510 50
Total cash received		$8,960 78

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 960 00	
pay of guards	1,908 16	
rations	529 45	
clothing and bedding	592 87	
building and repairs	108 98	
discharged convicts	109 00	
fugitive convicts	5 75	
convicts' deposits	6 50	
oil, candles and gas	37 76	
forage	337 91	
fuel	574 46	
education	13 00	
tobacco	660 00	
swine	11 85	
Agent's traveling expenses	8 10	
Total cash expended	$5,863 79	
Balance cash on hand	3,096 99	
		$8,960 78

APRIL, 1870.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward		$3,096 99
received for convict labor	$6,459 99	
" " convicts' deposits	22 60	
" " property sold	132 42	
" from visitors	121 00	
		6,736 01
Total cash received		$9,833 00

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 20 00	
pay of guards	1,956 48	
convicts' deposits	7 14	
fugitive convicts	51 43	
discharged convicts	101 00	
rations	1,278 74	
building and repairs	278 87	
clothing and bedding	833 36	
fuel	1,581 75	
forage	38 05	
hospital	60 19	
library	11 38	
printing	26 00	
postage	47 97	
oil, candles and gas	35 36	
miscellaneous expenses	25 00	
Total cash expended	$ 6,352 72	
Balance cash on hand	3,480 28	
		$9,833 00

MAY, 1870.

Cash on hand, April 30, brought forward		$3,480 28
received for convict labor	$7,969 80	
" " convicts' deposits	8 08	
" " property sold	39 77	
" from United States	5 00	
" " visitors	118 75	
		8,141 40
Total cash received		$11,621 68

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$1,918 46	
building and repairs	372 09	
clothing and bedding	261 15	
rations	2,680 82	
discharged convicts	145 00	
convicts' deposits	4 22	
hospital	260 06	
forage	55 31	
fuel	479 38	
oil, candles and gas	9 99	
tobacco	399 98	
miscellaneous expenses	18 00	
Total cash expended	$6,604 46	
Balance cash on hand	5,017 22	
		$11,621 68

JUNE, 1870.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward		$50,017 22
received for convict labor	$7,840 61	
" " convicts' deposits	1 00	
" " rent	12 43	
" " property sold	106 83	
" from United States	665 33	
" " visitors	222 25	
		8,848 45
Total cash received		$13,865 67

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$1,080 00	
pay of guards	1,784 09	
rations	664 74	
clothing and bedding	1,191 83	
building and repairs	1,096 74	
discharged convicts	74 00	
convicts' deposits	25	
education	3 55	
library	88 84	
stationery	62 16	
oil, candles and gas	8 51	
hospital	32 46	
tobacco	448 73	
miscellaneous expenses	2 00	
Total cash expended	$6,537 90	
Balance cash on hand	7,327 77	
		$13,865 67

JULY, 1870.

Cash on hand, June 30, brought forward		$7,327 77
received for convict labor	$6,832 48	
" " convicts' deposits	8 37	
" " property sold	70 35	
" from visitors	173 50	
		7,084 70
Total cash received		$14,412 47

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$2,010 72	
rations	3,873 54	
building and repairs	587 67	
clothing and bedding	1,091 98	
discharged convicts	94 00	
fugitive convicts	4 00	
convicts' deposits	40	
oil, candles and gas	55 34	
hospital	198 18	
library	50 25	
stationery	1 00	
forage	83 39	
tobacco	41 25	
miscellaneous expenses	9 75	
Total cash expended	$8,101 47	
Balance cash on hand	6,311 00	
		$14,412 47

AUGUST, 1870.

Cash on hand, July 31, brought forward		$6,311 00
received for convict labor	$3,419 29	
" " convicts' deposits	4 80	
" " property sold	349 25	
" from United States	1,335 17	
" " visitors	180 25	
		5,288 76
Total cash received		$11,599 76

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$1,992 42	
rations	1,971 19	
building and repairs	172 37	
clothing and bedding	1,497 66	
discharged convicts	127 00	
fugitive convicts	184 00	
oil, candles and gas	7 03	
hospital	46 17	
forage	37 85	
fuel	26 51	
library	3 00	
tobacco	4 40	
convicts' deposits	175 53	
miscellaneous expenses	5 00	
Total cash expended	$6,250 13	
Balance cash on hand	5,349 63	
		$11,599 76

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Cash on hand Aug. 31, brought forward		$5,349 63
received for convict labor	$ 6,264 68	
" " convicts' deposits	25 24	
" " rent	13 14	
" " property sold	79 59	
" from United States	488 84	
" " visitors	1,684 25	
		8,555 74
Total cash received		$13,905 37

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$1,030 00	
pay of guards	1,959 93	
rations	2,858 29	
clothing and bedding	2,194 77	
building and repairs	206 41	
convicts' deposits	34 89	
discharged convicts	69 00	
fugitive convicts	175 00	
oil, candles and gas	47 06	
hospital	111 41	
printing	14 86	
forage	65 01	
miscellaneous expenses	144 70	
Agent's traveling expenses	8 25	
Total cash expended	$8,919 58	
Balance cash on hand	4,985 79	
		$13,905 37

OCTOBER, 1870.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, brought forward		$4,985 79
received for convict labor	$9,227 19	
" " convicts' deposits	17 60	
" " property sold	95 29	
" from United States	5 00	
" " visitors	169 00	
		9,514 08
Total cash received		$14,499 87

CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards	$1,909 34	
rations	3,982 53	
clothing and bedding	2,366 52	
building and repairs	418 17	
discharged convicts	106 00	
fugitive convicts	7 00	
convicts' deposits	8 56	
oil, candles and gas	94 70	
hospital	39 77	
education	26 00	
library	33 60	
stationery	34 00	
postage	43 06	
forage	21 32	
swine	139 00	
Total cash expended	$9,229 57	
Balance cash on hand	5,270 30	
		$14,499 87

NOVEMBER, 1870.

Cash on hand Oct. 31, brought forward		$5,270 30
received for convict labor	$18,567 36	
" " convicts' deposits	15 91	
" " property sold	359 69	
" from United States	1,458 83	
" " visitors	186 25	
		20,588 04
Total cash received		$25,858 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay of guards	$1,980 00	
rations	4,180 41	
building and repairs	1,829 09	
clothing and bedding	926 43	
discharged convicts	93 00	
education	26 60	
library	82 69	
stationery	27 30	
postage	12 00	
hospital	246 08	
forage	47 06	
fuel	10 00	
oil, candles and gas	38 74	
tobacco	5 00	
swine	66 56	
miscellaneous expenses	66 00	
Total cash expended	$ 9,636 96	
Balance cash on hand, Nov. 30	16,221 38	
		$25,858 34

RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1869		$4,040 65
Cash received for convict labor	$90,682 66	
" " " convicts' deposits	333 15	
" " " rent	56 18	
" " " property sold	1,667 36	
" " from United States	7,307 17	
" " " visitors	3,368 50	
		103,415 02
Total cash received during the year		$107,457 67

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers	$ 4,012 30	
pay of guards	22,989 43	
rations	30,486 70	
clothing and bedding	12,663 38	
building and repairs	6,429 28	
discharged convicts	1,231 00	
fugitive convicts	566 32	
convicts deposits	294 43	
library	455 00	
education	125 55	
printing	86 06	
stationery	140 91	
postage	103 03	
hospital	1,054 10	
forage	970 65	
fuel	5,805 26	
oil, candles and gas	693 53	
tobacco	2,016 46	
swine	753 75	
miscellaneous expenses	304 55	
Agent's traveling expenses	54 60	
Total cash expended during the year	$91,236 29	
Balance cash on hand	16,221 38	
		107,457 67

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AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with law and usage, I have the honor to submit the annual report relative to the affairs of the Prison the past year, together with the customary tables and reports of the Physician, Matron, and Chaplain:

Number of convicts now in Prison Nov. 30, 1870		663
" " " in Prison Nov. 30, 1869		644
Increase during the year		19
Average daily number during 1870		645.7
" " " " 1869		625.3
Increase		20.4
Number in Prison Nov. 30. 1869		644
" received during the year on commitment		302
" recaptured		2
Whole number in Prison during the year		948
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	238	
" " " reversal of sentence	1	
" pardoned by the Governor	15	
" " " " President	3	
" died	24	
" escaped	4	
		285
Leaving now in Prison		663

Whole number of days spent in Prison		235,708
No. days productive labor on contracts	149,062	
" " for State on buildings, etc	2,817	
" " lost by sickness in Hospital	12,376	
" " " one-half day each Christmas and 4th July	520	
No. days lost by men charged as half time	2,504	
No. days lost by being locked in cells for punishment, by being unable to work, and lost before being put upon contracts	2,671	
No. days lost by lumpers, aged, and infirm	6,759	
" " " in Solitary and Insane Prison	3,445	
No. days in Dining Room and Halls	7,512	
" " in Wash House and Wood House	4,851	
No. days by Hospital helpers, in barn and Agent's House	1,878	
No. days in Tailor, Barber and Shoe shops	3,132	
No. days in Carpenter, Cooper and Blacksmith shops	1,859	
No. days in Sundays	33,672	
" " in Female Prison	2,650	
		235,708

There are at this time employed on contracts, 538 men, to wit:

Withington, Cooley & Co., Farming Implements, 102 men at 52 cents per day.

W. A. Tomlinson, Wagons, 80 men at 76 cents.

Henry Gilbert, Cabinet Ware, 81 men at 50 cents, and 29 at 71 cents.

Hatch & Claflin, Boots and Shoes, 45 men at 57½ cents.

Hollingsworth Bros. & Signor, Cigars, 30 men at 50 cents per day, 31 at 65 cents, and 9 at 28¾ cents.

Webster, Courter & Co., Dressing Leather, 82 men at 50 cents.

Jackson Horse Collar Co., Horse Collars, 49 men at 65 cents.

The amount due from Contractors for convict labor is		$12,891 71
The amount due from sundry persons for convict labor is		65 63
The amount due from United States for support of U. S. convicts		1,883 50
The amount due for property sold, and rent		160 97
Total amount due the Prison		$15,001 81
Bal. cash on hand Nov. 30, 1869	$4,042 65	
Cash received from contractors and all other sources	103,415 02	
Total received, and cash on hand	$107,457 67	
Total cash expended	91,236 29	
Balance cash on hand		16,221 38
Total am't due the Prison, and cash on hand		$31,223 19
Indebtedness of the Prison Nov. 30, 1870		3,888 97
Cash on hand, and am't due over indebtedness		$27,334 22

The earnings of the Prison this year are as follows:

For convict labor	$86,499 78
" support of United States convicts	7,566 51
" rent	52 86
" property sold	1,650 11
" visitors	3,368 50
Total earnings of the Prison this year	$99,137 76

Expenditures of the Prison this year			$91,236 29
Indebtedness of the Prison Nov. 30, 1869		$5,890 59	
Indebtedness of the Prison Nov. 30, 1870		3,888 97	
Indebtedness less this year than last		$2,001 62	
Invoice of movable property, Nov. 30, 1870	$31,034 53		
Invoice of movable property, Nov. 30, 1869	21,556 75		
Excess of invoice this year over last		$9,477 78	
Am't indebtedness this year less than last, and excess of invoice this year over last			$11,479 40
Expenditures this year less excess of invoice over last year, and amount of indebtedness less than last year			$79,756 89
Net income, or excess of earnings over actual expenses			$19,380 87
In 1867 the excess of expenses over earnings was			$24,751 71
" 1868 " " " " " "			7,061 37
Excess of expenses over earnings for years 1867 and 1868			$31,813 08

In 1869 the excess of earnings over expenses was		$3,903 76
" 1870 " " " " " "		19,380 87
Excess of earnings over expenses for years 1869 and 1870		$23,284 63
In 1870 there was expended for building and repairs		$6,429 28
In 1869 there was expended for building and repairs		8,114 78
Amount expended for building and repairs for years 1870 and 1869		$14,544 06
In 1868 there was expended for building and repairs	$3,842 68	
In 1867 there was expended for building and repairs	4,025 79	
Am't expended for building and repairs in years 1868 and 1867		$7,868 47
Excess of amount expended for building and repairs in 1869 and 1870 over 1867 and 1868		$6,675 59
Amount expended for Hospital supplies in 1870		$1,054 10
" " " " " " 1869		846 05
Amount expended for Hospital supplies for 1869 and 1870		$1,900 15
Amount expended for Hospital supplies in 1867	$220 82	
Amount expended for Hospital supplies in 1868	395 95	
Amount expended for Hospital supplies for 1867 and 1868		616 77
Excess of amount expended for Hospital supplies in 1869 and 1870 over 1867 and 1868		$1,283 38

Among the permanent improvements made in the last two years may be noticed a new house and barn, with the necessary fencing, grading, etc., for the use of the Deputy Keeper, valued at	$2,350 00
Four large reservoirs in prison yard	3,000 00
Grading and paving 600 feet in length of wagon-way in prison yard	1,000 00
Addition to wagon shop	600 00
Introduction of pipes into the prison yard connecting with the Holly Water Works of the city, with two hydrants, six-inch pipe to the first hydrant and four-inch to the second	886 00
Repairing roofing of shops and halls	1,976 52
Fifty-six rods of plank sidewalk	224 00
Amount expended for foregoing permanent improvements in two years	$10,036 56
In 1867 there was drawn from the Treasury for support of the Prison	25,000 00
In 1868 there was drawn from the Treasury for support of the Prison	22,000 00
Amount drawn from Treasury in 1867 and 1868 for support of the Prison	$47,000 00
In 1869 and 1870 we have drawn nothing from the Treasury for support of the Prison, but show an excess of earnings of	$23,284 63

Notwithstanding there is shown a fair income over expenses, still this is by no means what it ought to be or what it might be.

The extensive halls of the Prison are now heated by wood stoves, the amount paid for fuel this year being $5,805 26. By heating the Prison by steam it is estimated that one-half this expense might be saved.

The manner of cooking is the same as inaugurated thirty years ago,—using large open cauldron kettles, cooking imper-

fectly and requiring a large amount of labor and fuel. Much of this might be saved and the cooking better done by steam, with the proper apparatus.

By the construction of the center building with heavy walls between it and the wings, several more guards are required than would be necessary were these walls taken down and the whole thrown open so that the entire wings could be controlled by a guard in the center.

The Hospital is so imperfect in its arrangement that there are no rooms separating those who may be severely sick, or suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, from the convalescent, and there is no doubt that the recovery of many who may have been sick has often been long delayed, for want of proper apartments and suitable appointments in the Hospital. For further information on this subject I would refer you to the report of Dr. J. Tunnicliff, Jr., Prison Physician.

There is now no suitable place for storing provisions and vegetables, and we are often subjected to loss for want of such room.

The roofs of the wings of the prison, nearly flat and covered with cement and gravel roofing, are in bad condition, requiring constant outlay for repairs to keep them from leaking, and making the cells and halls damp and unhealthy.

During the past year the old solitary prison, having become untenable, has been abandoned. Large and secure cells should be provided, with light and air, so that all life solitary convicts could be confined therein, and put to work at some mechanical labor.

The walls of the prison yard are too low, thereby putting in the way of the inmates the temptation to escape; and the prison yard is too contracted, the shops crowding too near the walls, and leaving no room for other necessary buildings.

The foregoing defects suggest radical changes which would subject the State to some outlay, but still necessary for running the Institution with economy, and a due regard for the physical condition of the convicts.

There is also greatly needed a new chapel. I speak of this in behalf of the moral and religious improvement of those confined here, which ought by no means to be lost sight of. For more extended views upon this subject, I would refer you to the report of Chaplain R. C. Crawford, which accompanies this.

Should the State advance the means to make the necessary improvements in the Prison, increasing its capacity to correspond with the natural increase of convicts, or say to a maximum number of about nine hundred, the successful running of the Institution ought to pay off the debt, with interest, in ten years.

I make this statement after consulting the report of the Ohio Penitentiary for 1868—the number of convicts being about one thousand, the average contract price of labor about the same as at this Prison now, and the net earnings over expenses, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.

Referring again to the appropriation made in 1867, there has been drawn and expended as follows:

For building new shop		$15,273 97
Flagging halls		3,930 09
West wall		2,016 69
Building for insane		7,458 53
Balance cash on hand carried to appropriation of 1869		5 55
		$28,684 83
Appropriation	$28,000 00	
Received from E. A. Webster for material for building shop	684 83	
		$28,684 83

The building for the insane, with ten cells, was completed in June last, and ten insane convicts were removed thither, where, under the care of a humane keeper, their condition mentally and physicially is much improved.

Of the appropriation made in 1869 there has been drawn		$2,700 00
Amount transferred from appropriation of 1867		5 55
		$2,705 55
This has been expended as follows:		
For flagging dining-room	$1,001 69	
" repairing reception room	422 06	
" front building	488 56	
" material and expenses for new chapel	383 00	
Total expended		$2,295 31
Balance cash on hand		$410 24

With the exception of an unusual amount of sickness, the operations of this Institution the past year have been successful. Of the prevailing epidemic the fore part of the season, its causes and results, I would call your attention to the report of Dr. J. Tunnicliff, Jr., Prison Physician, upon that subject.

The health of the convicts has ever been a matter of our special regard, and care has been given to their personal cleanliness, to the wholesomeness and the variety of their food, to their clothing, to the condition of their cells and ventilation of the halls, and to all those things that would tend to keep the men healthy and in good condition. In this regard special credit is due to Dr. Tunnicliff, for his untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the unfortunates under his charge, and to Deputy Martin, also, for his kindness and care of the sick.

In view of our financial success, I must repeat the suggestion which was made in my report of 1868, that the convicts are entitled to a part, at least, of this surplus of earnings, which should be paid to them on their discharge, *conditioned* on their good behavior while here.

The female convicts are reduced to eight in number, and as noticed last year, under the judicious management of the Matron, Miss E. M. Williams, the amount of work accom-

plished by them in making and repairing the clothing and bedding for the men seems almost incredible.

In replenishing the Library, but three hundred dollars annually can be expended under the statute, but with the increased number of convicts this amount, in my judgment, should be raised to five hundred.

To show the character of the books in the Library, a list of those last purchased is hereto appended.

In connection with the introduction of pipes and hydrants connecting with the Holly Water Works of the City, the contractors have put under control of the Prison authorities 600 feet of hose-pipe, to be used in case of fire, which would seem to secure the Institution very effectually from loss from that source.

The abstract of monthly statements, with the usual tables as furnished by the clerk, accompanies this report.

The invoice of movable property as taken by yourselves, showing an increased amount of supplies and material on hand over last year, has been extended, which find herewith.

I am happy to say, gentlemen, that I have full confidence in the entire corps of subordinate officers, and that they have proved themselves worthy the responsible positions which they hold.

The public is largely indebted in particular to Deputy J. R. Martin, for his efforts in maintaining good order; to Mr. David Lane, hall-keeper, for the accomplishment of a large amount of work, so varied, and requiring so much care, and to J. W. Hulin, clerk, for his fidelity in all the duties devolving upon him.

The establishment of prisons in the present state of society is a matter of necessity, but the great end to be accomplished in their management should be to make the unfortunates suffering the penalty of crime better men on their discharge than when received into prison. To this end they should be treated humanely and kindly, and the rigor of discipline not unneces-

sarily severe, and every incentive held out to them for their improvement. Good books should be furnished them, and all not able to read and write should be instructed therein. Much pains should be taken in the selection of the Library, and such books purchased as are adapted to their wants, and at the same time interesting and instructive.

Convicts should consider those having charge over them to be their friends, ever ready by their kindness and counsel to give them encouragement and hope for the future.

Under the present state of discipline, I am of the opinion that there is no necessity of inflicting severe corporeal punishment; and if the Prison was supplied with a few large, strong cells, where the unmanageable could be worked, all punishment for infractions of rules might be abolished altogether.

Through the judicious efforts of the Chaplain, I am pleased to state that there seems to have been a great moral improvement in the convicts the past year. Their books are better read and better cared for—all being changed every week by the Chaplain if desired. They manifest much interest in singing in concert familiar hymns, and in listening to remarks by gentlemen who are frequently here, and who avail themselves of the opportunity in giving advice and good counsel to those so much in need. The usual holidays, Christmas and Fourth of July, have been observed, and I think with good effect; a good dinner provided and the afternoons of those days made up with instrumental music, songs and speeches.

The interest taken in this Institution by His Excellency, Gov. Baldwin, visiting us often and aiding by his advice and practical suggestions, has done much towards ensuring whatever of success we have attained. To him as well as yourselves the citizens of this commonwealth are under many obligations, for the improvements in, and the successful management of this Prison.

Renewing my thanks for your generous confidence and personal kindness to myself,

I am respectfully yours,

H. H. BINGHAM.

LIST OF BOOKS MADE AT ONE PURCHASE.

Life and Campaigns of General Grant.
General Sherman and his Campaigns.
Andes and Amazon.
Arctic Boat Journey.
Professor at the Breakfast-Table.
Lives of the three Mrs. Judson.
Life of Abraham Lincoln.
Gorilla Library, 3 Vols.
Nasby.
Europe, Egypt, and Palestine.
Life of Paul Jones.
Recollections of a Busy Life. Greeley.
Across America and Asia.
Bible Animals.
Life of Columbus.
Sparks' Life of Washington.
Winthrop's History of New England.
Italy, Rome, and Naples.
Hadley's Washington and his Generals.
Hadley's Napoleon and his Marshals.
Arnold's History of Rome.
Recreations of a Country Parson.
Travels in Alaska.
Anecdotes of the Clergy.
Story of a Bad Boy.
Cape Cod.
Blind Pits.

Notes on England and Italy.
Parley's Columbus, Washington, and Franklin.
African Crusoe.
Testimony of the Rocks. Hugh Miller.
Memoir of Judson.
Sketches of Creation.
By-ways of Europe.
Villa on the Rhine. Bayard Taylor.
Mrs. Holmes' Works.
Wonderful and Beautiful.
Short Studies.
Christian's Mistake.
Two Years Before the Mast.
Life and Letters of Mrs. Judson.
Sinai and Palestine.
Life of Audubon.
Ancient Egypt.
Week on Concord River.
Mrs. Partington.
China and the Chinese.
Our Life in China.
Our Social Life in China.
Men and Mysteries of Wall Street.
Great Cities of Bashan.
The Seat of Empire.
Chances of Business.
Lectures to Young Men. Beecher.
Eyes and Ears.
Life Thoughts.
Days of Bruce, 2 Vols.
Hints on the Formation of Christian Character.
Stepping Heavenward.
From the Oak to the Olive.
God is Love.
Anderson's Works.

Boat-Life in Egypt.
Tent-Life in the Holy Land.
Pre-Historic Nations.
The Law of Love.
The Apache Country.
The Great Empress.
Winter and Spring.
The Heart of the Continent.
Brazil and the Brazilians.
History of the United States.

TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870.

Arson	5
Adultery	4
Administering poison	1
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Assault with attempt to commit murder	10
Assault with attempt to commit rape	5
Assault with intent to rob	1
Assault and robbery	2
Attempt to commit larceny from an office in the day-time	4
Assaulting and resisting an officer	2
Bigamy	3
Burglary	25
Burglary and larceny	2
Breaking jail and assisting prisoners to escape	1
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	12
Embezzlement	2
False pretenses	5
Felonious possession of counterfeit plates, tools, etc	2
Forgery	9
Hiring and procuring arson	2
Having in possession paper adapted to the making of U. S. treasury notes with intent, etc	1
Incest	5
Killing and maiming cattle	1
Larceny	93
Larceny, compound	1
Larceny, grand	27
Larceny from the person	8
Larceny from dwellings, stores, and shops	14
Larceny of cattle	2

Maliciously maiming and disabling	2
Maliciously writing and sending threatening letters with intent to extort money	1
Manslaughter	4
Murder	3
Murder, second degree	5
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses	5
Passing and uttering U. S. counterfeit notes and fractional currency	8
Polygamy	2
Rape	2
Receiving stolen property	6
Robbery	14
Recaptured	2
Total	304

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870.

Eighty days	1
Six months	16
Eight months	1
Nine months	4
One year	45
One year and three months	1
One year and four months	1
One year and six months	23
One year and nine months	2
Two years	57
Two years and six months	18
Three years	41
Three years and four months	3
Three years and six months	2
Four years	19
Four years and six months	1
Five years	25
Six years	3
Seven years	5
Seven years and six months	1
Eight years	1
Ten years	14
Twelve years	2
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	6
Sixteen years	1
Twenty-one years	1
Life	2
Life, solitary	5
Recaptured	2
Total	304

First conviction	276
Second conviction	25
Third conviction	1
Recaptured	2
Total	304

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870.

Eighty days	1
Six months	16
Eight months	1
Nine months	4
One year	45
One year and three months	1
One year and four months	1
One year and six months	23
One year and nine months	2
Two years	57
Two years and six months	18
Three years	41
Three years and four months	3
Three years and six months	2
Four years	19
Four years and six months	1
Five years	25
Six years	3
Seven years	5
Seven years and six months	1
Eight years	1
Ten years	14
Twelve years	2
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	6
Sixteen years	1
Twenty-one years	1
Life	2
Life, solitary	5
Recaptured	2
Total	304

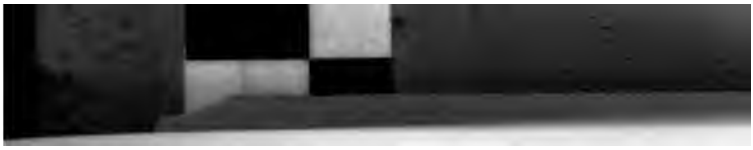


TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison, to and including November 30, 1870. Life Convicts not included.

1839,	average	number	of	years	3.5
1840,	"	"	"	"	3.8
1841,	"	"	"	"	3.0
1842,	"	"	"	"	2.3
1843,	"	"	"	"	3.7
1844,	"	"	"	"	4.0
1845,	"	"	"	"	4.2
1846,	"	"	"	"	3.7
1847,	"	"	"	"	3.6
1848,	"	"	"	"	3.2
1849,	"	"	"	"	4.0
1850,	"	"	"	"	3.9
1851,	"	"	"	"	4.3
1852,	"	"	"	"	4.6
1853,	"	"	"	"	3.6
1854,	"	"	"	"	4.0
1855,	"	"	"	"	3.1
1856,	"	"	"	"	4.2
1857,	"	"	"	"	4.3
1858,	"	"	"	"	4.1
1859,	"	"	"	"	3.2
1860,	"	"	"	"	3.1
1861,	"	"	"	"	3.1
1862,	"	"	"	"	2.9
1863,	"	"	"	"	2.2
1864,	"	"	"	"	3.3
1865,	"	"	"	"	3.0

1866,	average	number	of	years	3.2
1867,	"	"	"	"	3.2
1868,	"	"	"	"	3.2
1869,	"	"	"	"	3.1
1870,	"	"	"	"	3.0

TABLE showing the Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the year ending November 30, 1870, and the number from each.

Allegan	6
Antrim	1
Barry	3
Bay	7
Berrien	10
Branch	6
Calhoun	10
Cass	11
Clinton	5
Eaton	3
Genesee	5
Hillsdale	4
Houghton	3
Huron	1
Ingham	4
Ionia	3
Iosco	1
Isabella	2
Jackson	12
Kalamazoo	12
Kent	26
Lapeer	4
Lenawee	15
Macomb	5
Manistee	2
Marquette	7
Mecosta	3
Menominee	1
Monroe	6

Muskegon	3
Newaygo	2
Oakland	11
Oceana	2
Ottawa	11
Recorder's Court, Detroit	43
Recorder's Court, Port Huron	1
Saginaw	8
Shiawassee	3
St. Clair	2
St. Joseph	7
Tuscola	2
United States Court, Eastern District	14
Van Buren	5
Washtenaw	8
Wayne	2
Recaptured	2
Total	304

TABLE showing the ages of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1870.

16	years	1
17	"	9
18	"	11
19	"	16
20	"	21
21	"	25
22	"	20
23	"	11
24	"	13
25	"	20
26	"	17
27	"	9
28	"	16
29	"	9
30	"	6
31	"	9
32	"	3
33	"	6
34	"	10
35	"	7
36	"	1
37	"	3
38	"	7
39	"	8
40	"	8
42	"	1
44	"	1
45	"	4
46	"	1
48	"	5

49 years	1
51 "	1
52 "	2
53 "	1
54 "	4
55 "	4
56 "	2
57 "	1
59 "	2
61 "	1
63 "	1
64 "	2
66 "	1
70 "	1
Recaptured	2
Total	304
Average age	29.1 years.

TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the year ending November 30, 1870.

Austria	1
Bavaria	2
Canada	37
Connecticut	9
Cuba	1
Denmark	1
District of Columbia	1
England	8
Germany	7
Holland	2
Illinois	5
Indiana	3
Iowa	1
Ireland	22
Isle of Man	1
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	1
Maine	1
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	8
Michigan	39
Missouri	2
New Brunswick	1
New Hampshire	1
New York	78
Norway	1
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	8
Prussia	1

Rhode Island	2
Scotland	6
South Carolina	2
Tennesee	3
Unknown	1
Vermont	8
Virginia	7
Wisconsin	4
Recaptured	2
Total	304

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including November 30, 1870.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardon'd	No. Escaped.	No. Decens'd.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	3	------	6	------	------
1840	45	27	7	11	------	------
1841	52	13	11	------	------	------
1842	44	12	3	4	1	------
1843	57	25	7	3	1	------
1844	42	37	2	1	2	------
1845	43	15	8	2	2	------
1846	40	15	6	1	------	------
1847	43	24	14	2	3	------
1848	33	21	15	4	------	------
1849	30	30	16	2	1	------
1850	50	22	2	2	2	------
1851	83	41	9	1	3	------
1852	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853	71	42	24	------	9	1
1854	103	49	9	1	3	------
1855	141	47	21	6	9	------
1856	136	63	20	5	3	------
1857	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861	140	177	44	------	9	------
1862	110	189	30	4	8	------
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1
1864	105	103	36	2	5	------
1865	161	104	12	12	10	------
1866	305	105	6	2	5	------
1867	254	161	2	9	2	------
1868	256	196	3	6	11	------
1869	250	195	9	11	10	3
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1
Total	3,996	2,506	516	114	180	17

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Wm. Henry Anderson..	21	Wayne.....	1846	Died, 1858.
John Findlay.....	39	Oakland.....	1848	Died, 1868.
John Winters.....	47	Calhoun . .	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh..... . .	31	Wayne.....	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington.....	33	Wayne.....	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno.....	28	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau.....	19	Wayne.....	1851	
William Eastman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	
Gabriel Lapham.....	35	Wayne.....	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham.....	1853	
John M. Reynolds.....	26	Van Buren...	1853	
Amos White..... ...	60	St. Joseph....	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement...	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster.....	44	Macomb	1854	
David Foster.....	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer.....	22	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon.....	55	Shiawassee...	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum.....	44	Kalamazoo...	1855	
James E. Cromwell....	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton.....	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes.....	29	Wayne.....	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young.....	27	Ottawa.....	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers.....	21	Ottawa.....	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter.....	30	Wayne.....	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1858.
Joseph Ducatt.....	28	Sanilac.....	1858	
John Dillon..... ...	26	Barry.....	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller.....	19	Washtenaw..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt.....	31	Newaygo	1859	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphey	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello	30	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag		R. C. Detroit	1870	

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the movable property and material at the Prison belonging to the State, November 30, 1870.

IN AGENT'S AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

1 desk	$ 2 00
1 desk	10 00
1 table	3 00
1 table	10 00
1 table and book-case	10 00
1 book-case	10 00
2 wood seat chairs	2 00
2 revolving office chairs	10 00
2 cane-seat office chairs	6 00
1 stand and water pitcher	1 00
1 writing desk	1 00
4 thermometers (in office and halls)	2 00
1 map each, county, State, and United States	5 00
1 Webster's Dictionary	3 00
2 glass inkstands	3 50
1 gold pen	3 00
¾ ream legal cap paper, $7	5 25
½ M large envelopes	3 87
1 letter press	5 00
1 P. O. scale, 1 eyelet set	2 00
1 pair paper shears	3 00
3 paper holders	2 00
1 drawing of Prison and frame	6 00

3 spittoons	$ 1 50
1 carpet and matting	25 00
2 stoves and pipe	17 00
1 safe, worthless.	

INSPECTORS' OFFICE AND AGENT'S HOUSE.

1 carpet	8 00
1 lounge	20 00
3 cane-seat chairs, tilt back	18 00
5 cane-seat chairs	15 00
2 tables	7 00
1 mirror	6 00
4 pictures	6 00
1 map	1 50
3 window curtains	10 00
1 stove and pipe	25 00
1 parlor carpet, 60 yards	50 00
1 sitting-room carpet, 36 yards	20 00
1 dining-room carpet	5 00
1 bed-room carpet, 43 yards	35 00
1 bed-room carpet, old	3 00
1 oilcloth hall carpet	70 00
1 oilcloth hall carpet, old	5 00
2 stair carpets	10 10
3 window curtains	6 00
1 cupboard	2 00
1 book-case	12 00
6 dining chairs	7 50
1 refrigerator	12 00
1 milk-safe	7 00
2 kitchen tables	4 00
1 old bureau	5 00
1 wash-stand	1 00
1 hat-rack	5 00
1 walnut rocker	10 00

2 walnut chairs	$10 00
1 cooking stove and pipe	65 00
5 parlor stoves and pipe	58 00

RECEPTION ROOM.

6 chairs	12 00
3 settees, $17 50 each	52 50
2 tables	8 00
1 table	3 50
1 mirror	12 00
4 pictures	23 00
1 hanging lamp	1 50
1 stove, pipe, and drum	45 00
13 muskets, $8 each	104 00
2 Springfield rifles	30 00
1 Colt's revolving rifle	40 00
2 Spencer rifles	40 00
4 Spencer carbines	80 00
3 Colt's revolvers, 8 inch	30 00
2 Colt's revolvers	14 00
1 Cooper revolver	8 00
1 Smith & Wesson revolver	10 00
lot ammunition	5 00

FEMALE PRISON.

1 chamber set	45 00
1 bureau	16 00
1 center table	10 00
1 small table	4 00
1 toilet stand	1 00
1 lounge	8 00
4 cane-seat chairs	6 00
2 rocking chairs	5 00
1 mirror	7 00
1 clock	2 00
4 window curtains	5 00

1 mattrass and bedding	$20 00
1 pair pillows	5 00
3 bed spreads, new	4 50
4 tables	17 50
1 bureau wash-stand	4 00
6 chairs	3 00
10 stools	3 75
1 cupboard and crockery	8 00
1 clothes frame	2 00
1 sewing machine	40 00
1 table, worthless.	
6 lamps, large	6 00
4 lamps, small	2 00
11 chairs	5 50
1 can machine oil	1 50
1 cook stove and furniture	25 00
1 parlor cook stove and pipe	6 00
2 stoves and pipe	20 00
3 old stoves	6 50
1 stove and pipe	12 00
40 lbs. sad-irons	2 00
1 cupboard and contents	5 00
2 carpets, 83 yards, $1 37	114 12
1 hall carpet (old)	5 00
6 yards oil cloth	3 75
8 beds in cells, $14	112 00
8 sets cell furniture	8 00
16 suits female clothing, $6 50	104 00
4 copper boilers	4 00
lot crocks and tin ware	6 00
lot washtubs, pails, baskets, and clothes pins	5 00
clothes lines	4 00
empty barrels	8 00
8 pairs shears	3 00
1½ dozen machine needles	1 50

12 dozen candle moulds	$ 7 00
4½ lbs. tea	5 62
½ bbl. pickles	2 50
20 lbs. starch	1 80
25 lbs. soap	2 50
15 lbs. cotton twine, 35c	5 25
50 lbs. batting	10 00
13 cotton shirts	6 50
600 flannel shirts, $1 80	1,080 00
57 flannel shirt patterns, $1 60	91 20
154 bed quilts, new, $2 25	346 50
50 bed quilts, old	25 00
561 yards stripe shirting, American, 15c	84 15
156 yards stripe shirting, heavy, 17c	26 52
381½ yards Agawam sheeting, 12½c	47 69
590¼ yards Atlantic sheeting, 13c	76 72
18½ yards bleached shirting, 12½c	2 31
108 yards crash, 9c	9 00
15 striped shirts, 40c	6 00
7 woolen shirts, 50c	3 50
100 lbs. tallow	9 00
550 lbs. lard, 13c	77 00
70 lbs. candles, 12½c	8 75
150 lbs. pork, 10c	15 00
15 lbs. candle-wick, 40c	6 00

HOSPITAL.

lot medicines and instruments	312 70
1 medicine case	15 00
1 table	2 00
1 case drawers	8 00
1 hospital register	20 00
14 stands, 75c	10 50
4 cane-seat chairs, $3	12 00
2 cane-seat rockers, $3 50	7 00

12 chairs, 50c	$ 6 00
11 wool blankets, $1 50	16 50
14 pair blankets, $3	42 00
30 bed spreads, $1	30 00
23 new quilts, $2 25	51 75
8 old quilts, $1 12½	9 00
38 sheets, 50c	19 00
13 straw ticks, 75c	9 75
24 pillows, 75c	18 00
40 pillow slips, 12½c	5 00
17 pillow slips, 10c	1 70
17 sheets, 45c	7 65
2 wool blankets	5 00
4 stand covers	50
4 long towels	2 00
12 iron bedsteads, $4	48 00
4 cot bedsteads, $3 50	14 00
6 benches	3 00
18 two-quart mugs	3 00
2 lamps	1 50
1 clock	2 00
1 wood-box	2 00
20 spittoons	2 00
3 tables, 12 stools	12 00
1 cupboard and contents	5 00
lot stone ware	5 00
lot tin ware	6 00
2 cans	1 00
2 demijohns	2 25
1 copper coffee urn	5 00
7 wooden pails	1 75
40 lbs. crackers, 8c	3 20
4½ lbs. tea, $1 25	5 62
15 lbs. rice, 10c	1 50
30 lbs. ground coffee, 25c	7 50

lot tubs and barrels	$ 6 00
1 stove, drum, and pipe	40 00
1 cook stove, pipe, and furniture	12 00

BARBER SHOP.

30 razors	10 00
3 pairs shears	2 25
lot combs and brushes	1 50
1 case and table	2 00
4 barber chairs	15 00
2 stools	3 00
4 chairs	4 00
2 hones	2 00
1 mirror	1 75
1 lamp	1 00
12 towels	2 00
6 aprons	75
4 hair cloths	60
2 table spreads	40
4 sheets	2 00
lot pails and spittoons	1 00
1 stove, pipe, and boiler	7 00

LIBRARY.

1 stove and pipe	4 00
2 tables	12 00
1 book case	10 00
1 chair and cushion	4 00
344 vols. books, new, $1 50	516 00
600 vols. books, old, 20c	120 00
640 bibles, new and old, 25c	160 00
lot spellers, arithmetics, and Saunders' Readers, Nos. 2, 3, 4	50 00
75 slates	7 50
1 dozen inkstands	1 00

1 dozen copy books	$1 00
1 dozen pen holders	25
1 gross steel pens	50
lot pencils	35
1 mucilage bottle and brushes	50
2 sets stencil plates, small, $1; large, $3	4 00
1 catalogue book	1 00
1 book account with convicts	1 50
1 distributing desk, on wheels	1 00

TAILOR SHOP.

2,907¼ yards striped satinet, 88c	2,558 38
739½ yards flannel shirting, 48c	354 96
25 yards black cambric, 10c	2 50
9 yards plaid lining, 25c	2 25
2,077 yards striped shirting, 15½c	337 43
2,037 yards sheeting, 12½c	254 62
95 lbs. stocking yarn, $1 02	96 90
4 lbs. linen thread, $1 25	5 00
17 gross coat buttons, 75c	12 75
1 pair tailor's shears	5 00
2 pairs small shears	1 00
1 Lamb knitting machine	50 00
cupboard and tables	4 00
6 stools	3 00
1 clock	1 00
45 old coats, 80c	36 00
13 new coats, $3 20	41 60
31 new pairs pants, $3 20	99 20
55 old pairs pants, 80c	40 00
10 new vests, $1 15	11 50
50 suits old clothes, $4 00	200 00

IN THE PRISON.

1,495 wool blankets, $1 25	1,868 75
268 quilts (some worn), $1 62½	435 50

1,624 shirts (old and new), 35c	$568 40
1,300 towels, 5c	65 00
770 pillow slips, 10c	77 00
120 pillow ticks, 10c	12 00
566 bed ticks, 75c	424 50
659 bed cots, $2 00	1,318 00
45 mattrasses, $1 25	56 25
844 striped shirts, 50c	422 00
218 under shirts, 50c	109 00
1,320 pairs socks, 35c	462 00
150¾ yards duck, $1 00	150 75
51 dozen bowls, $1 20	61 20
20 dozen bowls, large, $1 40	28 00
83 dozen plates, $1 04	86 32
118 dozen knives and forks, 25c	29 50
50 dozen spoons, 35c	16 50
840 stone water mugs, 25c	210 00
659 coats, $1 50	988 50
630 vests, 50c	315 00
659 pairs pants, $1 50	988 50
659 caps, 25c	164 75
630 stools, 20c	126 00
660 cell buckets, 30c	198 00
34 lamps and fixtures, $1 00	34 00
1 dozen lamp burners, new	3 50
6 dozen lamp chimneys, $1 25	7 50
11 dozen lamp wicks, 10c	1 10
2⅓ dozen lamp fonts, $3 50	8 16
24 dozen knives and forks, 62½c	15 00
58 dozen pocket combs, 25c	14 50
32 papers tacks, 5c	1 60
638 gallons molasses, 32c	204 16
336 gallons vinegar, 20c	67 20
17 barrels pork, clear, $24	408 00
33 barrels beef, extra, $15	495 00

129 barrels salt, $2 10	$270 90
2 lbs. pepper, 35c	70
32 lbs. sugar, 12½c	4 00
655 pairs shoes, $1 50	982 50
30 pairs drawers, 50c	15 00
10 old vests, 30c	3 00
648 brooms in cells, 10c	64 80
300 keelers in shops, 10c	30 00
1 desk	5 00
1 book-case	2 00
1 slate	25
1 office stool	2 00
1 key stand	1 00
1 table	2 50
9 arm-chairs, wood	18 00
6 axe-helves	75
150 feet ¾ inch hose, with attachments	37 60
10 spittoons	2 50
14 tin water cans	7 00
4 stoves and pipe, $2, $5, $1, $12	20 00
3 stoves, pipe, and drum, $40, $50, $45	135 00
4 stoves, pipe, and drum, $80	320 00
2 stoves, pipe, and drum, $50, $60	110 00
1 set trucks	15 00
tables in wings	5 00
1 clock	10 00
7 spittoons	1 75
1 wrench	1 00
1 bung borer	50
14 barrels flour, $5	70 00
150 lbs. lard, 12½c	18 75
103 lbs. hops, 6c	6 18
2,427 bushels potatoes, 57c	1,383 39
1 sausage machine	3 00
2 cleavers	3 00

1 Fairbanks scales	$55 00
27 molasses casks, $2	54 00
6 molasses casks, $1 50	9 00
1 meat tub	10 00
1 stone crock	1 00
83 old packing barrels, 75c	62 25
16 baskets	8 00
1 tin can	1 00
25 lbs. sole leather, 33c	8 25
lot old shoes	25 00
1 pair new shoes	2 00
11 pairs uppers for shoes, 75c	8 25
1 pair boots	3 00
1 pair batts	1 50
2 sets shoemaker's tools	18 00
3 shoemaker's benches	2 25
lot lasts	5 00
½ lb. shoe thread	62
5 lbs. shoe nails	63
1 bushel pegs	1 75
12 padlocks, 75c	9 00
24 bushels beans, $1 37½	33 00
60 bushels onions, 87½c	52 50
25 lbs. liquorice, 25c	6 25
240 lbs. tobacco, 20c	48 00
1,520 lbs. tobacco, leaf, 13½c	205 20
30 dozen tin quart cups, 87½c	26 25
27 dozen tin pint cups, 62½	16 88
12½ dozen tin plates, 87½c	10 94
85 sheet-iron bread pans, 25c	21 25
1 blackboard	4 00
1 parlor organ and stand	50 00
1 clock	2 00
2 chairs	4 00
100 salt dishes	5 00

2 stoves and pipe, $35, $45	$80 00
1 meat chopper	60 00
5 agricultural stoves and cauldrons, 120 gallons, $15	75 00
1 agricultural stove and cauldron, 60 gallons	8 00
25 barrels flour, $5	125 00
1 kneading trough	3 00
1 large cupboard	4 00
4 tables	4 00
3 tubs	1 50
12 pails	4 50
5 wood saws and saw-bucks	6 25
4 axes	2 00
2 pumps, $7, $9	16 00
50 flour barrels, old, 25c	12 50
15 pork barrels, old, 75c	11 25
2 cauldrons, $4, 2 do., $6	20 00
lot washtubs, pails, etc	6 00
2 "Tilton" wash-troughs	12 00
5 barrels soap, $3	15 00
lot soap-grease	50 00
1 shovel	1 00
1 hoe	25
3 tubs	3 00
1 stove and pipe	45 00
1 bath tub	1 00
1 clothes chest	2 00
2 clothes baskets	1 50
1 stool	26
1 set stone trucks	20 00
6 wheelbarrows	6 00
lot spectacles	10 00
13 trusses, $5	65 00
1 truss, double	10 00
3 tackle blocks, and 300 feet rope	40 00
1 pitcher pump	2 00

1 snow plow	$1 00
10 cell buckets, new	5 00
1 plow	2 50
1 scraper	2 00
1 cultivator	3 00
5 pieces 5 inch sewer pipe, old, and 2 pieces 7 inch do., old, 1,800 lbs.	18 00
1 bell and fixtures	20 00
10,608 feet pine lumber, $15 20	161 24
369 feet cut stone, 12 inch, 50c	184 50
47 feet cut stone, 10 inch, 45c	21 15
800 perch stone, quarried, 40c	320 00
113½ gallons coal oil, 23c	26 10
1 can coal oil, and can	2 50
12 coal oil barrels	12 00
100 yards sand, 75c	75 00
1 stove and pipe	3 00
2 sets stonecutter's tools	36 00
1 shovel	50
1 pail, 1 keeler	50
1 sand screen	2 00
1 old cauldron	2 00
6 perch building stone, 75c	4 50
2 spades	1 50
6 shovels	4 50
3 picks	2 25
2 iron bars	4 00
2 wheelbarrows	2 00
2 heavy chains	6 00
4 hods	3 00
1 small derrick	10 00
10 soap barrels	5 00
2 boxes glass	7 00
1 railroad lantern	6 00

2½ dozen lamp chimneys, $1 25	$ 3 12
45½ dozen brooms, $2 12½c	96 69

STATE SHOPS.

lot blacksmith's tools	10 00
lot carpenter's tools	20 00
lot cooper's tools	3 00
304 pounds three-eighths round iron, 4c	12 16
2,003 pounds bar iron, 3¾c	75 10
58 pounds steel, 15c	8 70
75 pounds hoop iron, 9c	6 75
1,000 pounds scrap iron	10 00
100 pounds old brass	10 00
40 pounds old copper, 15c	6 00
75 pounds old lead pipe, 7c	5 25
20 pounds No. 8 wire, 8c	1 60
1 bellows	5 00
2 anvils, $1 25, $8	9 25
1 vise	2 00
1 stock and dies	7 00
1 wrench	1 00
1 jack screw	5 00
2 stoves and pipe	3 00
3 can hooks	3 00
150 lbs. rivets, 15c	22 50
2 doors	3 00
3 wash boards	75
6 baskets	2 25
lot ash basket timber	8 00
lot dressed lumber	5 00

INSANE PRISON.

2 stoves, pipes, and drums	100 00
1 stove, pipe, and furniture	10 00
12 beds and bedding, $6	72 00
12 cot bedsteads, $4	48 00
8 sheets	4 00

2 pair blankets	$6 00
1 clothes rack	1 00
12 spittoons	3 00
2 water cans	1 00
5 pails	1 88
12 chairs, wood seats	6 00
6 chairs, cane seats	10 00
3 tables, $5, $15	20 00
1 lounge	25 00
1 mirror	9 00
1 clock	3 00
2 lamps, 50c.; 2 do., $1	3 00
14 window curtains	10 00
1 stand	3 00
1 carpet	31 25
oil cloth	1 50
matting	10 00
lot tin ware and crockery	5 00
1 shovel	1 00
1 axe	75

BARNS, ETC.

1 derrick	50 00
1 cart	5 00
1 double wagon and rack	50 00
1 buggy, new	160 00
1 pair bobs	25 00
2 cutters, $10, $15	25 00
1 single harness	15 00
1 double harness, old	10 00
1 cart harness	20 00
3 robes, $8, $8 50, $20	36 50
1 fly net and bells	3 00
3 halters	75
1 span horses	200 00

1 single horse	$150 00
1 cow	40 00
30 fat hogs, 400 lbs. each, 12,000 lbs., 6½c	780 00
8 brood sows, 275 lbs. each, 2,200 lbs., 6½c	143 00
51 pigs, $5	255 00
15 bushels ears corn, 25c	3 75
4 tons of hay, $10	40 00
3 forks	3 00
1 pump	7 00
1 scythe and snath	1 00
3 lanterns	3 00
2 copper dippers	1 50
318 cords wood, $3 50	1,123 00
218½ cords wood, $4 50	983 25
	$31,034 53

STATE OF MICHIGAN. } ss.
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }

Henry H. Bingham, Agent, and John W. Hulin, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing inventory (in the enumeration) is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. H. BINGHAM, *Agent.*
J. W. HULIN, *Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn before me this 21st day of December, 1870.

JAMES A. DYER,
Justice of the Peace.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting to you my annual report, I should be pleased if I could give you every item of information contemplated by our Prison rules; but this, at present, is wholly impracticable, with our past facilities for gathering the statistics required.

There is but one method by which such a system of statistics can be gathered and given to the public as reliable; and such system, by the direction of our Agent, has recently been put into operation, and, if fully carried out, will enable your Chaplain in his next report to meet the requirement of the rule. A book for record has been provided and placed in the hands of the hall-keeper, and he is required, whenever a new convict enters the Prison, to make a record of all the items required, which I need not repeat. But as I said in my last report, I consider such statistics of but little use, except to gratify an idle curiosity, and set in motion impracticable theories in regard to the causes and cure of crimes, with the best method of preventing them and reforming criminals.

The world is full of theories, and of men who are always busy in the work of inventing new ones, whenever they are satisfied that the day has come when they can render their names immortal, not by conferring a lasting good upon society, but by mounting some hobby of their own creating, and riding it to the admiration of those who are either too lazy or too deficient in brains to think for themselves, or labor for the good of others less favored than themselves.

Prisons are provided for the safe keeping of men and women who are found guilty of crime, and the protection of society from their depredations, both present and prospective. Hence, when parties are convicted of crime, they are sentenced for a term of years to be confined in prison, with the expectation that such parties will outlive their sentence and return to society again, and with the general impression that they will return as bad, or worse, than they were before they were sent to prison, and therefore expect them to commence their depredations again as soon as they are no longer prevented by walls, bolts, and bars; and hence they come forth from their incarceration marked, if not doomed, men and women.

Now, while I am as anxious as any other citizen, for the protection of society in all her interests, by shutting men within prison walls whenever they will commit crime, I think it equally important that provision be made to protect society as well after such parties are released from prison; and in my judgment there is but one way in which such provision can be made, and that is to secure the complete reformation of such criminal while secure within our prison walls.

But here we are told that it is a waste of time, labor, and money, to try to reform them, as their inclination to crime was born in them, and you cannot cure them if you try ever so much. And quite often the sneer is given to those who are seeking, by every possible means in their power, to reform the unfortunate criminal, and prepare him or her to return to society, not merely a redeemed but a renewed man. Now I am bold to assert that in my opinion, there is not a man in our Prison to-day so steeped in crime, or so depraved in heart, but who, if the right kind of influences were brought to bear upon him, and surround him while in confinement, would reform and abandon his life of crime and would return to society to be welcomed as a friend and brother, instead of being shunned and despised as a criminal, whose breath is poison, and whose presence is more to be dreaded than the Syrian Leper.

But I will not pursue this train of thought, however interesting it may be, for I am aware that the space allotted for my report is too limited to admit of extensive arguments in proof of the theory I am advocating. But I desire to say something that will lead to reflection and arouse to action, and start the inquiry, not only on the part of the convicts as to what they must do to be saved, but on the part of every officer, keeper and guard: What can I do, what shall I do, in order to secure the reformation of this mass of criminal humanity?

Much has already been done in providing means for accomplishing this work of reform, but much more needs to be done. The law provides that a copy of the Bible shall be furnished each convict, which provision is fully carried out, so that every one who can, and is disposed to read the Bible, can do so if they desire to, and those who cannot read when they come to prison we are learning to do so as rapidly as our opportunities will allow.

Our only time for imparting such instruction, is one hour each Sabbath morning, from 8½ o'clock to 9½, when our Sabbath School has to close to prepare for the chapel services, to which all the men who are able to attend are invited, except a few who are necessarily detailed to attend to other matters at that particular time. We are teaching in our Sabbath School arithmetic, writing, reading and orthography, and men are improving in each of these branches far beyond our expectation, in view of the limited time afforded for imparting instruction. But we give them a start and they study in their cells. Those who attend the Sabbath School we furnish with slates, and they make good use of them. It has appeared to me that it would be well to place a slate and arithmetic in each cell, for the benefit of each man who might be so disposed to spend a portion of his leisure hours in study; and I have tried to convince the Agent that it would be a great advantage to many, while it could do no harm to any one; but I have failed to satisfy him that my idea upon this subject was cor-

rect. Very many of the men are begging for this, and I hope the time is near when this favor will be granted. Our Library is in a much better condition than it was one year ago. We have added by purchase, since our last report was made, 219 volumes. These and the 125 volumes purchased just before the close of the last fiscal year, are all in very good condition; while many of the older books are in a good state of preservation, while many of them are so badly used up that they ought to be replaced by new ones at once. There have been but very few of the books intentionally injured during the year, and I think with proper management, that evil so long endured may be effectually cured, and each convict brought to feel that the Prison Library is a company concern, and he is one of the partners, and equally interested in its preservation.

We hold our religious services at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue them about one hour, and are generally quite interesting. The men are very attentive, and many of them appear to listen with deep interest to the truths that are presented, and often show signs of deep emotion, and several have declared to me that they have been led to see the error of their ways, and profess conversion, and some of these are showing by their correct lives that the work is genuine.

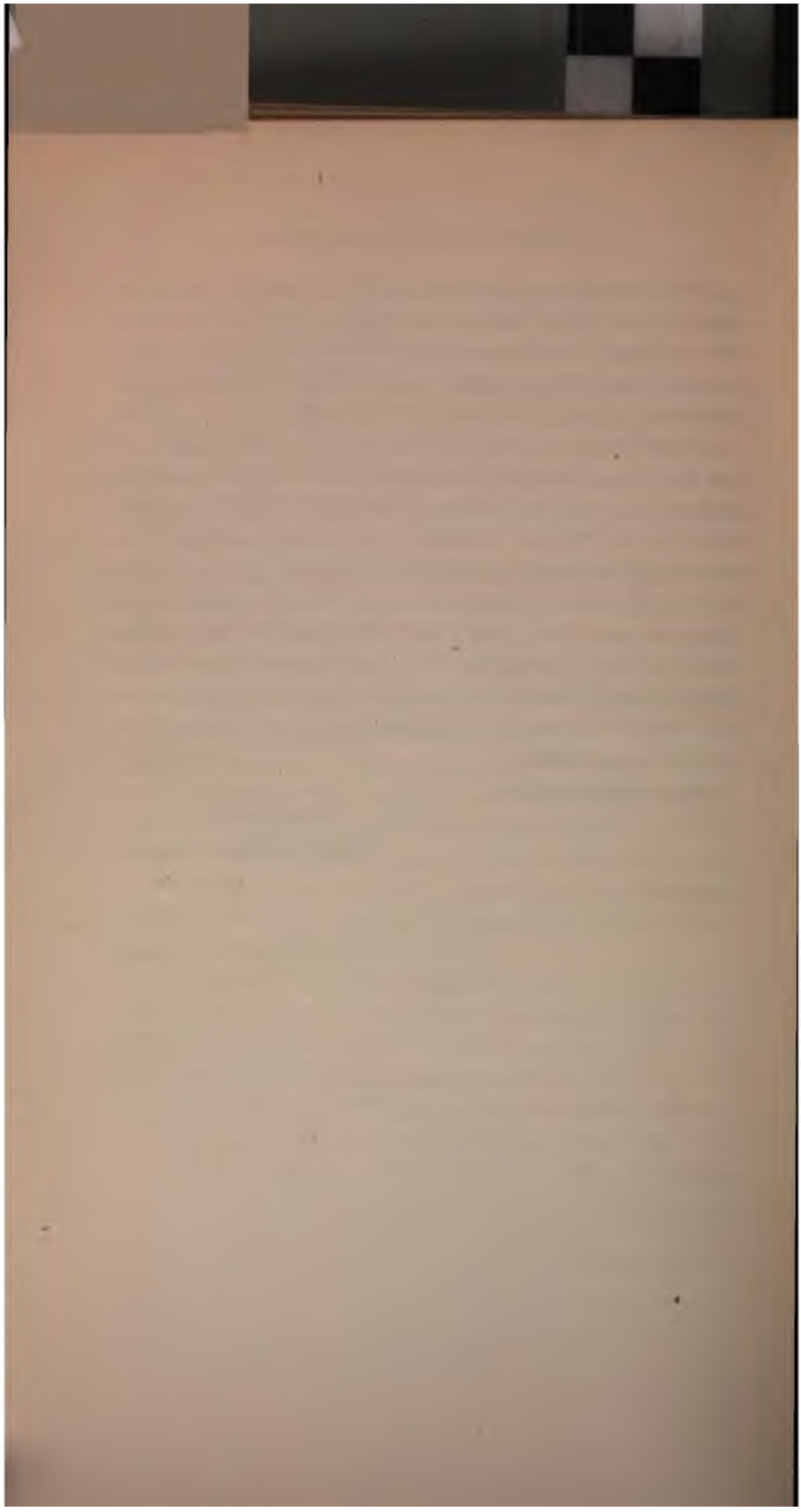
From the services in the Chapel I repair to the Female Prison, and have a short service with the women, which they seem to appreciate very much. We have purchased about 100 new Bibles during the year, and with these have replaced many of the old ones which were so badly worn and mutilated as to be unfit for use. I am very anxious to see a new and comfortable Chapel provided, and so arranged as to remind these unfortunate men, when they are gathered for religious services, that they are in the House of the Lord. Then whoever preaches to them, whether myself or my successor, will feel that there is more hope of making impressions for good that will be lasting, and that some fruit may finally be gathered, even if it be after many days.

The officers, keepers, and guards, have treated me with great kindness, for which they have my thanks. And as far as I am able to judge, I think they have tried to give me their moral support in my efforts, which I have certainly needed, in order to success.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the moral support you have rendered me from time to time, as you have paid your monthly visits to the Prison. I wish I was more deserving such respect, and am resolved, with God's blessing upon my heart, to try to be a better man, and a more efficient laborer in the Master's cause than I have been in the past, and hoping that when our day of probation shall cease, and our day of labor shall be ended, I may share with you a seat in that glorious rest, which is in reserve for all that truly love our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. CRAWFORD,
Chaplain, State Prison.



MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following as my Report for the year ending November 30, 1870:

Number of convicts in this department Nov. 30, 1869		9
Number received during the year		1
Whole number in Prison		10
Pardoned	1	
Escaped	1	
		2
Leaving in Prison November 30, 1870		8
Number of days spent in Prison (except Sundays)		2,650
" " labor	2,594	
" " sick	56	
		2,650

There have been made in this department:

1,070 striped shirts,
20 white shirts,
600 flannel shirts,
945 sheets,
307 quilts,
24 mattrasses,
1,171 towels,
100 bed ticks,
437 pillow cases and ticks,
331 pairs suspenders,

3,355 pieces mended,
102 coats stitched,
105 vests stitched,
177 pair pants stitched.

The other work incident to the Institution has been done in its proper time.

The general health of the convicts has been good, as indicated by the small number of days lost.

The convicts have very commendably submitted to the discipline of the Prison, very few violations of the rules having occurred.

I have had the prompt co-operation of the Agent and Deputy Keeper in any matters requiring their assistance, which has contributed much to good order and has been of great assistance to me.

E. M. WILLIAMS,
Matron.

FEMALE PRISON, December 1, 1870.

by the ordinary outlets were all exhaled from the surface of the body; certain excrementitious materials which, in a state of health, are constantly being eliminated from the system through the bowels and kidneys were locked up and retained. The portal system became torpid, the bowels constipated, and the urine acrid and deficient in quantity. Just then, about the tenth of April, the hospital became thronged with the sick. We had seventy-five new cases within the first two days, and 100 more within the next two weeks, and about seventy-five additional within the month thereafter. Six deaths from the disease occurred in April. David Rosa on the 14th, Gabriel Lapham and William Young on the 15th, George Bishop on the 16th, Calvin R. Hills on the 19th, and Harlow Tappan on the 27th. The last five of them were life men. The subsequent deaths from the same disease were William Curtindale June 11th, Jacob Usner July 28th, William Cooper August 26th, and Charles Reed November 22d—ten deaths in all, one-half of the number being life men, and of that number some of them had been from twelve to eighteen years inmates of the Prison.

The disease of which these men died was properly a bilious remittent fever, of a decided typhoid type. Great and alarming prostration characterized the disease at the outset. A few of them, when they came in for treatment, had no discernible pulse at the wrist, and were unable to walk. The persistence with which a number of the worst cases refused to come in for treatment when urged to do so, claiming that they were not sick, is among the most remarkable features of the disease.

In regard to the cause of the disease, it became a matter of immediate and thorough investigation. The result of that investigation, to my mind, was, that the drainage was very good, indeed; that the food was of good quality, and furnished in sufficient variety; that the clothing was abundant; and that the life, habits, and labors of the convicts were the same essentially as in the previous years of unexampled good health.

In fact, I could find no local cause for the disease, and believe that none exists.

The immediate cause was evidently accidental, and due to the unusual season of sudden heat following the cold one of the previous March, and for which no ordinary prescience and prudence would have provided in time to prevent the onset of the disease.

We have had, of course, all the ordinary diseases and accidents, in addition to the above, incidental to the employment of so many men in the use of machinery, and to ordinary prison life.

Diarrhœas, dysentery, ordinary remittent and typhoid fever, intermittent fever, more than usual, with a multitude of other diseases, some inherited, others acquired by bad habits of life, with frequent accidents in the use of machinery, resulting in broken arms and lacerated hands and fingers, beside a few of a more serious nature, have contributed to make up the sum of our labors.

It has been our fortune to have more than the usual number of consumptives. The irregular habits of life led by most men who ultimately become convicts in a State prison, conduces most decidedly to the development of any inherent disease in a brief period of time, and as to medical means, whether within or without the walls of an institution of this kind, they are manifestly of but little use except to postpone for a brief period the dread result, and smooth the passage to the grave. We have had six deaths from consumption, and should have had a number more, except for the humane and judicious intervention of our excellent Governor, who, by the exercise of executive pardon, has permitted a number of them to be taken home by their friends to die. So far as I have been able to learn, the result in every case has justified the Governor's intervention, and I do not doubt that hundreds of innocent hearts and minds have learned to bless him for its exercise.

The great increase of venereal diseases among that class of men who are being daily sent to prison, is truly surprising. I am fully convinced that more than fifty per cent of convicts sent here during the past five years were suffering from either gonorrhœa or syphilis. Many of these cases had been neglected, or unwisely treated; the system had become thoroughly contaminated, and the result has been, that after great suffering two of them have died during the past year. One, P. V. G——, May 7th, and G. L——, May 19th.

In addition to the above, we have had six deaths, as follows: M. T. Cole, August 20th, dropsy; J. C. Knickerbocker, August 20th, chronic diarrhœa—both old men. D. F. Bivins, August 23d, from cystitis; William Carroll, from a gunshot wound through the lungs, received previous to admission, died November 22d; A. Doyan, December 17th, 1869; and S. Simmons, August 21st, 1870. The last two were old men, and sadly demented, having for months been very infirm.

We have now ten insane men, as follows:

John Marsh, life convict, from Wayne Co., Nov. 30, 1848.

David Foster, life, from Oakland Co., Nov. 24, 1854.

Henry Palmer, five years, from Lenawee Co., July 23, 1867.

Henry Miller, eighteen months, from Monroe Co. Nov. 26, 1869.

Frederick Bura, ten years, from Wayne Co., Jan. 26, 1869.

John Hanly (or Cooper), life, from Wayne Co., June 15, 1866.

James Reynolds, ten years, from St. Clair Co., Sept. 13, 1862.

John Petrovich, three years, from United States, Eastern District, Nov. 30, 1869.

Christian Icom, five years, from Wayne Co., Feb. 15, 1867.

George Anderson, twelve years, from St. Joseph Co., Oct. 6, 1870.

It is truly a sad thing that really insane men should be incarcerated within the walls of a prison, for acts (adjudged by their fellow men as crime) committed in many of these *cases certainly* in moments of utter mental or moral irrespon-

sibility. The case was far more so when, as we have for many past years been obliged to shut them in the life cells and subject them to the same restraints and deprivations required for the most wicked and depraved murderers.

I am gratified in being able to record the fact that through the enterprise of our officials, we now have furnished us a most excellent separate building, wisely constructed with spacious, cleanly, well-lighted rooms, with pleasant surroundings and all the necessary appliances requisite to make these poor unfortunates at least quite comfortable. Still it would be better if these cases, when practicable to ascertain the fact of insanity at the time of the commission of the offense, were sent directly to a properly devised insane retreat.

The female prison with an average of nine convicts during the year, under the judicious care and supervision of Miss E. M. Williams,—the Matron of that department,—has had remarkable immunity from sickness.

We very much need a new and differently constructed hospital. Great improvements have been made in the construction of hospitals during the past twenty-five years, or since the one we now use was built. Our present building has but one large room with a small kitchen and dining-room attached, and a small luggage or refuse room.

We greatly need separate rooms for epidemic or contagious diseases; also, for surgical cases. We also should have a bathing-room, furnished with both hot and cold water, where the sick can be thoroughly bathed in quiet and comfort. To secure the best and most satisfactory results from medical or surgical aid, it is absolutely requisite that the medical man be supplied with all the facilities within the reach or demands of modern science, to enable him to accomplish the desired result.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am happy to state that in the discharge of my duties I have had the cordial co-operation of all the officers, and I doubt if in searching over the wide, wide world, you can find in any public or private institution so

much of talent, brain and muscle, with equal devotion to duty as is furnished by the officers of this Prison, and for so *little* pay.

With sentiments of true respect I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. TUNNICLIFF, JR.,
Prison Physician.

STATE PRISON, December 1, 1870.

APPENDIX

HISTORY

OF THE

SUBSTITUTION OF SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AND ITS COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, December 1, 1869.

The State of Michigan having abolished Capital Punishment, inquiries are often made in relation thereto, and for the information of those interested the following statistics are compiled:

The law substituting solitary imprisonment for life, for the death penalty, went into effect March 1, 1847, since which fifty-eight have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to solitary confinement in this Prison at hard labor for life. Of these, fifty-two were males and six females.

The following table shows the whole number of convicts committed to the Prison each year since its establishment, the years and number each year in which life solitary convicts were received, and the percentage of life solitary convicts since the change from the death penalty:

YEARS.	Whole Number Committed.	Number of Life Solitary Convicts.	Percentage of Life Solitary Convicts.
1839	56		
1840	45		
1841	52		
1842	44		
1843	57		
1844	42		
1845	43		
1846	40		
1847	43		
Total	422		

YEARS.	Whole Number Committed.	Number of Life Solitary Convicts.	Percentage of Life Solitary Convicts.
1848	33	4	12.1
1849	30	1	3.3
1850	50		
1851	83	3	3.6
1852	87	1	1.1
1853	71	2	2.8
1854	103	5	4.8
1855	141	4	2.8
1856	136	3	2.2
1857	170	3	1.7
1858	195	4	2.0
1859	212	2	0.9
1860	272	2	0.7
1861	140	1	0.7
1862	110	1	0.9
1863	106		
1864	105	2	1.9
1865	161	3	1.8
1866	305	7	2.2
1867	254	6	2.3
1868	256	2	0.7
1869	250	2	0.8
Totals since 1847	3,270	58	1.77

Percentage of first eleven years of life solitary convicts....2.73
Percentage of last eleven....1.28

Decrease....1.45

With the exception of the years 1866–7, immediately following the war, the foregoing table shows a marked decrease in the convictions for murder, and more particularly as compared with the conviction of criminals for other offenses.

There were no convictions for murder in 1850 and 1863.

Population of the State in 1850.... 397,654
" " " 1854.... 509,374
" " " 1860.... 749,113
" " " 1864.... 803,745
Estimated population of the State in 1869, Dec. 1....1,100,000

In 1850 there were 50 criminals committed, or one in 7,953 inhabitants.
" 1854 " " 103 " " " 4,945 "
" 1860 " " 272 " " " 2,754 "
" 1864 " " 105 " " " 7,654 "
" *1869* " " 250 " " " 4,400 "

Of those commuted, 1 has died; 1 has been pardoned; 1 escaped; and one now in prison; leaving as solitary confinement convicts now in prison, 29.

In 1849 an act was passed giving the Board of Inspectors discretionary power to release convicts from solitary confinement and work them with other convicts, till such time as proper cells were prepared for that class of criminals.

In 1857 the solitary prison was completed, and that class of convicts were confined therein till the spring of 1861, when the law was again modified so that the Board of Inspectors might release them from solitary confinement and work them with other convicts.

Of the 29 life solitary convicts now in prison but five are in solitary confinement, three of whom are insane, the others having been released, from time to time, by the Board of Inspectors.

The longest time any sane convict has been in solitary confinement is about five years; this is the case of Bivins, convicted of a three-fold murder in 1865.

Immediately after the solitary prison was completed in 1857, they were all confined therein for about three years; with these exceptions, no one that was sane has been confined in the solitary prison longer than from one to two years, and not generally that length of time.

Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and, with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.

One was convicted in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane. And the third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.

The question is often asked "If solitary confinement tends to produce insanity?" and we can only answer by saying that

no case has occurred in this prison where a convict has become insane while in solitary confinement. Solitary confinement, or long confinement as an ordinary convict, evidently has a depressing effect upon the intellect.

Since 1847, the year in which the death penalty was abolished, there have been 27 convicts sentenced to this prison for life, besides the life solitary convicts; and these were convicted of murder second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., of whom 19 are now in prison.

Inquiries are frequently made if crime has increased since the abolishment of the death penalty. That there has been an increase in the convictions for crime is evident; but this is only an incident common to all new States. As society becomes established, and the laws respected and enforced, there will necessarily be more convictions of crime than while in an unsettled and primative condition; so that there is no evidence in the increased convictions that there is an increase of crime beyond the ratio of increase of population.

Michigan is composed of two peninsulas, and the progress of settlement has been constantly from the south to the north in the lower peninsula, and from the lakes towards the interior in both peninsulas. Counting the breadth of the lower peninsula, and the distances on both sides of the lower part of Lake Michigan, and on Lakes Huron and Superior, there has constantly been a line of border population for over one thousand miles. It may be added that the lumbering interests of a State producing 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and the mining interests of a State producing more copper and iron ores than any other, will to some extent account for the mingling of those incongruous elements which are productive of crime.

Convicts in the solitary prison are visited every day by an officer of the Prison, by the physician as often as it may be necessary, and by the chaplain at his discretion. They have each a bible, and good books are furnished them from the

library, which are changed by the chaplain when desired; but no work is done by them in their cells. They are not permitted to communicate with, or be seen by, their friends, the following rules having been adopted by the Board of Inspectors:

"No convict sentenced to solitary confinement shall be allowed to receive or send any information or communication in writing, or otherwise, to or from any person not an officer in the Prison."

"No convict confined in the solitary prison, and sentenced for life, shall be allowed to see or be seen by any person not an officer in the Prison (the Governor excepted), without permission of the Agent, and not then except in relation to their work or some repairs on their cells."

The solitary cells are 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and ten feet high, with a small window set high in the wall, making the cells sufficiently light for reading.

The prison for solitary convicts, in its construction, is a failure; and experience has taught us its defects in its insecurity, want of ventilation, sewerage and light; and although solitary confinement *at hard labor* for life has been substituted for the death penalty, still, so far as the hard labor part of the sentence is concerned, it has been found impossible to carry the law into effect on account of the unsafety of the cells.

H. H. BINGHAM, *Agent.*

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, December, 1870.

Number of life solitary convicts in Prison, Nov. 30, 1869		29
" received to Nov. 30, 1870		5
		34
Pardoned	2	
Discharged by reversal of sentence	1	
Died	6	
		9
Leaving now in Prison		25

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF

THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1844.

No. XVIII.

DETROIT:

PRINTED BY JOHN S. BARRY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1845.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF

THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.
1858

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS.

Hon. AMOS ROOT, *President,*

Hon. SAMUEL NILES,.....Hon. L. H. TRASK.

WM. HAMMOND,.....*Agent.*
WM. L. SEATON,.....*Building Com'r.*
H. H. BINGHAM,.....*Clerk.*
S. L. WALDO,.....*Deputy Keeper.*
R. C. CRAWFORD,.....*Chaplain.*
J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr.,.....*Physician*
Mrs. WM. H. CLARK,.....*Matron.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 9.

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1858.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

Pursuant to the statute, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison, make the following report of the receipts, expenditures, business and proceedings of the State Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1858.

The reports of the officers of the Prison to the Board of Inspectors, hereto appended, furnish a detailed account of the financial, and other transactions of the Prison, during the past fiscal year, and its present condition.

By reference to the abstract of monthly reports, it will be seen that the expenditures of the Prison during the year have been the sum of $56,227 01

And that the total receipts have been as follows:

For convict labor,.....	$32,659 26
From United States,.....	623 83
From visitors,.....	828 50

From State Treasury,.....	21,000 00	
From all other sources,.....	1,026 93	
		56,138 52
Excess of Expenditures,.....		$88 49

It appears by the report of the Agent, that there is now due from contractors on account of convict labor the sum of.....$11,013 32

Add amount received during the year for convict labor,.....	32,659 26	
		$43,672 58
Deduct amount due from contractors December 1st, 1857,.....	$9,562 78	
Less amount then stated to be due from Walter Fish, since settled, as hereinafter stated,.....	830 00	
		8,732 78
Amount charged for convict labor during the year,.....		$34,939 80
There have also been 11,422 days labor performed by convicts for the Building Commissioner, and 3,716 days labor for the Agent, in building and repairing, making a total of 15,138 days labor, mostly performed during the long days of summer, and by convicts who have been for several years mostly employed in the building department. This labor has been worth to the State at least 75 cents per diem, on the average,.....		11,353 50
Total earnings of convicts upon contracts, and for permanent buildings and improvements,.		$46,293 30

It appears by our last annual report that the total amount charged for convict labor during the year ending Nov. 30, 1857, was the sum fo.....$26,852 24

And the estimate of the earnings of convicts in the building department for the year 1857, was the sum of.....		9,600 00	
			36,452 24
Increase of earnings of convicts 1858 over 1857,			$9,841 06

The expenses of tha Prison for the past year may be stated as follows:

Total expenditures,.....		$56,227 01	
From which deduct the following items:			
Amount received for property sold,.....	$844 87		
Outstanding indebtedness November 30, 1857,.....	7,756 33		
And a difference shown as follows:			
Excess of expenditures of 1857,.....	$1,118 60		
Less excess of 1858,	88 49		
		1,030 11	
			9,631 31
			46,595 70
To which add the following items:			
Outstanding indebtedness shown by Agent's report, Nov. 30, 1858,.....		$7,396 53	
And a difference shown as follows in the valuation of movable property, &c.:			
Valuation for 1857,.....	$12,448 15		
" 1858,.....	12,078 72		
		369 43	
			7,765 96
Total expenses,.....			$54,361 66

Of which was expended for buildings and repairs,..... 4,695 77

Total expenses other than for buildings and repairs,..... $49,665 89

The Agent's report shows the average number of convicts at the Prison during the year, to have been 443.6. Dividing expenses as above, by this number, and we have the sum of $111 96 as the average expense of each convict during the year.

For the purpose of giving a comparative view of the transactions and expenditures of the Prison as compared with former years, the Inspectors have prepared the following tables:

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year:

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,.....	119	about 120	40
1847,.....	122	do 120	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	33
1849,.....	128	117.	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	131	141.	84
1852,.....	176	186.5	87
1853,.....	209	210.	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	103
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	136
1857,.....	349	378.8	170
1858,.....	411	443.6	195
1859,.....	473	Nov. 30th, 1858.	

The above table shows that the increase of the number of convicts in the Prison has been very rapid, the average number having more than doubled within four years, and being more than three times as great as seven years ago.

It also shows the imperative necessity of a constant increase of Prison accomodations and workshops, and explains the increase of expenditures during the past and former years.

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for rations and provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expenses for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each year, and during each week of the year:*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount	Expenses of each convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846,.....	$2,818 85	$23 50	$0 45½
1847,.....	2,951 41	22 71	43½
1848,.....	2,885 55	23 17	44½
1849,.....	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,.....	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,.....	3,484 17	24 71	47½
1852,.....	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853,.....	7,151 05	34 05	65½
1854,.....	8,731 69	39 85	76½
1855,.....	11,128 16	39 98	76½
1856,.....	12,911 01	40 79	78½
1857,.....	16,328 35	43 10	82½
1858,.....	17,324 89	39 05½	75

*The fiscal year of 1846 ended Oct. 31st; the fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months, ending November 30th.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures :

YEARS.	Except for building and repairs.	Amount to each convict annually.	Amount for buildings, &c.
1846,.....	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847,.....	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,.....	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,.....	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,.....	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 51
1851,.....	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,.....	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,.....	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,.....	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,.....	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,.....	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,.....	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,.....	49,665 89	111 96	4,595 77

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of expenditures or disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30th, from 1853 to 1858 inclusive.

Cash Expended.	In 1853.	In 1854	In 1855.	In 1856.	In 1857.	In 1858.
For officers' and keepers salary,	$4,586 14	$6,414 65	$10,569 77	$9,972 21	$9,510 71	$12,946 80
guards wages,	3,193 62	3,233 75	3,778 40	3,551 06	3,746 06	4,861 85
rations,	7,151 05	8,731 69	11,128 16	12,911 01	16,328 35	17,324 89
buildings and repairs,	4,597 35	3 502 84	2,804 53	5,720 50	3,206 24	4,695 77
clothing and bedding,	2,230 59	2,993 36	3,426 39	4,751 04	6,619 00	8,720 10
fuel,	1,101 38	841 10	1,953 92	2,171 08	3,937 81	1,312 06
hospital stores,	348 34	439 98	473 43	590 56	499 75	724 97
oil and candles,	504 14	1,160 44	1,116 25	1,143 45	1,148 36	*1,171 66
tobacco,	186 25	252 99	241 58	274 87	332 52	821 86
forage,	115 07	150 33	285 21	200 18	320 10	299 69
library,	87 31	112 69	121 84	89 98	66 53	123 25
discharged convicts,	219 00	175 50	247 75	365 75	390 25	490 50
convicts' deposits,	21 18	24 04	32 99	48 02	49 94	186 28
pursuing fugitive,	116 00	24 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agent's traveling expenses,	38 53	33 69	15 00	49 60	30 63	68 10
stationery,	20 13	18 31	10 45	25 48	13 14	.....
swine purchased,	119 00	49 11	54 06	157 56	41 41	15 00
miscellaneous expenses,	406 99	573 31	1,157 77	772 74	2,651 41	1,345 63
Excess of expenditures by Agent,	.....	.....	.....	1,631 87	7 19	1,118 60
Total,	$25,042 07	$28,732 53	$37,417 50	$44,426 46	$48,899 46	$56,227 01

* Including Gas.

It was remarked in our last annual report, in regard to the income from the Solitary Prison, that "the people need not expect that the productive earnings of convicts in solitary confinement will ever amount to very much; but may expect to support them mostly by taxation." The experience of the past year shows there is no reason to hope that this branch of the institution will ever be self sustaining. The dangers resulting from putting tools in the hands of convicts so confined, seem an insuparable obstacle to placing them profitably at work. Should the expenses of this institution be compared with those of other Prisons where this feature does not accompany them, at least the average cost of supporting each convict, without any diminution for his earnings, should be deducted from the total of expenses. Such a deduction for the past year would reduce the total expenses nearly $2,500.

It will be seen by the Agent's report, that new contracts fer the employment of convict labor have been made within the past year with Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, with Austin & Tomlinson, and with Gilbert & Segoine, all of whom were interested in former contracts. The financial difficulties of the times rendered it impossible to induce new men to embark in new branches of business at the Prison, at fair rates for convict labor. It was also considsidered, in letting these contracts, that the additions of shop room required would, upon the whole, be but about half that which would be needed by new parties engaging in kinds of business not now carried on at the Prison. The information which the undersigned have been able to procure in regard to the employment of convict labor in the Prisons of other States, has led to the conclusion, and especially in view of the considerable reduction of the cost of free labor within the last eighteen months, that the prices at which labor was contracted for by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, and by Austin & Tomlinson, in 1856, (56¼ and 53 cents per diem,) were greater than could be

profitable to them. There was danger that these contracts might be abandoned, and the State put to the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting for damages for their non-fulfillment--a measure calculated to prevent business men from competing for the convict labor—and at the same time presenting the possible alternative of keeping the convicts idle, or of their unprofitable employment directly by the State authorities. Under the circumstances, it was deemed to be for the true interest of the State to let the contracts at the average prices mentioned by the Agent.

It is hoped that the prices now paid by the contractors will, upon the whole, be remunerative to them, and will induce the use of the energy, business talents and capital, which will prevent such failures here as have been frequent in other Prisons.

The contractors now pay for the convict labor per diem, as follows:

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton.	an	average	of	45.5-6 cts.
Austin & Tomlinson,	"	"	"	44 "
Gilbert & Segoine.	"	"	"	37½ "
Walter Fish,	"	"	"	35 "

being an average of 42 4-10 cents per diem on the whole number of convicts employed when all the contracts are full. This average is about 2 4-10 cents higher than that of other Prisons according to the best information possessed by this Board.

The men who hold these contracts, possess great energy and business talents, and will spare no efforts which can be made for success. It is fortunate for the State—very fortunate upon the whole—that our dealings have been with this rather than with a different class of contractors. The Inspectors have sought by every means in their power to treat them liberally and to encourage them in their business, and they, in return, have made such efforts as a hard and uncompromising creditor in the place of the State could not have reasonably expected.

The contractors have been, to a large extent, embarrassed by being unabled to sell their manufactured articles. The Inspectors are not possessd of precise information on the subject, but estimate that the value of the manufactured articles now unsold in the hands of the contractors, is from $75,000 to $100,000 greater in the aggregate than would be the case in ordinary times. The contractors have not always been able to respond promptly to the demands so made upon them for additional capital in their business, and the finances of the Prison have been in consequence much embarrassed. The Inspectors believe that such embarrassments will not much longer continue, and have the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of the contractors.

The Inspectors recommended in their last annual report in view of the large amounts then due to the Prison, "that "the Legislature pass an act giving the Agent a lien upon "all the machinery, tools and stock of the contractors, "which are or may hereafter be within the workshops and "Prison yard, for all monies due and to become due for "convict labor—and authorize him to detain the property, "until all such debts shall be paid."

The Inspectors now renew this recommendation, and may add its propriety has seemed so evident during the past year, that a provision has been inserted in each of the new contracts giving this lien to the Agent. It is, however, every way desirable that such a lien be given by public law rather than by special contract.

The unsettled claim of $830 against Walter Fish for convict labor performed in 1855, and his claims against the Agent for damages to him as a contractor under the Agency of Mr. Dox, in the years 1853 and 1854, and also his claims for damages after the erection of the solitary Prison, by reason of the solitary confinement of a number of the best workmen specially contracted by the Agent in 1851, to be retained in his shop, have been settled between

the parties in consideration of the full cancelling and settlement of the adverse claims.

The report of the Building Commissioner shows that the work for which appropriations were made in 1857 has been nearly completed; and that in addition thereto a range of work-shops, for the cabinet contract, and sundry other buildings and repairs, have been made by him, under the direction of the Inspectors. The expense of the work not contemplated at the time of the appropriation is stated to have been over $4,500. To pay indebtedness contracted by the Commissioner, and to complete forty unfinished cells in the second tier of the east wing of the Prison, will require an appropriation of the sum of $1,200.

It appears by the Agent's report, that 13,747½ days of convict labor have been lost for want of employment; and in order to provide against a further and larger loss, the Inspectors have considered it their imperative duty to make more ample provisions of shop room, and hence have not hesitated to direct the erection of the buildings not named in the appropriation, which have been built by the Commissioner.

It will have been seen by the first of the foregoing tables, that the increase in the number of convicts in two years has been one hundred and twenty-four, and the increase of the average number in the same time, one hundred and twenty-seven and one-tenth. The cells and work-shops which have been erected under the appropriation of 1857, have been barely sufficient for the accommodation of the additional number. A like increase for the next two years will make the number of convicts at that time nearly six hundred; and the probability amounts nearly to a certainty that still further cell and shop room will very soon be requisite to the safety and economical administration of the Prison. We have therefore caused estimates to be made of two additional tiers of cells, to

accommodate one hundred and sixty, and of an additional range of work-shops two hundred feet long.

In the last annual report of the Inspectors, (page 16,) it was earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for raising the walls of the Prison to the height of twenty-four to twenty-five feet. We renew the recommendation, believing that with the large number of restless and desperate men now confined, the public interests require this additional precaution against escapes, and to preserve discipline.

As appears by the Agent's report the convicts already in the Prison are as many as can be profitably worked in the present enclosure, and an extension of the walls will be necessary. In view of this fact, we recommend that the north wall be moved north to within two rods of the line of the Prison lands, being a distance of about one hundred and fifteen feet, and being an addition of sufficient ground for ranges of work-shops four hundred and fifty feet long, and the Female Prison, when the same shall be removed. It appears by the same report, that a new roof is of immediate necessity upon the west wing of the Prison, and upon the Solitary Prison. A wise economy requires that the necessary roofing should be of the best and most durable materials.

The Female Prison is much out of repair, needing a new roof immediately, if retained in its present position. It is, besides, too small for the proper accommodation of the present number of female convicts. The reports of the Agent and Matron disclose several valid, and in the opinion of the Inspectors, conclusive reasons demanding its removal to a different locality in the Prison yard; and we have no hesitation in recommending that immediate provision be made for its reconstruction on a somewhat larger plan, in the northwest corner of the yard, after the north wall shall have been removed, as above recommended.

It will be noticed by the Commissioners' report, that

the fence in front of the Prison, for which an appropriation was made in 1857, has not been built. The present fence is made of rough boards, and it has been the opinion of the Inspectors that when a fence, intended to be permanent, shall be erected, it ought to be of iron, in order to be durable, and in keeping with the Prison. Such a fence is not of absolute necessity, and can be delayed, but until it shall be built the Prison front and grounds will seem in an unfinished condition. The materials reported to be on hand for a wooden fence, can be used for other purposes without loss, and inasmuch, as in the opinion of the undersigned, an iron fence is a desirable improvement, and can be economically constructed by convict labor, an appropriation is recommended for that purpose.

For the expenses of the various improvements above recommended, the Inspectors have caused estimates to be made by the Building Commissioner, which are as follows:

To pay indebtedness and complete work commenced,	$1,200
" build 160 additional cells in east wing,.....	16,000
" build workshops 200 feet long,.....	4,000
" raise walls of Prison yard 8 feet,.....	6,000
" remove north wall,.....	3,000
" construct new roofs on west wing and Solitary Prison,.....	2,000
" remove and rebuild Female Prison,.....	1,800
" construct iron fence in front of Prison,.....	1,500
Making,.....	$35,500

All of which, with the exception of the fence in front of the Prison, is of immediate and urgent necessity, and we unhesitatingly recommend appropriations for these purposes.

As has been before intimated, the amount of building done within the last two years has been considerably more than was contemplated. It is gratifying to be able to say

that the character of the work, and the sum for which it has been performed, abundantly evidence the faithfulness and ability of Mr. Seaton, the Building Commissioner.

We remarked in our last report:

"An increase of the library is much needed. The pres-
"ent statute allows the Inspectors to appropriate only $100
"per year for the purchase of books. This was a reason-
"able sum for books at the time the statute was passed,
"ten years since, when the convicts numbered only about
"one hundred and twenty persons—but it is a sum en-
"tirely insufficient for over four hundred persons. We
"are of opinion that from $250 to $300 should be appro-
"priated annually for books for the convicts, and that such
"an appropriation would tend to promote the best interests
"of the Prison and of the State.

"Books of a proper character will not only increase the
"useful knowledge of the convicts, but they will also so
"occupy the minds of many of them, as to render them
"more quiet, contented, and submissive to authority, and
"prevent them from brooding over plans, schemes and
"conspiracies to effect their escape. We, therefore, re-
"commend such a change of the statute, as to authorize
"the Inspectors to appropriate $300 annually for such
"purposes."

The increase of the number of convicts for the last year gives us even more ample reason to renew this recommendation. Some additional reasons therefor may be found in the Chaplain's report.

The report of the Matron of the Female Prison shows that, under the excellent discipline which has been introduced, the female convicts are doing much useful labor, which will go far towards defraying the expenses of that branch of the institution.

The report of the Physician shows that there has been but little sickness, comparatively, during the last year.

Cleanliness and order are found by him conducive to the health of the convicts.

The general management and discipline of the Prison are, in the opinion of the Inspectors, worthy of special commendation. Good order universally prevails, personal cleanliness among the convicts is enforced, and the halls, hospital, chapel and other rooms are kept neat and well ventilated. A system of checks and changes has been adopted, which is well calculated to prevent the possible unfaithfulness of those who may fill the places of guards and keepers. Mr. Hammond, the present Agent, proves himself well qualified for the post of unusual difficulty which he occupies, and has uniformly co-operated with the Inspectors in measures of reform instituted by them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS ROOT,
L. H. TRASK,
SAMUEL NILES,
Inspectors.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1858.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1857.

CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury,	$4,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	4,878 02	
" of property sold, rent, &c.,	110 47	
" of visitors,	49 00	
		$9,037 49

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 65 00	
" rations,	1,791 72	
" building and repairs,	809 09	
" salary of officers,	2,455 40	
" " of guards,	606 13	
" clothing and bedding,	865 00	
" forage,	20 81	
" tobacco,	142 15	
" oil and candles,	289 97	
" fuel,	36 00	
" hospital stores,	363 85	
" convict deposits,	1 00	
" swine purchased,	15 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	83 63	
Excess of expenditures, Nov. 30, 1857,	1,118 60	
		$8,653 65
Dec. 31. Balance cash on hand,		$374 14

JANUARY, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED.

Cash on hand, Dec. 30, 1857, bro't forward,.....		$374 14
Received from State Treasury,.....	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,.....	612 67	
" of propety sold,.....	50 85	
" of convict deposits,.....	34 85	
" of visitors,.....	54 80	
		$1,753 17
		$2,127 31

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,....	$ 8 00	
" rations,.....	819 94	
" building and repairs,.....	61 69	
" salary of officers,.....	83 84	
" " guards,.....	202 61	
" clothing and bedding,.....	300 08	
" forage,.....	5 00	
" tobacco,.....	38	
" oil and candles,.....	38 70	
" fuel,.....	34 75	
" convict deposits,.....	7 50	
" miscellaneous expenses,....	10 35	
		$1,562 84
Jan. 31. Balance cash on hand,.....		$564 47

FEBRUARY, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance on hand Jan. 31, brought forward,.....		$564 47
Received from State Treasury,.....	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,.....	926 71	
" of property sold,.....	110 39	
" of convict deposits,.....	2 00	
" of visitors,.....	60 20	
		$3,099 30

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,....	$ 19 00	
" rations, ...	1,238 61	
" building and repairs,.....	101 24	
" salary of officers,.....	59 77	
" " guards,.....	182 70	
" clothing and bedding,.....	202 95	
" forage,.....	24 00	
" oil and candles,.....	129 45	
" fuel,.....	140 72	
" Agent's traveling expenses,.	30 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,....	28 12	
		2,156 56
Feb. 28. Balance cash on hand,.....		$1,507 21

MARCH, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED.

Cash on hand Feb. 28th, brought forward,			$1,507 21
" rec'd from State Treasury,	$4,000 00		
" " on acc't of convict labor,	34 13		
" " " property sold, &c.,	122 04		
" " " visitors, this month,	64 40		
		4,220 57	
Total receipts this month,			$5,727 78

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,	$ 31 00		
" rations,	1,299 94		
" building and repairs,	159 01		
" salary of officers,	1,913 55		
" salary of guards,	619 76		
" clothing and bedding,	402 16		
" forage,	58 32		
" oil and candles,	64 05		
" fuel,	258 37		
" interest,	3 31		
" convict deposits,	5 00		
" miscellaneous expenses,	63 44		
		$4,877 91	
March 31. Balance cash on hand,			$ 849 87

APRIL, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward,.....			$ 849 87
" received from State Treasury,...	$6,000	00	
On account of convict labor,.....	2,747	58	
" property sold, &c.,.....	147	21	
" convict deposits,.....	16	82	
" visitors this month,....	48	60	
			8,960 21
Total cash received this month,.....			$9,810 08

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 63	00	
" rations,.....	445	40	
" building and repairs,.....	1,008	55	
" salary of officers,.....	1,067	85	
" " guards, ...	565	22	
" clothing and bedding,.....	3.546	45	
" forage, ...	4	73	
" tobacco,.....	50	73	
" oil and candles,.....	234	34	
" fuel,.....	330	28	
" convict deposits,.....	40	83	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	38	10	
" interest, ...	30	66	
" miscellaneous expenses,....	103	24	
			7,529 38
April 30. Balance cash on hand,.....			$2,280 70

MAY, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount on hand April 30, brought forward,....			$2,280 70
Cash rec'd on acc't of convict labor,...	$1,298 21		
" " property sold,..	1 00		
" " convict deposits,	18 89		
" " visitors,.....	52 40		
		1,370 50	
			$3,651 20

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 33 00	
" rations,.....	2,233 69	
" building and repairs,.....	80 13	
" salary of officers,.....	197 31	
" salary of guards,.....	175 41	
" clothing and bedding,.....	76 13	
" forage, ...	16 45	
" oil and candles,.....	46 20	
" fuel,.....	8 25	
" convict deposits,.....	10 00	
" interest,.....	1 60	
" miscellaneous expenses,...	276 74	
		3,154 91
May 31. Balance cash on hand,.....		$496 29

JUNE, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward,.....		$ 496	29
" rec'd from State Treasury,.....	$3,000 00		
" " on acc't of convict labor,....	1,223 00		
" " " property sold, &c.,	35 36		
" " " convict deposits,.	68 00		
" " " visitors,.....	53 00		
From United States, for support of U. S. convicts, ...	623 83		
		5,003	19
		$5,499	48

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 25 00		
" rations, ...	1,222 73		
" building and repairs,.....	479 81		
" salary of officers,.....	1,832 92		
" " guards,.....	312 37		
" clothing and bedding,....	519 69		
" forage,.....	30 64		
" oil and candles,.....	58 45		
" fuel,.....	238 98		
" library,.....	23 25		
" convict deposits,.....	85 45		
" John E. Werner, convict, overwork,.....	1 04		
" miscellaneous expenses,...	182 03		
		5,012	36
June 30. Balance cash on hand,.....		$487	12

JULY, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward,.....			$ 487 12
Cash rec'd from State Treasury,.....	$1,000 00		
" on acc't of convict labor,.....	1,667 58		
" " property sold, &c.,	86 37		
" " convict deposits,.	33 50		
" " visitors,.....	77 20		
		2,814 65	
			$3,301 77

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 31 00		
" rations,.....	560 34		
" building and repairs,.....	279 68		
" salary of officers,.....	1,317 86		
" " guards,.....	636 28		
" clothing and bedding,.....	27 10		
" forage,.....	19 00		
" oil and candles,.....	38 85		
" fuel,.....	50 00		
" convict deposits,.....	20 25		
" miscellaneous expenses,...	121 08		
		3,101 44	
July 31. Balance cash on hand,.....			$200 33

AUGUST, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED.

Cash on hand, July 31, brought forward,.....			$200 33
" rec'd on acc't of convict labor,...	$4,754 01		
" " " property sold,..	102 36		
" " " convict deposits,	1 00		
" " " visitors, ...	57 80		
		4,915	17

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 17	00	
" rations,.....	765	64	
" building, ...	763	64	
" salary of officers,.....	2,115	03	
" " guards,.....	743	24	
" clothing and bedding,.....	140	73	
" forage, ...	87	80	
" oil and candles,.....	88	05	
" fuel,.....	3	00	
" library, ...	100	00	
" miscellaneous expenses,...	78	77	
		4,872	90
Balance cash on hand,.....			$242 60

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED.

Cash on hand brought forward.....			$ 242 60
" rec'd on acc't of convict labor....	$ 682 54		
" " property sold...	20 75		
" " convict deposits.	5 00		
" " visitors,.....	85 80		
		796 09	
			1,038 69

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	$ 65 00	
" rations,.....	156 85	
" building and repairs,.....	102 28	
" salary of officers,.....	297 84	
" " guards,.....	7 08	
" clothing and bedding,....	430 75	
" forage,.....	12 55	
" fuel,.....	51 59	
" convict deposits,.....	15 75	
" miscellaneous expenses,..	34 75	
		1,174 44
Total receipts brought down,.....		1,038 69
Excess of expenditures this month,.....		$135 75

OCTOBER, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

On account of convict labor		$2,621 82
" property sold		14 28
" convict deposits		2 00
" visitors this month		170 50
Total cash received this month		$2,808 60

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of excess of expenditures last month			$ 135 75
" discharged convicts	$ 71 50		
" rations	1,240 83		
" building and repairs	322 54		
" salary of officers	673 02		
" salary of guards	448 99		
" clothing and bedding	651 43		
" hospital stores	300 00		
" forage	9 25		
" oil and candles	59 50		
" convict deposits	50		
" miscellaneous expenses	46 84		
		3,824 40	
Total expenditures this month			$3,960 15
Total receipts bro't forward			2,808 60
Excess of expenditures this month			$1,151 55

NOVEMBER, 1858.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

On account of convict labor,	$11,210 99
" of property sold, &c.,	93 79
" of visitors,	54 80
	$11,359 58

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Excess of expenditures last month,		$1,151 55
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 62 00	
" rations,	5,549 20	
" building and repairs,	528 11	
" salary of officers,	932 41	
" " guards,	342 06	
" clothing and bedding,	1,557 63	
" forage,	61 14	
" tobacco,	628 60	
" oil and candles,	134 10	
" fuel,	160 12	
" miscellaneous expenses,	280 03	
		$10,296 51
Total expenditures this month,		$11,448 07
Cash received, brought down,		11,359 58
Excess of expenditures, this month,		$88 49

RECAPITULATION.

CASH EXPENDED.

On acc't of discharged convicts		$ 490 50
" rations		17,324 89
" building and repairs		4,695 77
" salary of officers		12,946 80
" " guards		4,861 85
" clothing and bedding		8,720 10
" forage		299 69
" tobacco		821 86
" oil and candles		1,171 66
" fuel		1,312 06
" hospital stores		724 97
" library		123 25
" convict deposits		186 28
" Agent's traveling expenses		68 10
" swine purchased		15 00
" interest		35 57
" miscellaneous expenses		1,309 02
" convict's overwork		1 04
" excess of expenditures November 30, 1857		1,118 60
Total expenditures		$56,227 01

CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury	$21,000 00	
On acc't of convict labor	32,659 26	
" property sold, rent, &c.	844 87	
" convict deposits	182 06	
" visitors	828 50	
From United States for support of U. S. convicts	623 83	
		56,138 52
Excess of expenditures		$88 49

AGENT'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON OFFICE,
December 1st, 1858.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with the requirements of the statute, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts, expenditures and transactions of the Prison during the year ending November 30th, 1858:

No. of Convicts remaining in Prison Nov. 30, 1857...		411
" " received during the year,.....		195
Whole No. in Prison during the year,.....		606
No. of Convicts disch'g'd by expiration of sentence,	80	
" " " by order of Supreme Court,	1	
" " deceased, ...	10	
" " pardoned, ...	40	
" " escaped and not re-taken,.....	2	
		133
No. remaining in Prison November 30, 1858,....		473
No. of United States Convicts included in the above,		10
White males,.....		424
Colored "		35
Half-breed Indian,.....		1
Total No. of Males,.....		460
White females,.....	12	
Colored "	1	
Total No. of Females,.....		13
Whole No. of Males and Females,.....		473

Whole No. of days spent in Prison, from Dec. 1st, 1857, to and including Nov. 30th, 1858,.....	161,901
Average daily No. during the year 1858,.....	443.6
" " " " 1857,.....	378.8
Average daily increase over last year,.....	64.8

Employment of convicts, November 30th, 1858:

By Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, manufacturing farming tools,.....		106
By Walter Fish, manufacturing boots and shoes,.....		21
" Henry Gilbert, " cabinet ware,.....		74
" Austin & Tomlinson, " wagons, carriages, &c.,.		95
Whole No. employed in labor producing income,..		296
By Building Commissioner,.....	69	
In Hospital,.....	2	
Tailors' Shop,.....	4	
Kitchen,.....	8	
Barber's Shop,.....	2	
Wash Room,.....	4	
Preparing fuel,.....	6	
Cooper's Shop,.....	1	
Working about Agent's house,.....	2	
Prison yard,.....	6	
Employed in Hall,.....	6	
" in female department, sewing,.....	12	
Unemployed, aged, sick and infirm,.....	33	
In solitary confinement,.....	22	
		177
Total,.....		473

No. of days productive labor on contract,.....	74,849
" " " " for State,.....	31,336
" " unemployed in consequence of sickness,	5,606½
" " lost for want of employment,.....	13,747½

No. days lost by aged and infirm,	6,391
" " " by close confinement,	815
" " " in solitary confinement,	6,089
No. of days unemployed on Sundays,	23,067
Total number of days in Prison during the year,	161,901
No. of days labor for Austin & Tomlinson,	26,369
" " for Pinney & Lamson,	13,545
" " for Whipple & Bouten,	451
" " for Walter Fish,	1,432½
" " for Henry Gilbert,	13,187
" " for Wm. A. House,	2,052½
" " Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,	17,812
Total number of days for contracts at an average of 46 cents per day,	74,849
No. of days labor by Hospital Steward,	667
" " in barber's shop,	623
" " in kitchen,	2,558
" " in wash-room,	1,471
" " in Prison hall and yard,	4,957
" " in building and repairing,	3,716
" " in working about Agent's house,	324
" " in tailor's shop,	1,161
" " in cooper's shop,	306
" " for Building Commissioner,	11,422
" " in female department, sewing,	4,131
Total number of days for the State,	31,336
Total number of days for contractors bro't for'd,	74,849
" " for State, "	31,336
" " in solitary confinement,	6,089
" " in close confinement,	815
" " lost by aged and infirm,	6,391
" " lost for want of employment,	13,747½

Total No. days lost by sickness,.....	5,606½
" " unemployed on Sundays,.....	23,067
Total number of days in Prison,.....	161,901

Total amount of money received from the 1st day of December, 1857, to and including November, 30th 1858.

From State Treasury,.....	$21,000 00
" convicts labor,.....	32,659 26
" property sold,.....	844 87
" United States,.....	623 83
" Convict deposit,.....	182 06
" Visitors,.....	828 50
	$56,138 52
Excess of expenditures over receipts,.....	88 49
	$56,227 01

Amount due from Prison to sundry individuals for supplies, and officers and keepers salaries, $7,396 53

CASH EXPENDED.

Discharged convicts,.....	$490 50
Rations,.....	17,324 89
Building and repairs,.....	4,695 77
Salary of officers,.....	12,946 80
" guards,.....	4,861 85
Clothing account,.....	8,720 10
Forage,.....	299 69
Tobacco,.....	821 86
Gas, oil and candles,.....	1,171 66
Fuel,.....	1,312 06
Hospital stores,.....	724 97
Library,.....	123 25
Convicts deposits,.....	186 28
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	68 10
Swine purchased,.....	15 00

Interest,		35 37
Miscellaneous,		1,309 02
Convict over work,		1 04
Excess of expenditures in 1857 and paid in 1858,		1,118 60
		$56,227 01
From which deduct amount received for property sold,	$844 87	
Also excess of expenditures last year over this,	1,030 11	
Also amount of last year's indebtedness over this,	359 80	
And amount expended for building and repairs,	4,695 77	
	$6,930 55	
Less the amount which the inventory of personal property falls short of last year,	369 43	
		6,561 12
Making the actual expense for support of convict department the past year,		$49,665 89

Or $111 96 for each convict.

BALANCES DUE FROM CONTRACTORS.

From Austin & Tomlinson,	$5,963 58
Davis, Austin & Co.,	240 86
Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,	3,501 15
Henry Gilbert,	1,128 32
Walter Fish,	179 41
	$11,013 32

This amount is some larger than it was one year ago, but I have assurances that it will be considerably reduced soon.

The continued increase of convicts the past year has obliged us to advertise for the letting of other contracts.

In conformity with a resolution of the Board of Inspectors contracts have been made with Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, which increases the number of convicts worked by them to the number of one hundred, at an average price of forty-four cents per day; also, Messrs. Gilbert & Segoine have entered into contracts for fifty more convicts, to work at cabinet-making, which will make, when the contract is full, one hundred convicts, at an average of thirty-seven and a half cents per day; and Messrs. Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton contracted to work fifty more men, which will make one hundred and fifty convicts employed by them, at an average price of forty-five and five-sixth cents per day.

The mild and lenient course pursued by the authorities of the Prison towards the contractors, during the wonderful financial tornado that has swept over the land the past year, has had the effect to strengthen their confidence in the worth of their contracts, and has enabled them, with one exception, to go through the year with their business; when, if they had been compelled to live strictly up to their several contracts, they would very likely have failed, to the great damage of the institution. But I can now see no reason why they may not be expected hereafter to pay up promptly for convict labor, as the several amounts become due at the close of each month.

The shoe contract, which I mentioned in my last report as being carried on by Messrs. Whipple & Bouton, was, on the 14th day of April last, discontinued, by reason of their failure to perform the conditions of their contract. The convicts employed by them were kept at work by the State for a short time, when it was ascertained to be a losing business and discontinued. Then they remained idle until the 1st of September, when they were let to Mr. Walter Fish, who is now, to all appearance, doing a safe and paying business.

There has been expended $4,695 77, for buildign and

repairs, the past year, the leading items of which are for lumber, paints and oil, stoves and pipe, nails and glass, brooms, &c., &c., which will always be needed, in a greater or less amount, each year.

The roof on the west wing was put on in 1855, the materials of which are paper, tar, and gravel, and it entirely fails to answer the purpose for which it was intended. We have already expended considerable money in repairing the same; but every storm that falls upon it admonishes us that all the money spent in repairing or making such roofs, is worse than squandered.

The roof on the Female Prison was put on the same year, is of the same materials, and answers no better purpose than the other.

There has been employed on the Building department from fifty to seventy-five convicts during the past summer, performing 11,422 days' labor, which, at the average price of contract labor, would amount to the sum of $5,254 12. That amount should properly be added to the amount of earnings of the convicts. Although we get no money for the labor of such men, it is nevertheless really earning so much money for the State, and should always be counted with the earnings of the convicts who are employed at available labor on contracts.

The Female Prison is located within the Prison yard, and is really a great trouble to us, for the reason that the male convicts have to be marched past the building four times each day, and there is always more or less blind correspondence passing between them, that sometimes defies the vigilance of an officer, and if they are caught (as they often are) making signs to each other, and punished, it does not deter them from doing the same again. I would therefore recommend that the said Prison be removed from its present location, either on the Prison grounds near the wall, or on the outside of the enclosure.

The wall surrounding the Prison is now only sevnentee

feet high, and is easily scaled with a plank, or short ladder It is very necessary that the wall should be raised at least eight feet higher; and while on that subject, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact, that there is not room enough in the present enclosure for the erection of sufficient shops to accommodate all the convicts when the Prison is up to its full capacity. We have already as many convicts as can be worked to advantage in the present enclosure. It seems, therefore, to be necessary to set back the north wall a sufficient distance to make the yard large enough to build the needed shop room to accommodate the increase of convicts for the next two or three years.

When the two tiers of cells are finished in the east wing, which are now in progress of erection, it will make four hundred and eighty-eight cells that can be occupied, to-wit: in the west wing, three hundred and twenty-eight; and in the east wing, (two tiers of eighty each,) one hundred and sixty cells. It is apparent, therefore, judging from the past, that in order to provide cell accommodation for the large yearly increase of convicts, it will be absolutely necessary to make provision for finishing up the east wing, by building two more tiers of cells, making in all six hundred and forty-eight cells in the two wings.

I have carefully prepared the following tables, which will give a correct statistical history of the Prison from its commencement, in 1839, to the 1st day of December, 1858, a period of about twenty years. I should have given some more important tables had I been able to find all of the back reports, but those back of 1850 are not to be found in this office.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that connected with this institution there are as faithful and efficient a set of subordinate officers as can be found in any institution of the kind. To them I am greatly indebted for the general good order which has prevailed in the convict department the past year. Many of them have been connected with

the institution nearly four years, and therefore are perfectly familiar with the routine of duties required of them. The confusion and disorder which are always attendant upon the operation of building and repairing an institution of this kind, carried on, as it must be, in their very midst, has a tendency to derange the discipline, unless closely guarded and watched over by experienced officers.

Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the advice and assistance I have always received from you, in the discharge of the many responsible duties devolving upon me.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

[redacted]

Table showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Penitentiary from and including December 1st, 1857, to and including November 30th, 1858.

Arson,	5
Accessory to arson,	1
Assault with intent to murder,	5
" " dangerous weapon and robbery,	1
Abandoning child under six years of age,	1
Attempt to commit sodomy,	1
" " larceny from the person,	2
" " crime against nature,	1
Assault with intent to rape,	1
" " to mayhem,	1
Accessory and counselling felony and larceny,	1
Assisting prisoners to escape from jail,	2
Aiding a prisoner to escape,	2
Burglary,	12
Bigamy,	1
Burglary and larceny	22
Burning two hay stacks,	1
Burglary, and breaking and entering a shop with intent to commit felony,	5
Crime against nature,	1
Drugging,	1
Forgery,	5
Grand larceny,	13
Having in possession counterfeit coin, with intent to pass the same,	2
Having in possession counterfeit bills, with intent to pass the same,	1
Having in possession and making tools for coining, with intent to use the same,	1
Having in possession ten pieces of counterfeit coin with intent to pass the same,	1

Having and passing counterfeit coin,	1
Horse stealing,	4
Incest,	1
Larceny,	46
" and secreting stolen goods,	2
" from office,	1
" from the person,	3
" and receiving stolen goods,	2
Murder, 1st degree,	5
" 2d "	3
Manslaughter,	1
Mayhem,	1
Notorious thief,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretence,	1
Polygamy,	1
Perjury,	2
Passing forged bank bills as true,	1
" counterfeit bank bills,	3
Resisting and assaulting an officer,	1
Robbery,	2
Receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,	1
Sending threatening letter to extort money,	1
Stealing from stables in day-time,	1
" from dwelling in day-time,	10
" " in night-time,	4
" a letter containing a draft from Post-office,	1
" " " money,	1
Simple larceny, three indictments,	1
Sodomy,	1
Three distinct and separate larcenies,	2
Total,	195

Table showing the Nativity of the Convicts received from and including December 1st, 1857, to and including November 30th, 1858.

Bremen,	1
Canada,	14
Connecticut,	4
England,	8
France,	3
Florida,	1
Germany,	5
Hungary,	1
Holland,	1
Indiana,	3
Illinois,	2
Ireland,	17
Kentucky,	6
Louisiana,	1
Michigan,	11
Massachusetts,	5
Maine,	1
New York,	75
New Hampshire,	1
Ohio,	14
Pennsylvania,	9
Prussia,	1
Tennessee,	1
Unknown,	1
Vermont,	5
Virginia,	4
Total,	195

Table showing the terms of sentences of those received from and including Dec. 1st, 1857, to and including Nov. 30th, 1858.

No. sentenced	for	1 year,	15
"	"	1¼ "	3
"	"	1½ "	8
"	"	2 "	47
"	"	2 1-6 "	2
"	"	2¼ "	1
"	"	2½ "	3
"	"	2¾ "	2
"	"	3 "	31
"	"	3 1-6 "	1
"	"	3¼ "	1
"	"	3½ "	3
"	"	3¾ "	1
"	"	4 "	4
"	"	4½ "	4
"	"	5 "	28
"	"	5 1-6 "	1
"	"	5¼ "	1
"	"	5½ "	1
"	"	6 "	5
"	"	6 1-6 "	1
"	"	7 "	4
"	"	7 1-6 "	1
"	"	8 "	3
"	"	9 "	1
"	"	10 "	7
"	"	12 "	1
"	"	15 "	5
"	"	15¼ "	1
"	"	40 "	2
"	"	life,	2
"	"	life, solitary,	5
		Total,	195

Average, 4 1-10 years.

Table showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent from, and including Dec. 1st, 1857, to and including Nov. 30th, 1858, together with the number sent from each County.

Allegan,	5
Berrien,	4
Branch,	5
Barry,	3
Cass,	7
Calhoun,	9
Clinton,	3
Eaton,	2
Genesee,	1
Hillsdale,	6
Houghton,	1
Ionia,	3
Ingham,	3
Jackson,	5
Kalamazoo,	11
Kent,	7
Lapeer,	3
Lenawee,	17
Livingston,	2
Macomb,	5
Monroe,	9
Marquette,	3
Oakland,	8
Ottawa,	2
Ontonagon,	4
St. Joseph,	9
St. Clair,	3
Saginaw,	2
Sanilac,	2
Shiawassee,	1
U. S. Court,	2
Van Buren,	4

Wayne,	41
Washtenaw,	3
Total,	195

Table showing the ages of those received from and including December 1st, 1857, to and including November 30th, 1858.

16 years,	2
17 "	5
18 "	15
19 "	17
20 "	10
21 "	15
22 "	16
23 "	9
24 "	6
25 "	6
26 "	7
27 "	8
28 "	13
29 "	8
30 "	6
31 "	2
32 "	4
33 "	2
34 "	4
35 "	4
36 "	3
37 "	3
38 "	2
39 "	1
40 "	5
41 "	1
43 "	1
44 "	3

No. 8.	51
45 years,	1
46 "	1
47 "	2
48 "	3
50 "	2
51 "	1
52 "	1
55 "	1
57 "	1
60 "	1
76 "	1
Unknown,	2
Total,	195
Average,	27.2

Table showing the several Counties from which the Convicts now in Prison were sent.

Allegan,	10
Berrien,	15
Branch,	10
Barry,	5
Cass,	9
Calhoun,	26
Clinton,	3
Chippewa,	1
Eaton,	4
Genesee,	5
Grand Traverse,	1
Hillsdale,	18
Houghton,	3
Ionia,	4
Ingham,	5
Jackson,	18
Kalamazoo,	21

Kent,	18
Lapeer,	3
Lenawee,	37
Livingston,	3
Macomb,	13
Monroe,	12
Marquette,	5
Mackinac,	1
Oakland,	19
Ottawa,	9
Ontonagon,	5
St. Joseph,	13
St. Clair,	15
Saginaw,	3
Sanilac,	2
Shiawassee,	1
U. S. Court,	10
Van Buren,	4
Wayne,	133
Washtenaw,	9
Total,	473

Table showing the Nativity of the Convicts now in this Penitentiary.

BORN.	
At sea,	1
Austria,	1
Bremen,	1
Canada,	29
Connecticut,	9
England,	20
France,	3
Florida,	1
Germany,	20

Holland,	2
Hungary,	1
Ireland,	64
Indiana,	2
Illinois,	2
Kentucky,	7
Maine,	4
Maryland,	3
Michigan,	20
Massachusetts,	9
New York,	182
New Jersey,	1
New Hampshire,	7
New Brunswick,	1
North Carolina,	3
Ohio,	32
Prussia,	1
Pennsylvania,	18
South Carolina,	2
Scotland,	8
Tennessee,	4
Virginia,	8
Vermont,	12
Total,	473

Table showing the Crimes of the Convicts in the Penitentiary November 30th, 1858.

Aiding a prisoner to escape,	2
Aiding, abetting, counseling and maintaining murder 1st degree,	1
Assisting prisoner to escape from jail,	2
Assault with intent to commit mayhem,	1
Accessory and counseling felony and larceny,	1
Attempt to commit crime against nature,	1

Attempt to commit larceny from the person,..... 2
Attempt to commit incest,..... 1
Attempt to steal from person,..... 1
Attempt to burn warehouse,..... 1
Assault and battery with intent to kill,..... 14
Assault with attempt to rape,..... 9
Arson,..... 8
Attempt to commit sodomy,..... 1
Adultery,..... 2
Assault with dangerous weapon, and robbery,..... 1
Accessory to arson,..... 1
Burglary and larceny,..... 42
" " and grand larceny,..... 1
Bigamy,..... 1
Burglary,..... 34
" and assault with intent to kill,..... 3
" and having in possession counterfeit bank bills with intent to pass,..... 1
" and entering shop with intent to commit felony,..... 5
Breaking and entering shop in night time with intent to commit larceny,..... 1
" and entering dwelling in day time, and attempt to commit burglary,..... 1
" and stealing from shop in night time,..... 3
Bringing into the State counterfeit money with intent to pass,..... 1
Burning two hay stacks,..... 1
Counterfeiting U. S. coin,..... 1
Compound larceny,..... 3
Crime against nature,..... 1
Drugging,..... 1
Embezzlement from post office,..... 1
Enticing away for the purpose of prostitution,..... 2
Forgery,..... 15
Forgery and perjury,..... 1

Felonious assault,	8
Forging pension papers,	1
False pretence,	2
Grand larceny,	24
Horse stealing,	10
Having in possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin with intent to pass,	3
Having in possession counterfeit coin with intent to pass,	1
Having in possession and making tools for coining with intent to use the same,	1
Having in possession ten pieces of counterfeit coin with intent to pass,	1
House breaking and larceny,	1
Having in possession ten counterfeit bills with intent to pass,	1
Having in possession counterfeit bank bills with intent to pass,	2
Incest,	2
Larceny, and burglary and larceny,	1
" and breaking jail,	2
Larceny,	115
" and obtaining goods under false pretence,	1
" from store,	3
" from dwelling in day time,	12
" and secreting stolen goods,	4
" from office,	1
" from the person,	3
" three distinct and separate,	2
Murder, 1st degree,	23
" 2d "	15
Manslaughter,	9
Malicious injury,	1
Maiming a horse,	1
Maiming,	2
Notorious thief,	3

Obtaining property under false pretence,	1
" money " "	1
Perjury,	3
Polygamy,	2
Passing counterfeit money,	10
Passing counterfeit gold coin,	1
Poisoning well, with intent to kill,	1
Robbery,	5
Rape,	5
Receiving stolen goods knowing the same to be stolen,	2
Resisting and assaulting an officer,	1
Stealing and embezzleing letters and money from post-office,	1
Shooting with intent to murder,	1
Sheep stealing,	1
Seduction and debauchery,	1
Stealing from dwelling in day time,	3
" " " in night time,	2
" a letter containing a draft from post-office,	1
" " " money " "	1
Sodomy,	1
Taking away a woman against her will to compel her to marry,	1
Uttering counterfeit coin,	3
" forged bank bills,	2
	473

Table showing the ages of Convicts now in the Penitentiary when they came.

13 years,	1
15 "	1
16 "	11
17 "	7
18 "	32

No. 8.		57
19	years,	30
20	"	17
21	"	31
22	"	29
23	"	26
24	"	28
25	"	14
26	"	14
27	"	22
28	"	23
29	"	15
30	"	13
31	"	10
32	"	12
33	"	11
34	"	7
35	"	11
36	"	9
37	"	6
38	"	13
39	"	5
40	"	9
41	"	2
42	"	7
43	"	2
44	"	7
45	"	8
46	"	4
47	"	6
48	"	4
49	"	2
50	"	5
51	"	3
52	"	1
53	"	1
54	"	2

55 years,	1
56 "	3
57 "	1
59 "	1
60 "	4
62 "	2
67 "	1
68 "	1
70 "	1
76 "	1
Unknown,	1
Total,	473

Average, 29 years.

Table showing the Terms of Sentence of those Convicts now in Prison.

For 1 year,	13
1¼ "	3
1½ "	9
2 "	73
2 years and two months,	2
2¼ "	1
2½ "	5
2⅔ "	2
2¾ "	1
3 "	74
3 years and two months,	1
3¼ "	1
3½ "	6
3⅔ "	1
4 "	35
4½ "	4
5 "	82
5 years and two months,	1

For 5½ years,	1
5½ "	1
6 "	17
6 years and two months,	1
7 "	17
7 years and two months,	1
8 "	9
9 "	2
10 "	34
12 "	8
15 "	22
15½ "	1
17 "	1
20 "	1
25 "	3
35 "	1
40 "	2
Life,	15
Life solitary,	22
Total,	473

Average, 4 9-10.

Table showing the number of Convicts now in confinement, and the year in which they were received.

1848,	3
1849,	2
1850,	None.
1851,	4
1852,	6
1853,	8
1854,	23
1855,	40
1856,	89

1857,	134
1858,	164
Total,	473

Table showing the names of those Convicts now in Solitary Confinement, their ages when received, the counties from which they were sent, and the year in which they were received.

Names.	Age.	County.	Year.
John Finley,	39,	Oakland,	1848.
John Marsh, (Insane,)	31,	Wayne,	1848.
Harvey Billington,	33,	Wayne,	1849.
Joseph Rabedeau,	19,	Wayne,	1851.
William Eastman,	27,	Genesee,	1851.
Gabriel Lapham,	35,	Wayne,	1852.
James Hitchcock,	32,	Ingham,	1853.
John M. Reynolds,	26,	Van Buren,	1853.
John R. Webster,	44,	Macomb,	1854.
J. R. Clements, (Insane,)	34,	Allegan,	1854.
David Foster, (Insane,)	36,	Oakland,	1854.
John F. Myer,	22,	Oakland,	1854.
Samuel Ulam,	44,	Kalamazoo,	1855.
James E. Cromwell,	24,	Monroe,	1855.
Jordon Turpin,	45,	Ottawa,	1855.
Mary Brooks,	24,	Eaton,	1856.
William Young,	27,	Ottawa,	1857.
John Powers,	21,	Ottawa,	1857.
Joseph Ducatt,	28,	Sanilac,	1858.
Robert Tully,	21,	Oakland,	1858.
John Tully,	19,	Oakland,	1858.
John Dillon,	26,	Barry,	1858.

Table showing the Occupation of the Convicts now in the Prison when received. Those in solitary confinement not included.

Butcher,	1
Blacksmiths,	11
Bar keepers,	3
Boiler makers,	1
Barbers,	6
Book pedler,	1
Chair makers,	4
Carpenters,	19
Cabinet makers,	9
Cook,	1
Circus man,	1
Coopers,	8
Clerks,	9
Clothier,	1
Carriage makers,	4
Canal driver,	1
Common laborers,	68
Drover,	1
Engineers,	5
Engraver,	1
Fisherman,	1
Farmers,	133
Grocers,	3
Glove and mitten maker,	1
Glass blower,	1
Gardener,	1
Hack drivers,	3
Hotel keepers,	3
Harness makers,	2
Hatter,	1
Idlers,	10
Jeweller,	1
Lumbermen,	4

Livery stable keeper,	1
Lawyers,	2
Mason,	1
Merchants,	4
Millers,	2
Moulders,	2
Miners,	6
Millwright,	1
Machinists,	5
Pedler,	1
Professor of penmanship,	1
Physicians,	5
Piano maker,	1
Painters,	5
Printers,	2
Pile driver,	1
Pattern-makers,	2
Post-office clerk,	1
Sailors,	36
Stone-cutters,	2
Shoemakers,	14
Soldier,	1
Sawyers,	4
Stage-driver,	1
Sash-maker,	1
Saloon-keeper,	1
Turner,	1
Teamsters,	5
Type-founders,	2
Tailors,	4
Tin-smiths,	2
Teacher,	1
Tanner and currier,	1
Trunk-maker,	1
Watch-maker,	1
White-smith,	1

Woolen-manufacturer,	1
Waiter,	1

Table showing the Habits, Educational Acquirements, Social Relations, &c., &c., of the Convicts now in Prison, (except those in solitary confinement,) as stated by themselves.

Intemperate,	183
Temperate,	162
Moderate drinkers,	102
Unknown,	4
Total,	451
Can read and write,	303
Can read only,	79
Cannot read or write,	65
Unknown,	4
Total,	451
Married,	190
Unmarried,	211
Widowers,	43
Widows,	3
Unknown,	4
Total,	451
First time in prison,	401
Second " "	43
Third " "	3
Unknown,	4
Total,	451
Catholic,	82
Protestant,	364

Hebrew,	1
Unknown,	4
Total,	451

Table showing the Ages of the Convicts received since the commencement of the Prison, to and including the 30th day of November, 1858.

Whole No. between the ages of			10	and	15 years,	29
do.	do.	do.	15	and	20 do.	233
do.	do.	do.	20	and	30 do.	685
do.	do.	do.	30	and	40 do.	327
do.	do.	do.	40	and	50 do.	160
do.	do.	do.	50	and	60 do.	60
do.	do.	do.	60	and	70 do.	24
do.	do.	do.	70	and	80 do.	3
						1521

Average, 30 5-10 years.

Table showing the number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned, and Escaped, since the commencement of the Prison, to and including November 30th, 1858

Year.	No. Received.	No. Discharged.	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	3		6		
1840	45	27	7	11		
1841	52	13	11			
1842	44	12	3	4	1	
1843	57	25	7	3	1	
1844	42	37	2	1	2	
1845	43	15	8	2	2	
1846	40	15	6	1		
1847	43	24	14	2	3	
1848	33	21	15	4		
1849	30	30	16	2	1	
1850	50	22	2	2	2	
1851	83	41	9	1	3	
1852	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853	71	42	24		9	1
1854	103	49	9	1	3	
1855	141	47	21	6	9	
1856	136	63	20	5	3	
1857	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
	1,521	668	247	57	70	6

Table showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been received since the commencement of the Prison to and including Nov. 30th, 1858, together with the number from each County.

Allegan,	13
Berrien,	42
Branch,	47
Barry,	12
Cass,	22
Calhoun,	66
Clinton,	8
Chippewa,	2
Eaton,	9

Genesee,	14
Grand Traverse,	1
Hillsdale,	46
Houghton,	4
Ionia,	4
Ingham,	10
Jackson,	63
Kalamazoo,	64
Kent,	34
Lapeer,	6
Lenawee,	88
Livingston,	8
Macomb,	33
Monroe,	59
Marquette,	7
Mackinac,	4
Oakland,	66
Ottawa,	13
Ontonagon,	6
St. Joseph,	53
St. Clair,	31
Saginaw,	7
Sanilac,	6
Shiawassee,	3
U. S. Court,	27
Van Buren,	11
Wayne,	567
Washtenaw,	65
Total,	1,521

Table showing the number of Negros, Mulattoes, Indians, Half-breeds and Females received in this Prison from its commencement to and including Nov. 30th, 1858.

Negroes,	108
Mulattoes,	30
Indians,	2
Half-breeds,	2
Females,	35

Table showing the average number of years each Convict was sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison to and including Nov. 30th, 1858.

1839,	average number of years,	3.5
1840,	do	3.8
1841,	do	3.
1842,	do	2.3
1843,	do	3.7
1844,	do	4.
1845,	do	4.2
1846,	do	3.7
1847,	do	3.6
1848,	do	3.2
1849,	do	4.
1850,	do	3,9
1851,	do	4.3
1852,	do	4.6
1853,	do	3.6
1854,	do	4.
1855,	do	3.1
1856,	do	4.2
1857,	do	4.3
1858,	do	4.1

Life men not included.

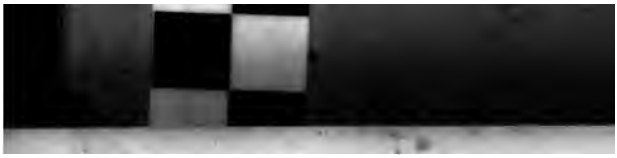
INVENTORY.

Inventory of the Moveable Property, Goods and Material, on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1858.

In Agent's House—1 cooking stove, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 stands, 3 dressers, 1 bureau, 1 book-case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes-press, 1 bedstead, carpets for front and back parlors, dining-room and stairs, all valued at	$150 00
Prison Office—2 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 1 book-case, 6 office chairs, 1 desk, 1 iron safe, 3 sets window curtains, 1 letter press, 1 writing chair, 1 map of the United States, and 1 map of building, all valued at	150 00
Library Room—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 large book-case, and about 800 volumes of books, valued at	250 00
Guard Room—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 10 Colt's revolving pistols, 3 Allen's revolving pistols, amunition, &c., valued at	250 00
Chapel—2 stoves and pipe, Chaplain's desk, 2 keeper's seats, and seats to accommodate 500 persons, valued at	175 00
Kitchen—4 large and 1 small furnace caldrons, table, sink, bread-cupboard, and cooking utensils, valued at	300 00

Prison—2 large stoves and pipe, lamps, oil cans, and 437 cell buckets, valued at.....	250 00
Also, 437 beds and bedding, each comprising the following articles, to-wit: 1 single bedstead, 1 straw-bedtick, 3 sheets, 1 pillow-case, and 3 quilts or comfortables, each bed and bedding valued at $8 00, making an aggregate of.....	3,496 00
Dining-Room — Tins, basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 437 convicts, valued at.....	300 00
Wash-Room—2 furnace caldrons, 1 clothes-box, pails, barrels, &c., valued at.....	100 00
Barber-Shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, and 2 chairs, table, shaving-case and tools,..	25 00
Female Department—5 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 15 chairs, bed and bedding for 15 convicts, and furniture for Matron's room,.....	200 00
Carpenter's Shop—2 stoves and pipe, 6 work-benches, tool-chest, and a quantity of joiners' tools,.....	50 00
Prison Yard—3 wheel-barrows, 3 iron bars, 3 buck-saws, 2 pickaxes, 3 sets stone cutter's tools, 2 pair hand-cuffs, 13 pair shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 set tackle blocks and rope, 1 gin and fixtures, 1 hand-screw, for raising buildings,.....	100 00
Guard and Gate Houses—6 stoves and pipe, valued at.....	12 00
Prison Barn—1 cow, 2 horses, buggy and harness, 1 cutter, 1 sleigh, 1 wagon, and a quantity of hay and oats, valued at.....	500 00
Swine Pen—75 swine, valued at.....	300 00
Solitary Prison—1 steam engine and boilers, valued at,.....	2,000 00

Also, beds and bedding for 22 convicts, 1 clock, 1 Colt's revolver, 2 scoops and 1 table, valued at,	200 00
Also, 1 run of mill stone, not in use, valued at	150 00
Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 case dental instruments, glass jars and vials, scales, mortars, &c., &c., valued at	200 00
Medicines,	160 00
Also, 16 beds and bedding,	120 00
" 20 woolen blankets, at $1 50,	30 00
" 12 bedsteads, at $2 00,	14 00
" 2 stoves and furniture, chairs, spittoons, wash tubs and pails, and table furniture for 16 convicts,	50 00
Also, 600 lbs. tobacco,	132 00
Store Room—1,050 bushels potatoes, at 37½ c.,	412 50
1 cask codfish,	50 00
90 bush. beans, at $1 00,	90 00
50 " rye, at 62½ c.,	31 25
6 barrels pork, at $15 00,	90 00
53 lbs. saleratus, at 6c.,	3 18
2 lbs. hops, at 37½ c.,	75
150 lbs. pepper,	28 12
6 barrels molasses,	84 00
Tailor Shop—1,267½ yards striped satinette,	608 52
1,000 yards hickory,	100 00
660 " sheeting,	66 00
34 " black muslin,	3 40
Other clothing, bedding materials, and new clothing made up,	510 00
Total,	$11,846 72



MATRON'S REPORT.

FEMALE PRISON,
Jackson, Dec. 1, 1858.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—It now devolves upon me, as Matron, to make out the Report for 1858 to your honorable body; and, like my predecessor, I shall be under the necessity of referring to the record up to June 21, as I have only since that time performed the duties of said office.

I have thus far endeavored to perform faithfully, although with much trembling, my duty to the State, and also to the souls of this most unfortunate class of human beings for whom Christ has died. How well I have thus far succeeded in the discipline and labor performed, is already better known to yourselves than to me, and Eternity must tell whether I have fully cared for their souls. I nevertheless feel it a duty that I owe to them to say that, for some time past, there has been evident tokens of good. Most of them have been here for some time, under the care of devoted ladies, who have endeavored to point out to them the errors of their past lives, and at the same time encourage them to break off from such a course of life, and become what God designed they should be. Also, our most excellent Chaplain has, ever since my acquaintance here, faithfully, as one that must render an account, pointed them to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world.

The health of all has been generally good, except a few cases of long standing disease, and the labor has been

cheerfully, and with few exceptions, faithfully performed. There has been but few cases of punishment, and those, with only one exception, would not have occurred, was the building situated somewhere outside the yard, which I most earnestly hope will be duly considered.

After so much as has already been done for the comfort and elevation of these unfortunates, since our present Agent has labored here, I feel delicate in asking for more. The inconvenience is not readily seen by a superficial observation of the locality or size of the present building. Such is the depravity of human nature, that most of the time since I came here, it has been necessary to have blinds on the windows, thereby excluding partially both light and air, which must result injuriously to the future health of all confined here for any length of time.

Also, the yard is so small that it is impossible to remedy this evil by any out of door exercise, except on Sabbaths, when we do occasionally walk in the outer yard, which is exceedingly unpleasant, as we are more or less exposed to the view of the male convicts.

They have been employed, as formerly, in making shirts, sheets, pillow-slips, aprons and towels for the men, besides mending shirts and making their own clothing. The great increase in the number of male convicts has proportionally increased the labor to be done here.

The record shows, at the commencement of this fiscal year, there were confined here fifteen female convicts. At this time there is thirteen; discharged, three: died, one, and two arrived, leaving a decrease of two since last year.

In order that each one should understand the labor assigned them, it has been arranged after this manner: one as cook, two to do the washing and all necessary house work, eight at sewing, one at the Agent's, and the remaining one is so infirm that she is only able to wait upon herself.

The one lately deceased had been deranged for some time previous to my acquaintance here, and consequently not considered dangerously sick until a short time before her death. But all was done for her comfort that could have been done under the circumstances.

There are many things which render this situation unpleasant and embarrassing; but owing to the moral restraint and discipline which they have been under previous to my coming here, it has not been as unpleasant as I anticpated.

For your kind forbearance, you have my thanks; and if thus far, in endeavoring to discharge my duty, I have met your approval, I hope in thus continuing, while I may remain here, to merit your esteem.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. WM. H. CLARK.

TABLE showing the amount of work performed in the Female Prison during the year.

MONTHS.	White Shirts for Discharged Convicts.	Striped Shirts for daily use.	Flannel Shirts.	Mending Shirts.	Making Shirts.	Making Pillow Slips.	Making Towels.	Making Aprons.	Making Suspenders.
December, .	3	104	17	123		31	81	77	
January,...		128	2	154	38	181	67	48	
February,..		160		78	16			166	22
March, ...	39	14		103	59	265	90	38	
April,.....	2	39		77	12		18	58	
May,.....		114	3	95	48		111	68	
June,.....		99		61	45	1	96	37	11
July, ...	9	163		132	45	2	74	38	19
August,....	6	138		72	41	5	52	51	35
September,	2	143		69	112	4	87	57	22
October, ...	3	94	8	89	8	9	156	91	39
November,.	6	62	38	70	38		22	20	55
Total,....	70	1.259	68	1.123	462	498	854	749	203

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting you my Annual Report, I shall refer you to the report of the Agent, for such statistical information as you may desire, as he has taken great pains to prepare tables exhibiting all such facts as may interest the public.

I will, therefore, simply state what has been done for the intellectual and moral culture of the convicts, and what I deem advisable should be done in the future, to secure this good to this unfortunate class of men and women.

We have had Sabbath-school exercises, conducted on the same principle, and at the same hour, as set forth in my report of last year, with an average number in attendance of about eighty. These have been arranged in classes according to the studies they have pursued, and their ability, &c. Each class has been furnished with as good and competent a teacher as we could command, and all under the watchful care of the regular keepers.

In the early part of the year we had four freemen who volunteered to act in the capacity of teachers, but during the latter part but one of these has found it convenient to attend, hence we have been compelled to select teachers from among the convicts, which has made it very unpleasant for myself and the keepers having the watch care of school.

We have had excellent order in the school, and the most of those who have attended, have manifested a desire to

improve the time thus spent profitably to themselves and the good of others, and in many, there has been marked improvement.

We have two Bible classes, and the balance are engaged in reading and spelling, with one class in arithmetic. But the time spent in these studies is too limited, to admit of rapid advancement, hence a number who were in their spelling-book one year ago, are only advanced as far as the third reader, and some not even as far as that.

I think that some provision should be made for a school during the week, say one hour of each day, for the benefit of those who need instruction in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and this can be done without any additional expense, as the Chaplain can act as teacher of such school, and thus increase his usefulness.

Our religious services have been conducted as formerly, and the most of the convicts have appeared willing to attend, and most of those in attendance, have appeared to be interested in these exercises.

How much good has been accomplished through these instrumentalities, requires more than finite capacity to determine, but I am quite certain that some good has been the result, and I seriously question whether there is to be found a single case, where such influences are wholly lost or thrown away, upon any individual.

In the female department there has recently been a very gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and several of these unfortunate and erring ones have been most powerfully convicted for sin; and some of them have manifested a deep concern for their spiritual welfare, and now give as clear an evidence of genuine conversion to God as any cases of conversion I ever witnessed. And this is what is wanted to effect the reformation of criminals, either male or female. They must be made to feel that they are sinners, and need conversion; that they are depraved, and need the purifying grace of the Holy Spirit; that they

are guilty, and need pardon at the hands of God. And they must be persuaded to seek all this through the infinite merit of Christ's vicarious sacrifice, or they will go out from Prison with hearts more corrupt than when they came, and pursue the same course of crime which first introduced them into this repository of depraved hearts.

We place men in prison to punish them, but who that knows anything of the philosophy of mind expects a man's incarceration to act upon him as a reformatory influence? I do not, and I doubt if either of you do. Hence, if they are reformed during their incarceration, it must be effected by moral influences, brought to bear upon their minds, convincing them of sin, &c., and causing them to feel that they are lost, ruined and undone, without the atoning merit of Christ, and the quickening and renewing energy of the grace of God.

Gentlemen, this is what I have been striving in my weakness to effect since I have acted in the capacity of Chaplain of this institution; and this is what I shall continue to labor for, if I remain and act in this capacity for the year to come.

Our Prison Library needs replenishing, as many of our books are so badly worn that they are almost useless, and we keep them in circulation because we have not a supply without them. *One hundred dollars* expended annually to supply nearly five hundred men with reading matter for every night and Sabbath day in the year, is far too small a sum, especially when books necessarily wear out as rapidly as they do in these cells. I do sincerely hope our present Legislature will consider this matter, and increase this fund to at least *three hundred dollars*, which would not be one cent too much to furnish such a variety of the right kind of books as are needed for this institution.

I might say very much in praise of the officers of the Prison, but as this might be deemed mere flattery, I will simply say, that they have treated me with great kindness

in my intercouse with them, and as far as I can judge, they have all labored to give me an influence with the convicts.

Great pains have been taken to keep good order in all our religious services, and each officer has invariably used his influence to secure this end.

Great pains have been taken to keep the Prison in a state of cleanliness, and how far this has contributed to the health of the convicts, you must judge from the Physician's report. I have no doubt but it has acted as a very strong prevention to disease.

The Female Prison, under the supervision of Mrs. Bunker, as Matron, during the first half of the year, and Mrs. Clark during the last half, has been managed with great prudence and care, as it respects regard for the health of the convicts; and both of these ladies are deserving much praise for their fidelity, and the self-denial they have practiced, in striving to benefit those committed to their care.

The Matron of our Female Prison is really almost as much in prison as the convicts are, except that they occupy cells, while she occupies a little seven by nine room, and the whole building is but little better than a cell. But I will forbear from making comments, least I should cast reflections on the former Building Commissioner. But really I hope something will soon be done in the way of re-constructing, re-building, enlarging, or removing the present building, so that both Matron and convicts may have more room, with far better arrangements for doing their work.

The past year, like the preceding one, has passed with me quite pleasantly, and I have no fault to find with the duties enjoined upon me, as being too arduous, but regret my inefficiency in their prosecution.

I am aware that many consider this field an undesirable one to cultivate, in view of the little ground for hope for the reformation of the inmates; but there is good ground for hope that some will be effectually reformed, if others

are not, and surely there is as much need of an effort to reform these fallen ones as any other class of the human family, and if I may be the instrument in the salvation of any of these, I shall feel that I am as highly honored of my Master, as though I had been instrumental in the salvation of some who have never fallen as low.

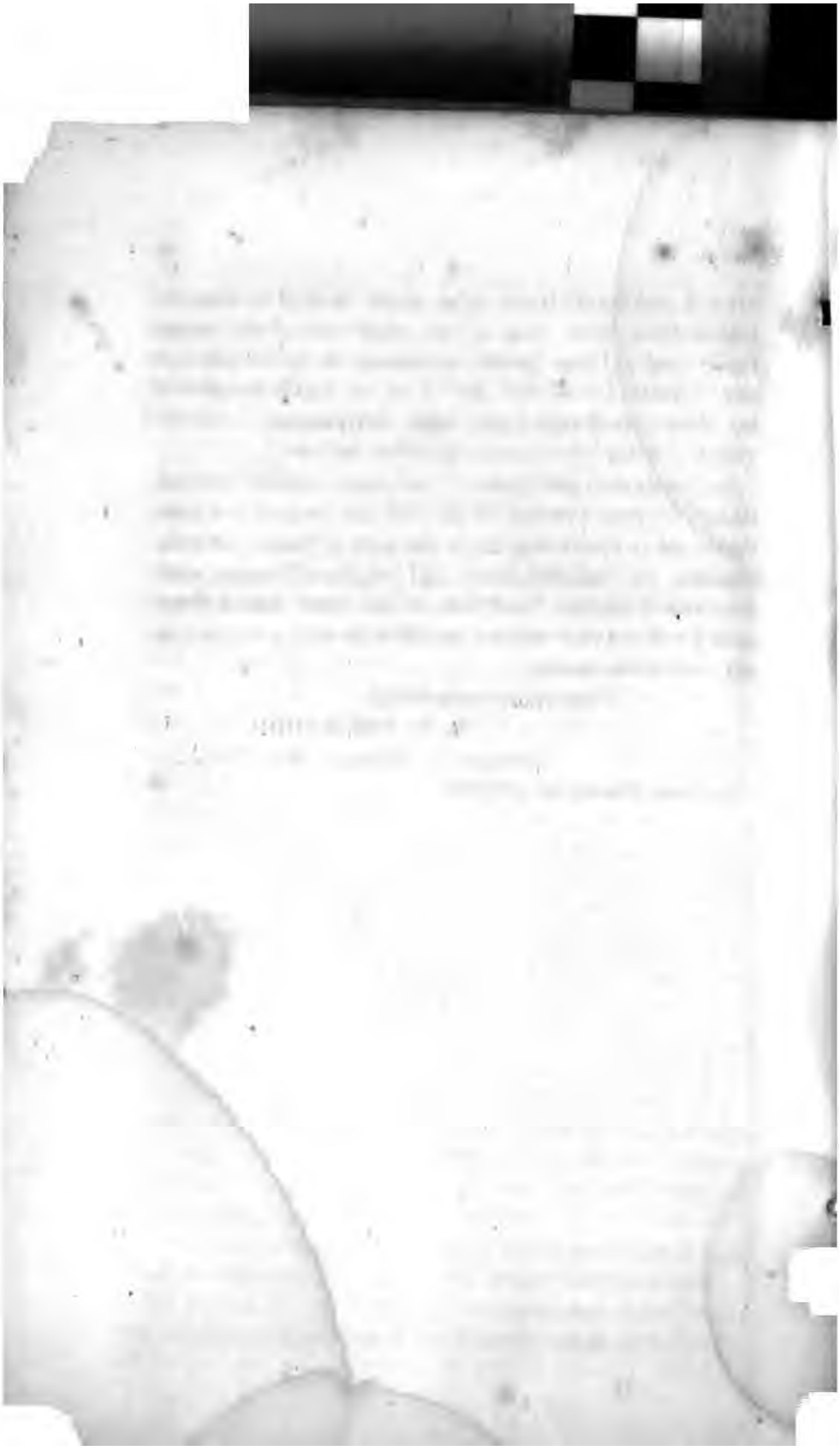
In conclusion, gentlemen, I will again return you my thanks for your courtesy to me, and the respect you have shown me in continuing me in this post of honor, notwithstanding my unfaithfulness; and whether I remain until the close of another fiscal year, or not, what time I do remain I will try and conduct myself with such propriety as not to deserve censure.

Yours most respectfully,

R. C. CRAWFORD,

Chaplain of Michigan State Prison.

Jackson, November 30, 1858.



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN :—The health of the Prison during the past fiscal year has been comparatively good.

No *epidemic invasions;* no visitations of contagious diseases, with the exception of measles in its mildest possible form, and no return of the formidable *endemic* of the previous year.

The medium temperature of the past winter permitting thorough daily ventilation, and rendering less heat necessary to the comfort of the inmates, with thorough attention to the cleanliness of the person and bedding of the convicts, and ample supply of healthful clothing—such as woolen pants, vest and coat, and when thought advisable, to those in a low state of health, (at our suggestion,) a flannel undershirt—with sufficient food, and that, though plain, of excellent quality, have aided much in producing the above satisfactory results.

I refer to the winter season more particularly, because the previous one had been so prolific of disease and death. And diseases having their origin within the walls of the institution, especially such as are traceable to deficient ventilation, are perhaps more likely to develop during a long period of very low temperature, when the *external* air must be excluded, and the *internal* sufficiently heated and rarified to maintain equable warmth.

So long as our winters continue mild, I apprehend sufficient ventilation may be effected, that the formidable

disease of '56 and '57 may be avoided; and I have no doubt that a return of a like season of extreme cold, for so long a period of time, with no more efficient ventilation than is at present practicable in the west wing, will bring with it a repetition of the trials and disasters of that year.

The east wing, so far as constructed under the intelligent supervision of Commissioner Seaton, is being built with not only a proper regard to utility, but also with a view to the health and comfort of its inmates. *External* and *internal* ventilating flues have been so constructed that limited or more thorough ventilation, as circumstances may render necessary, is practicable at any moment, at the option of the keepers.

DEATHS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

No. 1.	Inflammation of the cæcum	1
2.	Instant death from being caught by a driving shaft	1
3.	Erysipelas	1
4.	Chronic inflammation of the stomach	1
5.	Persistence in denial of nutriment, (life convict,)	1
6.	Epilepsy--found dead in cell, (life convict,)	1
7.	Phthysis—consumption, (life convict,)	1
8.	Meningitis, (life convict,)	1
9.	Phthysis Pulmonales—consumption	1
10.	Phthysis Pulmonales—consumption	1
	Total	10

You will observe that number two met his death by becoming entangled in a driving shaft.

Numerous accidents, more or less serious, from carelessness or inadvertance in the use of machinery, have occurred within the year.

About thirty of them were minor injuries that left no worse results than ugly eschars.

Others, less fortunate, have been deprived of a limb, escaping with life by great good fortune.

One of the most surprising cases of the latter, was one whose clothing became entangled in a belt as he was adjusting or changing it. He was instantly carried up to the ceiling, and through a space about ten inches wide, between a horizontal shaft and the ceiling, and fell to the floor from the opposite side.

He was immediately carried up to the Hospital, and when he had rallied sufficiently from the shock, he discovered that one of his arms had been left behind. He very energetically urged them to hurry and bring it as he could not spare it. Search was made for the absent member, and it was found entangled among the machinery at the top of the room, (the Cabinet shop.) But it could be of no further use to the poor fellow. It had been literally torn from the body at about two inches from the shoulder joint. An additional amputation was necessary to cover the protruding bone and adjust the larcerated tissues, all of which he bore heroically, and I am happy to inform you, that he is recovering.

There have been three deaths in the solitary prison. The life convict, White, who made such persistant efforts to shorten his period of incarceration by seeking death from starvation, has obtained what he so earnestly sought. For months before his decase he was greatly emaciated, and evidently suffered untold mental agonies.

Anderson, (the notorious Mackinaw,) who for different crimes has spent a large portion of his life within the Prison walls, and had attained some degree of notoriety for his frequent efforts at escape, some of which came near being successful, died recently of consumption.

And Mary Eno, another life convict, who for a long time had exhibited unmistakable evidences of brain disease, died recently of chronic Meningitis.

The inmates of the female Prison have not had entire immunity. Some cases of acute disease, such as inflamation of the lungs and remittent fevers, even neuralgia, is

nearly as fashionable as in the world without. No deaths have occurred among them.

The building occupied as a female Prison, is not only too small for the purpose designed, but its location is peculiarly unfortunate. Every male prisoner in his passage to and from the workshops, and every visitor from necessity, passes within full view of its inmates.

This state of things fosters and encourages a spirit of curiosity and restlessness in the female convicts that greatly multiplies the cares and anxieties of the Matron.

The building is low and from its central position, nearly surrounded as it is by others much higher, ventilation is entirely impracticable. Sentiments of humanity and true economy would suggest its removal to some point at the outer limits of the yard.

In presenting this, my second annual report, I feel that it is due the gentlemanly officers, with whom I have had daily intercourse, to add that without exception, from the ever vigilant and gentlemanly Agent, down the entire line of subordinate officials, I have been uniformly and constantly aided and seconded in my efforts to discharge the duties of Health Officer to the Institution.

I am also greatly indebted to Dr. John McLean, for his intelligent and faithful co-operation in the discharge of our mutual duties.

The Stewardship of the Hospital has been continued under the supervision of Samuel P. Hart, whose trustworthiness and devotion to the trust imposed, are, in my judgment, worthy of more than a passing notice.

J. TUNNICLIFF, JR.,
Physician.

Jackson, December 1, 1858.

Transactions of the Hospital Department during year ending December 1st, 1858.

	December, 1857.	January, 1858.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
No. of Convicts prescribed for,..	101	90	120	180	174	178	198	166	257	174	144	456
No. of prescriptions issued,.....	360	426	660	917	556	534	590	547	1185	533	527	92
No. of days lost by sickness, &c.,	475	637	702	896	854	726	784	701	914	967	657	665
Fevers treated, intermittents,....	8	6	20	25	18	20	15	14	25	30	9	8
" remittents,.....	....	3	6	5	2	1	2	4	....	2	....	2
" typh. remittents,.	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Inflammations, of brain,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
" eyes,.....	3	1	....	4	3	....	3	1	2	2	....	1
" trachea,.....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
" lungs,.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
" stomach,.....	1	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" bowels,.....	2	....	....	4	2	5	1	2	....	....	....	....
" liver,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
" spleen,.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" kidneys,.....	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	2	....
" bladder,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
" testacle,.....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....
" tonsils,.....	1	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
" bronchia,.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	....
" whitlow,.....	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	5	1	2	....	....
" Anthrax,.....	1	1	1	5	3	2	4	2	5	4	7	4
" Abscesses,....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Scalds and burns,.....	....	1	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	1
Nenereal, syphilis,.....	2	1	1	4	3	4	4	5	6	3	3	4
" gonorrhœa,.....	1	2	....	2	6	8	1	3	4	3	6	3
" obstinate stricture,....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Nervous, hysteria,.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
" neuralgia,.....	4	3	2	6	2	4	3	2	2	5	7	6
" epilepsy,.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1
" cephalalgia,.....	4	3	2	6	11	4	2	3	5	2	7	5
" paralysis,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" hypochondriasis..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
" lunacy,.....	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	3
Rheumatism, inflammatory,....	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	5	8	11	9
" chronic, ...	5	5	5	5	6	11	6	6	6	9	9	9
Ascorrides,.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Asthma,.....	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Catarrh,.....	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	3	3	3	3
Colic,.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	1	2	1
Cholera morbus,.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	12	8	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa,.....	5	8	....	16	12	11	45	47	139	37	19	5
Dysenterry,.....	....	....	....	1	....	3	6	4	6	2	....	1
Dyspepsia,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas,.....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	2	3	....
Erythema,.....	1	2	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	3	....
Fistula in Ano,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gravel,.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harmorrhoids,.....	3	2	2	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	1
Influenza,.....	5	9	27	25	14	12	....	....	....	2	7	3
Indolent ulcers,.....	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	....
Measles,.....	....	....	....	11	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	....
Phthysis,.....	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	....
Sprained wrists,.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
" ankles,.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Psora,.....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	1	4	1
Surgery operations,												
Amputation of arm,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" leg,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Excision of praepuce,.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" wouls,.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Phymosis, operation for,....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Lacerated limbs,.....	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	5	3	2	1
Fractured "	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Gun-shot wounds,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Teeth extracted,.....	17	9	14	7	16	11	15	27	14	32	13	9
Removal of cotton packing needle from *Peritoneum*, had been there 26 years,...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Removal foreign substances from eyes,.....	19	3	1	5	4	3	7	4	2	6	5	1
Conjunctival occlusion, div.,.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BUILDING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—Through an act of the Legislature passed January, 1857, and by the pleasure of the Governor, I was appointed State Prison Building Commissioner, and in connection therewith an appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars was made for certain purposes specified in said act. Of my doings under said act, I respectfully submit the following report:

The East Wing has been completed, as near as could be, after the original plan, and is two hundred and fifteen feet long, fifty-seven feet wide, and with the battlements forty-two feet high. One hundred and twenty cells have been completed in this wing, and forty more will be completed some time in January next. This wing cannot contain as many cells as the West Wing, it being seven feet shorter, occasioned by the necessity of having a gateway at the east end; consequently, this wing will only contain three hundred and twenty cells, while the West Wing contains three hundred and twenty-eight. These cells are of the same size as those of the West Wing, the tops of which are covered with brick arches, while those of the West Wing are covered with planks. The tops of these arches, when levelled and covered with a strong cement, become the floors of the next cell above. Thus, by avoiding all wooden floors and ceilings, those "pestiferous insects," in most prisons called "fleas," will have no abiding-place. Each of these cells have a ventilator passing up through

the centre wall, and should be continued through the remaining two tiers of cells that must soon be built, and then through the roof. The locks and fastenings of these cells are quite different from any others about the Prison, and are very secure. The walls of the wing have openings of six inches square, near the floor, every twenty-five feet. These openings are made to admit fresh air, and, if the ventilators of the cells are continued and kept open, this part of the Prison will be well supplied with good, wholesome air.

The mess-room has been enlarged, so that it is now sixty-seven by seventy-six feet square, and will probably accommodate all the convicts that may be in Prison, when two more tiers of cells in the East Wing are completed.

At the same time, the Chapel was enlarged, and is of the same dimensions as the mess-room. The former Chapel was deemed too low between joints. On this account the roof was raised, making it about four feet higher than before. It is now sixteen feet high; and permit me to state, while raising the old roof to its proper height, by some unforeseen cause, it fell, covering beneath its ruin some eight or ten convicts. Providentially, there were only one or two very much injured. To repair this roof, or rather, to make an entire new one, there was an extra expenditure of about three hundred dollars. This is, I believe, the only accident that has occurred since my connection with the building department.

The Agent's house has been repaired by changing the large pillars, which were placed by a former Agent in front of the building without any regard to equality of distance between each other. There were six pillars, built of brick, five feet in diameter at the base, and forty-two feet high, and no two spaces between them were alike. Now there are only four pillars, and are placed at equal distances from each other. The piaza was found, on examination, to be rotten and unsafe. I therefore built an entire new

one, putting up also an iron balustrade in front of the whole, with several other improvements, and the building now presents a tasteful and uniform appearance, and looks as if it were built after some design.

I allowed, in making the estimate for a fence in front of the entire Prison, to be built of wood, six hundred dollars. On further consideration, it was deemed best not to put up such a fence, but that a good substantial iron fence should be made, that would last as long as the Prison, and would be much more in keeping with the same. For this reason I have not built the fence as was contemplated by the Legislature, but have on hand most of the materials for building the same as was at first designed.

I have put up in the east wing, for warming the same, four coils steam pipe, each coil containing six hundred and twenty feet of pipe, at an expense of $1,000. This arrangement will warm the wing effectually.

There has been built under the appropriation, two ranges of work-shops. The first range is one hundred and forty-five feet long, forty-two feet wide, and two stories high. The second range is one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-two feet wide, and one story high; also a chimney eighty feet high.

By a resolution of your Board, I built a range of work-shops for the cabinet contract, not contemplated in the act of appropriation, one hundred and forty-five feet long, forty-two feet wide, and two stories high. Also assisted in building two dry houses, and making sundry other repairs. Also paid H. H. Vandercook three hundred and fifty-nine and fifty-five one-hundredths dollars, as a final settlement of all claims of said Vandercook against J. H. Titus, late Building Commissioner, on account of cast iron; upon all, expending over four thousand five hundred dollars. It was my opinion at the time, that by a careful and prudent management, I could build this range of shops, and also do all that was required by the appropriation, but at the

closing up of this financial year, I find that my means will fall short paying the indebtedness about seven hundred dollars, ($700 00,) and it will require about five hundred dollars to complete the forty cells now being constructed, making in all twelve hundred dollars indebtedness, for which amount it will become necessary for you to provide. Had I not expended this amount of money in building the cabinet shop, and for other matters, I should have had on hand about twenty-seven hundred dollars, after completing the entire work provided for by the act making appropriations for building purposes.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures during the prosecution of the work, for the past year, ending Nov. 30th, 1858:

Cash on hand Nov. 30th, 1857,.....				$ 1,860 44
1857.				
Dec.	14.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,.....	$1,000 00	
1858.				
Feb.	20.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
March	6.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
April	8.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	3,000 00	
"	24.	Rec'd for property sold, old iron, &c.,.....	448 24	
"	30.	Rec'd for property sold, old iron, &c.,.....	509 26	
May	10.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
"	15.	Rec'd for property sold,...	1 50	
June	9.	" from State treasury,.	1,000 00	
July	9.	" " " "	1,000 00	
"	31.	" for property sold,...	50 00	
Aug.	31.	" from State treasury,.	1,000 00	

Sept. 3.	Re'd money returned overcharged on freight,.....	5 77	
Sept. 11.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
Oct. 17.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
Nov. 11.	Rec'd from State treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00	
" 30.	Rec'd for property sold,...	300 00	
			14,314 77
	Total cash received,.....		$16,175 21

Cash expended this year. as per vouchers taken:

For free labor and team work.....	$3,932 85	
forage for team.....	17 75	
stone,.....	300 00	
brick,.....	2,084 27	
hardware, nails, glass, &c.,.....	427 43	
lumber, timber and shingles,....	2,521 41	
paints and oil,.....	119 63	
iron and castings, and steam pipe,	1,887 89	
freight on lumber, iron, &c.,....	322 51	
sand,.....	283 13	
lime, water-lime, and calcined plaster,.....	1,055 28	
roofing,.....	777 25	
coal and charcoal,.....	82 57	
horse,.....	135 00	
H. H. Vandercook and others, for acc'ts made by J. H. Titus, Commissioner,.....	820 79	
stationery,.....	4 11	
miscellaneous expenses,.....	89 35	
		14,861 22
Nov. 30. Balance cash in hands of Com'r,.....		$1,313 99

From which deduct my incidental expenses (for which no vouchers have been taken) during the time I have been Commissioner,.....	439 19
Leaving cash in my hands,.....	$874 80

PROPERTY ON HAND.

One span of horses,.....	$250 00
" wagon,.....	50 00
" cutter,.....	30 00
" harness,.....	20 00
" cart,.....	25 00
" punching-machine,.....	150 00
Blacksmith tools,.....	75 00
Masons' tools,.....	25 00
Carpenters' and joiners' tools,.....	100 00
Six thousand feet pine lumber,.....	150 00
One hundred and fifty cedar posts,.....	20 00
Value of property on hand,.....	$895 00

In accordance with your request, I have made an estimate of the amount required to make one hundred and sixty cells, and do certain other works, which you deem necessary to be done within the next two years:

For building two tiers, 160 cells,.....	$ 16,000
" putting on tin roofs on West Wing and Solitary Prison,.....	2,000
" raising the entire wall about the Prison yard eight feet,.....	6,000
" making iron fence in front of entire Prison,..	1,500
" removing and re-building Female Prison,....	1,800
" removing and re-building north wall,.....	3,000
" building 200 feet work-shops,.....	4,000
Total amount,.....	$34,300

I have no hesitancy in saying that the above work is absolutely necessary, and should be done as soon as possible.

During the time that I have been Commissioner, both freemen and convicts have labored industriously and carefully, as if they were personally interested in the speedy and economical completion of the work; and I think the records of this Institution will bear me up in saying, that nearly, if not double the amount of work has been done within the last two years, for the same money, than was ever done about the Prison before, and in a better and more substantial manner.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for the interest you have at all times manifested in the work, and for the assurances received from you, that the department has been economically and judiciously administered.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. SEATON,

Building Commissioner.

From Dr C L Ford

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF

THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.
1858.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS.

Hon. E. C. SEAMAN, *President*,

Hon. AMOS ROOT, ... Hon. L. H. TRASK.

WM. HAMMOND, ... *Agent.*

WM. L. SEATON, ... *Building Com'r*

H. H. BINGHAM, ... *Clerk.*

J. L. WALDO, ... *Deputy Keeper.*

R. C. CRAWFORD, ... *Chaplain.*

J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr., ... *Physician.*

Mrs. S. H. BUNKER, ... *Matron.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1857.

DOCUMENT NO. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

In pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison, make the following report of the receipts, expenditures, business and proceedings of the State Prison for the year ending on the 30th day of November, 1857.

The Annual Report of the Agent, and the abstract of the monthly reports of the Agent to the Board of Inspectors, hereto appended, with the reports of the other officers of the Prison, and the tables included in this report, will furnish a detailed account of the financial and other transactions of the Prison during the past year, and its present condition.

By reference to the monthly abstracts, it will be seen that the receipts of the Prison during the year have been as follows, to wit:

For convict labor,	$20,258 53
From United States for support of United States convicts,	947 50
From visitors,	788 71
From State Treasury,	25,000 00
From all other sources,	786 12
Total receipts,	$47,780 86

Total amount paid out and expended during the year,	$48,892 27
Excess of expenditures last year,	7 19
	$48,899 46

Excess of disbursements over receipts,	$1,118 60

The amount of convict labor on contracts, and charged to contractors during the year, was as follows, to-wit:

To Pinney & Lamson,	$11,008 54
Walter Fish, to 20th September,	1,310 08
Davis, Austin & Co., up to April 30th,	4,205 84
" in month of May,	881 80
Austin & Tomlinson, since 31st May,	7,765 01
Whipple & Bouton, since 20th September,	880 04
Henry Gilbert, since Oct. 1st,	138 00
Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,	284 20
Total on contracts,	$26,473 31
Convict labor in tailor shop, cooper shop, &c.,	378 93
Total for the year,	$,26,852 24

By reference to the Agent's Report, it will be seen that the number of days' labor performed by convicts for the Building Department, during the year was 12,371, and for the Agent, in building and repairing, 939; making an aggregate of about 12,800 days convict labor employed in building, exclusive of temporary repairs. This labor was mostly done when the days were long, between the 1st of April and the 1st of October, and was worth to the State, at least seventy-five cents per day, on an average; equal to $9,600 00.

Amount of convict labor during the year, brought forward,	$26,852 24
To which add balances due from contractors for convict labor, prior to Dec. 1st, 1856, as per report last year:	
From Walter Fish, for labor in 1855,	830 00
From him and other contractors,	2,139 07
Total account for convict lavor,	$29,821 31

Total account for Convict Labor brought forward,.....	$29,821	31
Total receipts for Convict Labor during the year brought forward,.....	20,258	53
Leaving a balance,.....	$9,562	78
Charged to and due from Contractors, on the 1st of December, 1857, to wit: from Walter Fish,.....	$830	00
For convict labor in 1855, as stated in our last Annual Report, which he claims as compensation for alleged damages to him as Contractor in 1853 and 1854, and refuses to pay the same.		
From Davis, Austin & Co., prior to June 1st,.....	1,692	76
Austin & Tomlinson, for labor in November,.....	1,282	86
" " " prior to "	3,764	38
Pinney & Lamson, for labor in November,.....	876	98
Henry Gilbert, " "	138	00
Waters, Lathrop, & McNaughton, "	284	20
Whipple & Bouton, for labor in November,.....	381	36
" " prior to "	298	68
Suudry persons other than Contractors,.....	13	55
Total charged to Contractors and others,.....	$9,562	77

Believing that the best view of the expenditures and transactions of the officers of the Prison during the past year, and of its present condition, can be had by comparing them with the expenditures, and the number of convicts during former years, the Inspectors have prepared the following tables:

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year:

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,.....	119	about 120	40
1847,.....	122	about 120	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	33
1849,.....	128	117.	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	131	141.	84
1852,.....	176	186.5	87
1853,.....	209	210.	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	103
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	136
1857,.....	349	378.8	170
1858,.....	411	Nov. 30th, A. D, 1857.	

The foregoing table shows that the number of convicts confined in our State Prison has been increasing very rapidly during the last seven years; much more rapidly than our population. It also shows the necessity of a constant increase of prison accommodations and workshops; and taken in connection with the high prices of provisions and the large number of convicts employed by the State, mostly in the building department will explain the cause of the increased expenditures of the Prison, during the past year.

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for rations and provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year:*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expense of each convict	
		Annually	Weekly
1846,	$ 2818 85	$23 50	$0 45½
1847,	$2,951 41	22 71	43⅝
1848,	2,885 55	23 17	44½
1849,	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,	3,484 17	24 71	47½
1852,	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853,	7,151 05	34 05	65½
1854,	8,731 69	39 85	76½
1855,	11,128 16	39 93	76⅝
1856,	12,911 01	40 79	78¼
1857,	16,328 35	43 10	82⅝

* The fiscal year of 1846 ended Oct. 31st; the fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months, ending Novemeer 30th.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures:

YEBRS.	Except for building and repairs.	Am't to each convict annually.	Amount for buildings, &c.
1846,	$ 9,602 53	$ 80 02	$4,385 86
1847,	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 51
1851,	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,	45,693 22	120 62	*3,206 24

*This is the sum expended by the Agent only, for buildings and repeairs.

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of expenditures or disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1853, 1854 and 1855:

Cash Expended.	In 1853.	In 1854.	In 1855.
For officers' and keepers salry,	$4,586 14	$6,414 65	$10,569 77
guards wages,	3,193 62	3,233 75	3,778 40
rations,	7,151 05	8,731 69	11,128 16
buildings and repairs,	4,597 35	3,502 84	2,804 53
clothing and bedding,	2,230 59	2,993 36	3,426 39
fuel,	1,101 38	841 10	1,953 92
hospital stores,	348 34	439 98	473 43
oil and candles,	504 14	1,160 44	1,116 25
tobacco,	186 25	252 99	241 58
forage,	115 07	150 33	285 21
library,	87 31	112 69	121 84
discharged convicts,	219 00	175 50	247 75
convicts' deposits,	21 18	24 04	32 99
pursuing fugitive,	116 00	24 75	----------
agent's traveling expenses,	38 53	33 69	15 00
stationery,	20 13	18 31	10 45
swine purchased,	119 00	49 11	54 06
miscellaneous expenses,	406 99	573 31	1,157 77
Total,	$25,042 07	$28,732 53	$37,417 50

TABLE V.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of expenditures or disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30, 1856 and 1857:

Cash Expended.	In 1856.	In 1857.
For officers' and keepers' salary,	$9,972 21	$9,510 71
guard's wages,	3,551 06	3,746 06
rations,	12,911 01	16,328 35
building and repairs,	5,720 50	3,206 24
clothing and bedding,	4,751 04	6,619 06
fuel,	2,171 08	3,937 81
hospital stores,	590 56	499 75
oil and candles,	1,143 45	1,148 36
tobacco,	274 87	332 52
forage,	200 18	320 10
library,	89 98	66 53
discharged convicts,	365 75	390 25
convicts' deposits,	48 02	49 94
Agent's traveling expenses,	49 60	30 63
stationery,	25 48	13 14
swine account,	157 56	41 41
miscellaneous expenses,	772 74	2,651 41
Excess of expenditures by Agent,	1,631 37	7 19
Total,	$44,426 46	$48,899 46

From the Report of the Agent it appears that there were outstanding debts and demands against the Prison for salaries of officers, services of guards, supplies and materials furnished and unpaid

On the 30th of November, 1853 amounting to,	$2,011 99
On the 30th of November, 1854,	2,575 52
" " " 1855,	4,208 41
" " " 1856,	2,269 63
" " " 1857,	7,756 33

exclusive of the excess of disbursements by the Agent over the receipts.

The debts due Dec. 1st, were as follows:

For officers' salaries during the past quarter,	$2,268 38
" Guards' services " "	290 40
" Cloth, beef, flour and other supplies,	5,197 55
Total,	$ 7,756 33

The tables showing the disbursements (it will be observed) do not correspond exactly with the actual cost of supporting the Prison. Many of the supplies are purchased on credit, and the balance of the salaries due the officers and guards for each quarter's services, are usually settled and paid at the beginning of the succeeding quarter. As a general rule, the debts of the Prison, vary from $2,000 to $5,000, at the beginning of each quarter, and the disbursements do not vary much from the actual cost of supporting the institution; but the debts due from the Prison on the 1st day of December last, were much larger in amount than usual, in consequence of the default of some of the contractors for large amounts, as heretofore stated.

The salaries of officers and guards during the undermentioned fiscal years, ending Nov. 30th, were—

	Officers.	*Guards.*
1855,	$9,048 67	$3,761 07
1856,	10,084 75	3,551 06
1857,	11,613 99	4,123 22

On comparing the foregoing with table No IV, the reader will observe that there is generally but little difference between the disbursements for each class of expenditures, and the actual cost of the same.

The increase in the number of convicts rendered it necessary to employ an additional number of officers, to look after them; and the process of building and taking down the front wall of the Prison yard, has rendered an increase of guards necessary during the past year.

By reference to the Inventory of personal property accompanying the Agent's Report, it will be seen that the goods and personal property therein contained, are valued at $12,448 15

The personal property contained in the inventory, December, 1856, amounted to $6,115 00

To which add the following fixtures and property then on hand, and not included, to wit.:

1 steam engine and boilers, valued at	$2,000 00
1 run of mill stones, not in use, ...	150 00
Total in 1856, ...	$8,265 00

Showing an excess of $4,183 00 on hand December 1st, 1857, over and above the amount December 1st, 1856.

The majority of the articles of personal property on hand, December 1st, 1857, are the same that were included in the inventory of December, 1856, with a large increase thereto, including :

510 cords of wood, which cost	$1,020 00
Increased value in the guard room,	100 00
" in kitchen, consisting of new cauldrons, and stoves which cost over $260 00,	140 00
Increased value in the Hospital,	330 00
" in store-room,	430 00
New beds, bedding, cell-buckets, &c., &c., in the Prison, valued at	1,586 00

The large increase in the number of convicts has rendered an increase of beds and bedding, and other furniture, necessary, and contributed to swell the aggregate expenses of the Prison.

The panic and revulsion has been very severe during the last four months, checked and greatly lessened sales, and collections, and produced a general stagnation of business, and almost paralyzed many classes of business.

The business of the contractors has been so much affected by the general embarrassments and stagnation, that it has been very difficult, and perhaps, impossible, for some of them to meet promptly their engagements with the State. Their defaults have embarrassed the Agent. and the financial operations of the Prison, as stated by the Agent in his report.

In view of the large amounts due to the Prison, the Inspectors recommend that the Legislature pass an act giving the Agent a lien upon all the machinery, tools and stock of the contractors, which are or may hereafter be within the workshops and Prison yard, for all monies due and to become due for convict labor—and authorize him to detain the property, until all such debts shall be paid. Such a law would add greatly to the security of the State, and have a salutary influence upon contractors. Congress has given the United States a preference, as a creditor, over all other creditors, in the distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors.

The past has been an eventful year, in the history of Prisons. Du-

ring the month of December last, two officers of the Massachusetts State Prison were assassinated by convicts; and in May last, a formidable insurrection occurred in the New York Prison at Sing Sing. About sixty convicts rose in rebellion in the day-time and escaped from the Prison; but by the address, bravery and energy of the officers, with some other persons, they were soon captured and taken back to Prison.

Numerous escapes from other State Prisons and county jails have occurred during the past year. During the year 1856, eleven convicts escaped from the State Prison of Indiana who were not re-taken, when the report at the end of the year was made; and during the year 1854, no less than twenty escaped from the same Prison, fourteen of whom were not re-taken.

Facts like these will show the people the difficulty and danger of confining ingenious and desperate convicts.

Several convicts have escaped from our Prison during the past year, all of whom have been re-taken and returned to the Prison, except three; though the pursuit and re-capture of them has been necessarily attended with very considerable expense, which has greatly swelled the miscellaneous expenses of the Prison, during the year. Believing that the people will expect, and are entitled to, accurate information from the officers of the Prison, in relation to the escapes, as a part of the history and transactions of the Prison during the year, the following statements of the facts have been carefully prepared, to show the circumstances under which the escapes occurred, and the measures and precautions which have been taken to avoid them in future.

Five life-convicts escaped from the solitary Prison, in the night-time, in February last; all of whom have been re-taken, except Frederick Haynes. They succeeded in breaking one of the cast-iron window-frames, and thereby effected their escape.

The window-frames were procured by Mr. Titus, while Building Commissioner, and were cast by his direction for the solitary Prison. They were cast only about one-fourth of an inch thick, set in the brick walls, and have not proved sufficient for the purpose. One of the convicts (perhaps with the assistance of another) succeeded in breaking one of those cast-iron window-frames, and soon dug out brick enough to enable them to crawl out. The convicts in the adjoining cells dug through the partition walls of brick into the cell where the window-frame was

broken, and all five made their escape through the breach at the window, into the Prison yard and over the east wall of the Prison yard, which is only from 16 to 17 feet in height.

On investigating the matter, believing that the guard was not sufficiently vigilant, but was negligent, he was discharged by the Agent, by the direction of the Inspectors. The following measures and precautions have been since taken, to render the prison more secure:

1st. New iron window frames have been cast, an inch in thickness.

2d. The new frames have been set in, and surrounded by large blocks of cut stone, so that they lie solid, and cannot be broken with any instrument which a convict can procure.

3d. The exterior walls have all been lined on the inside with two tiers of two inch oak plank, well spiked together, and a layer of heavy plates of boiler iron put between them.

4th. The Inspectors have ordered the partition walls between the cells to be planked on each side with two inch oak plank, to prevent convicts from digging through from one cell into another, and the work has been mostly done.

5th. The walls between the cells and the halls, have been lined on the inside with two inch oak plank, covered with plates of boiler iron.

6th. The interior cast-iron plate doors, procured by Mr. Titus, have been thrown aside, and wrought-iron grated doors substituted in their places; and the outer doors have been perforated, so that noises made in the cells can be easily heard in the hall.

Five convicts escaped from the upper tier of cells of the old Prison, on the night of the fourth of March; three of whom have been retaken, leaving Thomas Conlan and Elijah Badjero still at large. They bored, sawed and broke through the covering of one of the cells, and from thence got through the roof.

The upper tier of cells was built by Mr. Titus, and covered by him, with two inch pine plank, plates of cast iron screwed down to the plank, and a second tier of two inch oak plank put over the plates of iron, crosswise to the first tier of plank.

Since the escapes occurred, the tops of the cells have been made secure, as the Inspectors and officers of the Prison believe, by putting over them an additional covering of oak joists, two by six inches in size, set up on their edges, thoroughly spiked together, and another tier of

two inch oak plank put crosswise over the joists, firmly spiked to them, and the top filled with nails to prevent the convicts from working through them with augurs, saws, chissels, or any other instruments which they can obtain. The covering of plank and timber over the cells is now twelve inches thick, besides the plates of iron, spikes and nails.

Inasmuch as there are trip-hammers, forges and forge hammers, blacksmithing tools, wagonmakers' and joiners' tools, grindstones and emery-straps, carried by steam power, in the shops, and an abundance of wood and iron within the prison walls, it will be readily perceived, that the convicts have facilities for making knives and deadly weapons, and making and obtaining such small instruments as they can conceal in their clothes, and take to their cells, to aid them in making their escape. There are but few kinds of labor at which convicts can be employed, without putting tools in their hands, which they may use, either to attack their keepers, or to aid them in an attempt to escape.

The walls around the Philadelphia Prison are said to be thirty feet in height, and the walls around most other Prisons, are from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet high. The north and east walls of our Prison yard are only from sixteen to eighteen feet in height, and the west wall about eighteen to nineteen feet. The yard is necessarily filled with boards, plank and other lumber and timber, for the use of the Contractors and the Building Commissioner, which furnish such facilities to convicts, that the most active and daring among them can occasionally find opportunities and means to get over the walls, if they can escape the balls of the guards. This is clearly shown by the experience of past year. In fact, the walls are so low, and the facilities for escaping over them so obvious to desperate, cunning and active convicts, that the tendency is to make them restless, and to encourage conspiracies, schemes, and attempts to escape.

Such being the case, the undersigned are of opinion that the walls of the Prison yard should be raised at least seven feet, and made from twenty-four to twenty-five feet in height; and they recommend that an appropriation for that purpose, be made by the next Legislature, of seven thousand dollars.

William McCoy, a convict, escaped over the west wall of the Prison yard in the day time, in May last, was fired at and wounded in the arm

and leg, by two of the guards, partially disabled, and retaken on the same day.

Thomas Smith escaped over the north wall of the Prison yard in the day time, the latter part of August, was fired at by one of the guards, but escaped uninjured. He was, however, pursued and re-taken the same day. On investigating the matter, the Agent discharged the guard then guarding the north wall, being of opinion that he was inattentive, and not vigilant—that he should have seen, but did not see Smith in time to shoot him.

During the past year, a number of large knives, dirks, and other instruments, have been found by the keepers, which were made by the convicts, with the evident design to be used in attacking their keepers, and in fighting their way to make their escape over the walls, or through the gate or doors of the Prison.

On the 7th of September last, a desperate attempt to escape, was made by five convicts, to-wit: George Hersey, John Mooney, Benjamin F. Dade, Donald Harbaugh and Ezekiel Bates. Hersey and Mooney put a long plank up to the north wall of the Prison yard, and effected their escape over the wall. They were shot at by two of the guards, without effect. The others attempted to follow, and were knocked off the plank by Owen Glancy, a convict. Dade, Harbaugh and Bates, were all prevented from getting over the wall, by the timely interference of said Glancy, and the officers and employees of the Prison. A severe fight ensued, in which the insurgents were finally overcome and secured. Dade was armed with a hatchet, renewed the fight twice, fought desperately, and was not overcome until his head was badly bruised, and one of his arms broken. Hersey and Mooney were re-taken the same day.

On investigating the matter, we find that several other convicts were much excited and attempted to leave their shop and join the conspirators, but were prevented by the timely interference and efficient aid of Messrs. Pinney, Baker and Durfee, employees in the shops, and by John Waterman and Willis Sperry, who were convicts. Owen Glancey was pardoned by the Governor soon afterwards for his services on the occasion, and Waterman has since been pardoned. Believing that the services of Sperry on that occasion, were also, very valuable to the State; that they tended to show distinctly [illegible] conspirators, and the

courage them, as well as to thwart their efforts by threats and physical force, and that such services and fidelity to the State, should be remembered and rewarded, the Inspectors and officers of the Prison have joined in a recommendation to the Governor to pardon him also.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Inspectors at their meeting on the 10th of September:

1st. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Inspectors, and through them of the State of Michigan, are hereby presented to Messrs. Waldo, Bingham, Corwin and Elliot, officers of the State Prison, and to Messrs. Owen, Pinney, and Baker who are employed in the Prison, as a recognition of the value of their services, courage and energy, during the recent insurrection, and attempt on the 7th instant, of convicts Dade, Hersey, Bates, Harbaugh and Mooney, to make their escape—and the efficiency of said Waldo, Bingham and others, in preventing the escape of said convicts—and the clerk is hereby directed to give each of said gentlemen a certified copy of this resolution.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Agent of the Prison be and is hereby directed to pay Messrs. Clements and Burns, guards of the Prison, the sum of five dollars each, as a recognition of the value of their services, and as a reward for their energy and efficiency in putting balls through the arm and leg of McCoy, a convict, while he was making his escape, in May last—whereby he was disabled and by reason thereof was re-taken and returned to the Prison, by a Mr. Chase, to whom the Agent is authorized to pay a reward of ten dollars for his services.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Agent is hereby authorized to pay Martin A. Heirn and Patrick Tierney, five dollars each, as a reward for arresting and returning to the Prison, one Mooney, a convict, who escaped on the 7th instant.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Agent be and he is hereby authorized to pay Messrs. Foster, Calvin T. Beebe, Bush and Chase, the sum of ten dollars each, for pursuing, arresting, and returning to the Prison, about ten days since, one Smith, a convict who had made his escape.

The Solitary Prison proving insecure, it was deemed unsafe to confine convicts in it, and put tools into their hands to work with, which might be used as instruments to effect their escape. Hence the most of the life convicts did not earn much for several months, and until the Prison was repaired, improved, and made much stronger, as is hereinbefore

stated. In fact, the people need not expect that the productive earnings of convicts in solitary confinement will ever amount to very much; but may expect to support them mostly by taxation.

The Female Prison, we have reason to believe, has been generally well managed. The Prison has been kept cleanly and neat; the convicts have been generally quiet, submissive, and reasonably industrious; and their labor has been as productive to the State, as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. For more full information, reference may be had to the Report of the Matron, hereto appended.

We fully concur with the Matron in opinion, that the Female Prison is too small, and that it will be necessary to enlarge it very soon. This can be done by building an addition to the north end of it, extending the hall through the addition, building cells on each side of it, above and below; thereby merely extending the building, without changing the plan of it.

The Chaplain's Report, hereto appended, shows the intellectual and moral condition of the convicts, and the efforts made to improve them. The facts hereinbefore stated, and the Report of the Deputy, of the punishments inflicted during the year, will also afford some information in relation to the character of a portion of them.

Without intending to assert that the doctrine of total depravity applies to all convicts, we do affirm the belief that it strictly applies to a large proportion of them. While we have reason to believe that some few will have their moral sensibilities quickened, their consciences rendered more active, and their moral, religious, and other useful knowledge increased, and will leave the Prison perfectly reformed—a large majority of them will have the violence of their passions moderated, their views of vice and crime changed, and their habits and morals improved by their confinement, and the discipline to which they are subject in the Prison, and that they will go out of it much better men.

But many of them will leave the Prison without any moral sense or conscience, which will have the least tendency to restrain them from the commission of crime in future; though their experience in prison, that the way of the transgressor is hard, will have a tendency to make them at least more timid and cautious, and operate as a powerful intellectual restraint, to deter them from the future commission of crimes and offences.

As stated by the Chaplain, an increase of the library is much needed. The present statute allows the Inspectors to appropriate only $100 per year for the purchase of books. This was a reasonable sum for books at the time the statute was passed, ten years since, when the convicts numbered only about 120 persons—but it is a sum entirely insufficient for over 400 persons. We are of opinion that from $250 to $300 should be appropriated annually for books for the convicts, and that such an appropriation would tend to promote the best interest of the Prison and of the State.

Books of a proper character will not only increase the useful knowledge of the convicts, but they will also so occupy the minds of many of them, as to render them more quiet, contented, and submissive to authority, and prevent them from brooding over plans, schemes and conspiracies to effect their escape. We therefore recommend such a change of the statute, as to authorize the Inspectors to appropriate $300 annually for such purposes.

The Report of the Deputy, hereto appended, shows the character and variety of punishments in use at the Prison, and the number of each class inflicted during the past year. Though two hundred and twenty four (224) punishments have been inflicted during the year, as appears by the report of the Deputy, yet a much less number of convicts have been punished—as some of them have been punished twice, and others three or more times. The facts heretofore stated will show the necessity of severe punishments in many instances, as well as of great vigilance. The principal mutineers who participated in the insurrection of September 7th, were whipped severely. In fact, it is a general rule to punish severely all convicts (when re-taken) who have escaped from the Prison.

The Board have reason to believe that punishments have been inflicted firmly, but judiciously and properly, and with a proper degree of humanity, and by no means with too great severity. They believe that the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature, to encourage convicts to submit to the rules of the Prison, and to conduct themselves properly, by authorizing a small reduction in the term of service of those who do so conduct themselves, has had a favorable influence upon a large majority of the convicts, but think it has had no effect whatever upon a large number of them.

(For the views of the Board more in detail upon the subject of discipline, reference may be had to their report of December, 1856, upon pages 16 and 17, as printed.)

The rules of the Prison have been revised, classified, re-arranged, corrected, many deficiencies supplied, many new rules added, and the whole republished during the past year, a copy of which is hereto appended, as a part of this report.

An attempt has been made by the Inspectors not merely to prescribe the general powers and duties of the officers of the Prison, and the employees therein, but to point out, as far as practicable, the modes in which they should discharge their duties, and conduct themselves towards each other, and towards the convicts; and the manner in which they should act in certain cases, and under certain exigencies. The rules adopted are designed to be suggestive; to contain a clear and methodical code of instruction for inexperienced officers; and to suggest to their minds, in general terms, a proper mode of action, in many exigencies which will be likely to happen. They will save the Agent and Deputy the necessity of much instruction in detail to subordinate officers—give them more accurate instruction than they would be likely to obtain from the Agent, in most cases; and it is hoped, may tend to improve the general management, order and discipline of the Prison. In the revision, the Inspectors have been aided by the advice and suggestions of the Agent, Clerk, Deputy, and Building Commissioner; as well as by the rules of other Prisons, from which they have borrowed many valuable provisions.

The undersigned again respectfully recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of taking measures to repeal section three of Article 18 of the Constitution, which purports to prohibit instruction being given to convicts in certain mechanical trades. For their reasons in support of this recommendation they respectfully refer to their Annual Report of December, 1855, pages 12 to 14, as printed.)

The Report of Mr. Seaton, the Building Commissioner, hereto attached, shows in a very clear, concise and methodical manner, the operations of the building department during the past year. He shows that he has drawn, and expended the balance of the appropriation of 1855, amounting to $4,209 70, and has drawn $19,000 of the appropriation of January, 1857, leaving $13,000 of the latter appropriation, not

drawn at the date of this report; which is believed to be sufficient to complete the buildings and improvements contemplated in the act of appropriation. He has got the east wing of the prison enclosed, built the workshops contemplated in the act of appropriation; and under the direction of the Board of Inspectors has built an additional shop, 145 feet in length, 42 wide, and two stories high, which was necessary to accommodate the contractors who have the contract for making cabinet-work.

The trip-hammer shop and engine-house, are but one story high, with brick walls sixteen inches thick. The walls of the other work-shops are built with pilasters, those of the first story being sixteen inches thick, exclusive of the pilasters. The walls are well grouted, strong and firm. The roofs are well planned, framed and braced, for strong self-supporting roofs; and the roof timbers, and the timbers to support the floors, are of sufficient size to make the buildings firm and strong, which will enable them to stand the influence of a steam engine and the running of machinery without trembling. The undersigned think the builder can point to them with satisfaction and pride, as remarkably well planned, substantial and firm buildings of their kind. If they should be well taken care of, we think they will be as firm and substantial at the end of fifty years, as the old work-shops were at the end of twelve or fifteen years from the time of their erection.

The east wing of the Prison is also a substantial and noble structure; creditable to the builder as well as to the State. The whole work has been done with as much economy as is consistent with the best interests of the State. The east wing of the Prison is designed for four tiers of cells of 80 each; making in all 320 cells; 40 of the cells will soon be completed and ready for the reception of convicts. They are and have been much needed for some months past; over forty convicts, from necessity, having been lodged in the open hall of the west wing. This has been attended with great hazard, but it could not be avoided.

Of the 170 convicts received during the year, only 9 were born in this State; and 82, or nearly one-half of them, were sent from four counties, three of which lie on the Michigan Central, and one on the Michigan Southern Railroad, to wit:

From Wayne county,	33
Jackson county,	11
Calhoun county,	14
Lenawee county,	24
	—82

These four counties have less than a fourth part of the population of the State, and yet they have sent nearly as many convicts as all the remaining counties of the State.

Since the completion of the Ohio Railroads, and the Railroad across Canada, connecting with our Roads, the two great Roads across our State have become thoroughfares for traveling thieves, burglars, dealers in counterfeit money, pickpockets and blacklegs. They come from Western New York, Ohio, and Canada, to Detroit and Adrian, and from thence cross our Peninsula to Chicago, St. Louis and other towns on the Mississippi, and pass back and forth. They sometimes go in companies, with false keys and instruments to commit burglary, and send one or more of their number in advance, to get information. They usually remain in a town but a few days, and as soon as they have excited the attention of the police, they are off, and pass on to another city or town, to commit new depredations. In no other mode can the vast increase of crime in this State (since the completion of the chain of Railroads from the Hudson to the Mississippi) be accounted for.

From 1844 to 1848, inclusive, the number of convicts in our Prison ranged from 102 to 128. From 1849 to 1853, inclusive, the number increased from 128 to 205. During the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, the number increased from 205 to 349—equal to 48 annually. During the past year, including the juvenile convicts, convicted of State Prison offences, and sent to the House of Correction, they have increased about 80, and when we get another thoroughfare across the State, from Detroit to Milwaukee, we may expect the increase to be still more rapid.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction responded to a request for information, and kindly informed us that the number of juvenile convicts under his charge was fifty-four—that one of them was less than 10 years old—seven of them from 17 to nearly 19 years of age, and the remaining forty-six, between the ages of 10 and 17. That

twelve of them had lost both parents; eight of them had lost their father only, and nine of them had lost their mother only. Showing that twenty-nine, or more than half of them, had lost either one or both parents, and that the parents of three others had separated.

Inquiries have been instituted to learn the number of the convicts confined in this Prison, who were left orphans when they were under 18 years of age. Whole number in Prison, Nov. 30th, 411.

Number who had lost both parents while under 18 years of age,	58
Number who had lost their father only,	86
Number who had lost their mother only,	46
	—190

Or nearly one-half the whole, who had lost one or both parents when under 18 years of age.

What a lesson these facts teach. How forcibly they teach the importance of such an institution as the House of Correction, and the necessity of having orphans looked after by public officers, and provided with suitable homes and employment, before they become criminals.

The report of Dr. Turnicliff, the Physician of the Prison, hereto appended, shows an unusual amount of sickness and mortality during the past year:

Deaths, of Typhoid remittent fever,	6
" " Consumption,	6
" " other diseases, and causes,	6
Total	18

The Typhus fever, or Typhoid intermittent fever, as the Physician calls it, broke out in the Prison the latter part of January, and during the months of January and February, there were no less than 64 cases, and 11 cases in March. Many of the cases were severe, and six resulted in death.

The causes are referred to in the Physician's report. It is believed that the causes were deficient ventilation, and excessive cold weather. The cell ventilators were closed up by the former Building Commissioner, contrary to the express direction of the Board of Inspectors, as stated in our last annual report.

The windows of the Prison are all suspended upon pulleys, with cords and weights, so that they can be let down from the top, as well as raised from the bottom, without difficulty; whereby the hall can be and

is most perfectly ventilated, when the weather is so mild as to admit the windows to be kept open enough for that purpose. But it will be remembered that the past winter was one of the most severe ever known in this climate—that the mercury sank from 1 to 20 degrees below zero, every day for eight or ten days in succession, at two or three different periods during the months of December, January and February, and that we had but few mild winter days for more than six successive weeks.

The Hospital was not ready for the reception of convicts until about the middle of January, and it was necessary to keep the sick and invalids in the open hall, as had been the custom ever since the erection of the Prison. Hence the difficulty of ventilating the Prison by opening the windows during the excessive cold weather, where the sick and invalids were kept during the day, as well as night, in the open hall. That difficulty was partially removed by the completion of the hospital, and the removal of the sick and invalids into it; but the bad ventilation of the cells cannot be easily remedied. No such difficulty had ever been manifest in the Prison before that time; and Mr. Titus supposed that if the hall itself were sufficiently ventilated, the cells would become so, through the grated doors. The result shows how great was his mistake.

The diarrhœa, with some few cases of dysentery, commenced among the convicts the latter part of July, and prevailed during the months of August and the fore part of September; but it did not spring from local causes, originating or confined to the Prison or Prison-yard. Those diseases prevailed more extensively in the city of Jackson, and in the vicinity for miles around, and were more fatal than they were in the Prison.

Though there were in the Prison 85 cases of diarrhœa in July, 207 in August, and 37 in September, and sixteen cases of dysentery during the same period, all of them yielded to medical treatment, and none of them terminated fatally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. SEAMAN,
AMOS ROOT,
L. H. TRASK,
Inspectors.

JACKSON, January 8th, 1858.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

DECEMBER, 1856.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$4,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,922 31	
" " deposits,	11 37	
" of visitors,	33 88	
		$5,967 56

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 51 00	
" rations,	1,703 35	
" swine feed,	41 41	
" building and repairs,	263 10	
" salary of officers,	195 06	
" forage for teams,	54 85	
" clothing and bedding,	1,721 43	
" tobacco,	143 28	
" oil and candles,	96 58	
" convict deposits,	3 35	
" fuel,	213 44	
" Agent's traveling expenses,	30 63	
" rent of ground for wood,	25 00	
" guards,	300 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	45 70	
	$4,888 18	
Excess of expenditures, Nov. 30, 1856,	7 19	4,895 37
Dec. 31. Balance cash on hand,		$1,072 19

JANUARY, 1857.

Cash on hand December 31, 1856,		$1,072 19
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$4,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,805 75	
" visitors this month,	53 69	
		5,859 44
Total receipts,		$6,931 63
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 17 00	
" rations,	2,240 02	
" building and repairs,	230 92	
" salary of officers,	342 28	
" forage,	62 58	
" clothing and bedding,	44 82	
" tobacco,	19 86	
" oil and candles,	145 09	
" convict deposits,	4 00	
" fuel,	2,118 19	
" guards,	300 00	
" library,	66 53	
" hospital stores,	74 75	
Total expenditures,		$5,666 04
Jan. 31. Balance cash on hand,		1,265 59
Total,		$6,931 63

FEBRUARY, 1857.

Cash on hand, January 31, 1857,		$1,265 59
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	848 38	
		2,848 38
Total receipts,		$4,113 97
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of rations,	$456 22	
" building and repairs,	32 50	
" salary of officers,	10 00	
" forage for teams,	31 26	
" clothing and bedding,	1,061 36	
" tobacco,	75	
" oil and candles,	214 11	
" fuel,	814 63	
" guards' wages,	5 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	347 28	
Total expenditures,		$2,973 11
Feb. 28. Bal. cash on hand,		$1,140 86

MARCH, 1857.

Cash on hand, Feb. 28, 1857,		$1,140 86
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
On account of convict labor,	$3,421 68	
" swine sold,	100 00	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	119 74	
From State Treasury,	2,000 00	
		5,641 42
Total receipts this month,		$6,782 28
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 53 00	
" rations,	1,233 56	
" building and repairs,	456 23	
" salary of officers,	2,455 61	
" forage,	12 90	
" clothing and bedding,	207 47	
" tobacco,	50 45	
" oil and candles,	157 75	
" convict deposits,	21 10	
" fuel,	393 57	
" guards' wages,	361 08	
" miscellaneous expenses,	1,022 84	
Total expenditures this month,		$6,425 56
March 31. Balance cash on hand,		$356 72

APRIL, 1857.

Cash on hand, March 31, 1857,		$ 356 72
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	896 04	
" swine sold,	15 00	
" convict deposits,	12 00	
" property sold, &c.,	34 25	
		2,957 29
Total cash received this month,		$3,314 01
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 39 50	
" rations,	952 00	
" building and repairs,	459 55	
" salary of officers,	126 16	
" forage for teams,	25 37	
" clothing and bedding,	287 00	
" tobacco,	58 00	
" oil and candles,	214 65	
" convict deposits,	50	
" guards' wages,	397 84	
" hospital stores,	75 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	352 25	
		$2,987 82
April 30. Balance cash on hand,		$326 19

MAY, 1857.

Cash on hand, April 30, 1857,		$ 326 19
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,720 86	
" visitors,	193 01	
" interest,	24 97	
		3,938 84
Total,		$4,265 03
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 3 00	
" rations,	2,394 56	
" stationery,	13 14	
" building and repairs,	34 38	
" salary of officers,	504 15	
" forage,	29 56	
" clothing and bedding,	1,012 87	
" tobacco,	95	
" fuel,	55 00	
" guards' wages,	153 89	
" miscellaneous expenses,	32 54	
Total expenditures this month,		$4,234 04
May 31. Balance cash on hand,		$30 99

JUNE, 1857.

Cash on hand, May, 31, 1857,		$30 99
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,714 15	
" property sold,	43 17	
" convict deposits,	88 17	
" swine sold,	7 00	
" visitors,	64 20	
		$3,916 69
Total cash received this month,		$3,947 68
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 37 50	
" rations,	1,165 14	
" building and repairs,	814 27	
" salaries of officers,	2,119 27	
" clothing and bedding,	313 46	
" tobacco,	57 45	
" oil and candles,	14 35	
" fuel,	342 31	
" guards' wages,	352 07	
" miscellaneous expenses,	173 00	
Total expenditures,		$5,388 82
Excess of expenditures over receipts,	$1,441 14	

JULY, 1857.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
" " United States, for support U. S. convicts,	633 88	
" convict labor,	1,998 56	
" property sold,	6 76	
" visitors,	18 20	
		$4,657 40

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 32 25	
" rations,	733 14	
" building and repairs,	168 77	
" salary of officers,	263 57	
" clothing and bedding,	368 57	
" oil and candles,	19 07	
" guards' wages,	346 28	
" hospital stores,	100 00	
" forage,	15 82	
" miscellaneous expenses,	150 38	
" excess of expenditures last month,	1,441 14	
Total expenditures this month,		3,638 99
July 31. Balance cash on hand,		$1,018 41

AUGUST, 1857.

Cash on hand July 31, 1857,		$1,018 41
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	2,536 69	
" swine sold,	211 00	
" convict deposit,	2 00	
" property sold,	1 76	
" visitors,	98 00	
		$3,849 45
Total cash received this month,		$4,867 86
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$8 00	
" building and repairs,	421 20	
" clothing and bedding,	59 87	
" guards' wages,	525 63	
" rations,	1,953 30	
" officers' salary,	1,137 93	
" tobacco,	1 78	
" fuel,	67	
" oil and candles,	231 52	
" hospital stores,	100 00	
" forage,	30 26	
" miscellaneous expenses,	123 80	
Total expenses,		$4,593 96
Aug. 31. Balance cash on hand,		$273 90

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

Cash on hand, August 31, 1857,		$ 273 90
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,048 65	
" swine sold,	32 90	
" rent, property sold, &c.,	22 11	
" visitors,	49 50	
		$2,153 16
Total receipts this month,		$2,427 06
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 37 50	
" building and repairs,	100 00	
" clothing and bedding,	114 37	
" salary of officers,	758 45	
" guards' wages,	428 58	
" rations,	523 36	
" hospital stores,	150 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	121 00	
Total expenses,		$2,233 26
Sept. 30. Balance cash on hand,		$193 80

OCTOBER, 1857.

Cash on hand September 30, 1857,		$ 195 80
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,167 03	
" United States, for support of U. S. convicts,	313 62	
" property sold,	15 52	
" visitors,	225 23	
		$3,721 40
Total cash received this month		$3,915 20
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 85 50	
" convicts' deposits,	6 25	
" building and repairs,	16 25	
" clothing and bedding,	401 22	
" guards' wages,	526 59	
" rations,	1,365 25	
" salary of officers,	1,360 10	
" miscellaneous expenses,	254 35	
Total expenditures,		$4,015 51
Excess of expenditures,	$100 31	

NOVEMBER, 1857.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
" convict labor,	1,178 43	
" swine sold,	15 00	
" visitors,	53 00	
" property sold,	23 40	
Total amount cash received this month,		$2,269 83

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 26 00	
" convict deposits,	14 74	
" rations,	1,608 45	
" clothing,	1,026 62	
" building,	209 07	
" oil and candles,	55 24	
" salary of officers,	238 13	
" guards' wages,	49 10	
" forage,	57 50	
" miscellaneous expenses,	3 27	
" excess of expenses last month,	100 31	
Total expenditures this month,		$3,388 43

Excess of expenditures over receipts, $1,118 60.

RECAPITULATION.

EXPENDITURES.

Discharged convicts,	$ 390 25	
Rations,	16,328 35	
Building and repairs,	3,206 24	
Salary of officers,	9,510 71	
Guards' wages,	3,746 06	
Clothing and bedding,	6,619 06	
Forage,	320 10	
Tobacco,	332 52	
Oil and candles,	1,148 36	
Fuel,	3,937 81	
Hospital stores,	499 75	
Library,	66 53	
Stationery,	13 14	
Swine feed,	41 41	
Convict Deposits,	49 94	
Agent's traveling expenses,	30 63	
Rent of ground for wood,	25 00	
Miscellaneous expenses,	2,626 41	
Total expenditures this year,		$48,892 27
Excess of expenditures last year,		7 19
Total,		$48,899 46

CASH RECEIVED.

From the State Treasury,	$25,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	20,258 53	
" convict deposits,	113 54	
" Swine sold,	380 90	
" Interest on account,	24 97	
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	947 50	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	266 71	
" visitors,	788 71	
Total receipts,		$47,780 86
Excess of expenditures,		$1,118 60

H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk.*

AGENT'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON OFFICE,
Jackson, Michigan, December 1, 1857.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity to the statute, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts, expenditures and transactions of the Prison during the year ending November 30, 1857:

No. of convicts in Prison, November 30, 1856,		521
" received during the year,		170
" retaken,		2
Whole number in Prison during the year,		521
No. of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence,	63	
" by order of the Supreme Court,	2	
" deceased,	18	
" pardoned,	24	
" escaped and not retaken,	3	
		110
No. remaining in Prison, November 30, 1857,		411
No. of U. S. convicts included in the above, 9.		
Average No. during the year,		378.8
" last year,		316.5
Increase this year,		62.3
White males,	364	
Colored,	31	
Half-breed Indians,	1	
Total number of males,		396

White females,	14	
Colored females,	1	
Total number of females,		15
Whole number of males and females,		411
Whole number of days spent in prison from Dec. 1, 1856, to and including Nov. 30, 1857,		138,367
Average daily number during the year 1857,		378.8
" " " 1856,		316.5
Average daily increase over last year,		62.3

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS, NOV. 30, 1857.

By Pinney & Lamson, manufacturing farming tools,	116	
" Austin & Tomlinson, manufacturing wagons, &c., &c.	100	
" Whipple & Bouton, manufacturing boots and shoes,	28	
" Mr. Gilbert, " cabinet ware,	18	
" Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, putting up machinery, preparatory to commencing farming tool contract,	4	
Whole number employed in labor producing income,		266
By Building Comissioner,	54	
In hospital,	1	
" tailor's shop,	5	
" kitchen,	7	
" barber's shop,	2	
" wash-room,	3	
" preparing fuel,	6	
" cooper's shop,	1	
" working about Agent's house,	2	
" " prison yard,	9	
" " hall,	6	
Female department, sewing,	14	
Unemployed, aged, sick and infirm,	16	
In solitary confinement,	19	
		145
Total,		411

No. of days productive labor on contract,	70,215	
" " for State,	29,350½	
" unemployed in consequence of sickness,	9,291½	
" " aged and infirm,	4,740	
" " in solitary confinement,	4,973	
No. of days unemployed on Sundays,	19,697	
Total number of days in Prison during the year,		138,267
No. of days labor for Davis, Austin & Co.,	13,387½	
" " Austin & Tomlinson,	14,651	
" " Pinney & Lamson,	35,511½	
" " Whipple & Benton,	1,571	
" " Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,	505	
" " Walter Fish,	4,244	
" " Henry Gilbert,	345	
Total number of days for contractors at an average price of 37½ cents per day,		70,215
No. of days labor by Hospital Steward,	505	
" in barber's shop,	340	
" in kitchen,	2,188	
" in wash room,	1,068	
" in Prison hall and yard,	4,898	
" in building and repairing,	939	
" in working about Agent's house,	372	
" in tailor's shop,	2,013	
" in cooper's shop,	310	
" for Building Commissioner,	12,371	
" in female department, sewing,	4,346½	
Total number days labor for State,		29,350½
Total number of days for contractors, brought forward,		70,215
" for State, " "		27,350½
No. of days in solitary confinement,		4,973
" lost by aged and infirm,		4,740

No. of days lost by sickness,	9,291½
" unemployed on Sundays,	19,697
Total number of days in Prison,	138,267

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Burglary and larceny,	16
Passing counterfeit money,	4
Forging pension papers,	1
Bigamy,	1
Larceny,	61
Maiming a horse,	1
Resisting an officer,	1
Felonious assault,	3
Murder, 2d degree,	4
Manslaughter,	6
Having in possession more than 10 counterfeit bills,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	7
Forgery,	6
Grand larceny,	5
Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	1
Burglary,	6
Enticing away for the purpose of prostitution,	2
Arson,	1
Taking away a woman forcibly with intent to compel her to marry against her will,	1
Obtaining goods by false pretense,	1
Maiming,	1
Rape,	1
Breaking prison,	1
Beastiality,	1
Obtaining money under false pretense,	1
Stealing from the person,	1
Notorious thief,	2
Larceny from dwelling house in day time,	4
Stealing sheep,	1
Uttering false bank bill,	2

Having counterfeit money,	1
Assault with intent to commit rape,	8
Passing counterfeit gold coin,	1
" coin,	2
Seduction and debauchery,	1
Burglary and assault,	1
House breaking and larceny,	2
Putting poison in a well with intent to kill,	1
Perjury,	1
Adultery,	2
Forgery and perjury,	1
Murder, 1st degree,	2
Malicious destruction of property,	1
False pretense,	1
Larceny of a span of horses,	1
Total,	170

SENTENCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

6 months,	2
1 year,	21
1½ years,	1
2 years,	30
3 years,	35
3½ years,	1
4 years,	13
5 years,	28
6 years,	2
7 years,	10
10 years,	11
12 years,	2
15 years,	6
20 years,	1
25 years,	1
Life,	4
Life, solitary,	2
Total,	170

COUNTIES FROM WHICH SENT.

Allegan,	1
Barry,	1
Branch,	3
Berrien,	7
Cass,	2
Calhoun,	14
Chippewa,	1
Eaton,	1
Genessee,	2
Hillsdale,	7
Houghton,	2
Ionia,	1
Jackson,	11
Kent,	11
Livingston,	2
Lenawee,	24
Macomb,	7
Monroe,	3
Mackinac,	1
Oakland,	7
Ottawa,	6
Ontonagon,	2
St. Joseph,	4
St. Clair,	8
Sanilac,	1
Saginaw,	1
U. S. Court,	3
Wayne,	33
Washtenaw,	4
Total,	170

BIRTH PLACES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Austria,	1
Connecticut,	4
Canada,	7
England,	7
France,	1
Germany,	8
Holland,	1
Ireland,	24
Isle of Man,	1
Indiana,	2
Maryland,	2
Massachusetts,	3
Missouri,	1
Michigan,	9
Maine,	1
New York,	60
New Jersey,	4
New Hampshire,	2
New Brunswick,	1
North Carolina,	2
Ohio,	13
Pennsylvania,	6
Switzerland,	1
Scotland,	1
South Carolina,	2
Tennessee,	2
Virginia,	3
Vermont,	1
Total,	170

AGES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

15	years,	1
16	"	2
17	"	4
18	"	12
19	"	8
20	"	4
21	"	12
22	"	8
23	"	10
24	"	8
25	"	3
26	"	7
27	"	12
28	"	9
29	"	7
30	"	5
31	"	4
32	"	2
33	"	6
35	"	3
36	"	7
37	"	6
38	"	3
39	"	3
40	"	3
42	"	3
43	"	1
45	"	2
46	"	1
48	"	2
49	"	1
50	"	2
51	"	1
53	"	1
57	"	1
60	"	2

62 years	2
67 "	1
70 "	1
	170

Total amount of money received from the 1st day of December, 1856, to and including the 30th day of November, 1857.

From State Treasury		$25,000 00
" contractors for convict labor		20,258 53
" convicts, on deposit		113 54
" interest account		24 97
" property sold, rent, &c.		647 61
" visitors		788 71
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts		947 50
Excess over receipts		1,118 60
		$48,899 46

Which has been expended as follows:

On account of officers' and keepers' salaries	$ 9,510 71	
" guards' wages	3,746 06	
" rations	16,328 35	
" clothing and bedding	6,619 06	
" fuel	3,937 81	
" oil and candles	1,148 36	
" building and repairs	3,206 24	
" discharged convicts	390 25	
" convict deposits	49 94	
" hospital stores	499 75	
" agent's traveling expenses	30 63	
" swine and forage	361 52	
" library account	66 53	
" tobacco	332 52	
" stationery	13 14	
" miscellaneous expenses	2,626 41	
" rent of ground for wood	25 00	
" excess of expenditures	7 19	
Total amount of disbursements		$48,899 46

From which deduct amount of debts of previous year, since paid off,	$ 2,269 63	
Also deduct the excess of this year's inventory over that of last year,	4,183 00	
		6,452 63
		$42,446 83
To which add present indebtedness,		7,756 33
Making the actual expenditures for the support of the Prison, during the year 1857,		$50,203 16

There is now due from contractors and other sources, the sum of $9,562 78—which is a much larger amount than is usually owing to the Prison at the close of the fiscal year.

This is mainly owing to the severe commercial revulsion through which the country has recently passed, affecting alike, all classes of business men, and especially those who are manufacturing largely at the Prison, and depend on the sale of the manufactured articles to make payment for the labor of convicts, having been disappointed in the ready sale of their wares as heretofore, they have been obliged to beg the indulgence of the Prison officers until such time as business shall revive, or money matters becomes more easy.

We had no alternative but to allow them such indulgence, as endeavoring to enforce collections would not have relieved our present necessities, for it would have taken time, during which the Prison must be supplied with provisions, clothing, and officers, all of which demand prompt pay.

We were, therefore, compelled to ask for a larger amount from the Treasury of the State, than was anticipated at the commencement of the fiscal year.

In my last annual report, I mentioned the fact that the expenses of the Prison would be yearly augmented in proportion to the increase of its inmates.

The average increase of convicts the past year has been 62 8-10, making an extra expense for their support, over that of last year, of about $6,000.

All kinds of produce (until recently) have commanded the highest

prices known in the State, since 1838; this item has added largely to our expenses, together with the additional number of keepers, and guards, demanded by the increase of convicts, and the lack of cells in which to confine them.

There has been performed for the Building Commissioner, on the building department, 12,371 days labor by convicts, which at the average contract price (37½ cents per day) will amount to $4,638 62, for which we receive nothing towards defraying the expense for support of the Prison.

For these reasons, the past year, contrary to our anticipations, has been one of unparalelled demand on the Treasury.

The contract of Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, for making wagons, sleighs, and carriages, went into effect, as per agreement, the first day of June last.

In December last, we entered into a contract with Messrs. Whipple & Bouton, for the labor of from 25 to 40 convicts, to manufacture boots and shoes, at 56 cents per day, to continue five years; that also went into operation the 21st of September last.

Since my last report, we have also made a contract with Henry Gilbert for the labor of from 30 to 50 convicts, for a term of five years, to be employed in the manufacture of cabinet ware, chairs and brooms, at 40 cents per day. This contract was to have commenced the first day of October last, but in consequence of Mr. Gilbert being disappointed in the receipt of his machinery, it has not got fully under way, but we expect to furnish him with his full number of men soon.

With few exceptions, the convicts the past year have been well disposed. The prospect of a speedy pardon takes possession of the convict the moment he enters the Prison, and unrelaxing hope sustains him throughout his incarceration. If it were possible to deprive them of this hope, they would lose all incentive to industry and obedience.

That hope of a pardon, and the happy influence exerted upon the convicts by the passage of the law of last winter, giving them a portion of their time off from their sentence, for good behavior, induces a faithful application to duty, and earnest efforts to reform, and may really be considered the right arm of our discipline.*

*Thirty-three have been discharged by expiraton of sentence since that law went into effect, 30 of whom have availed themselves of its benefits, and have each gained from one to seven days.

The punishments that have been inflicted the past year, have been reported to you from time to time at your regular monthly meetings; they have been of a mild character, and have not extended to but few in number, comparatively.

For information relative to the other departments, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Physician, Chaplain, and Matron, who have each performed well their part, and contributed largely to the support of a proper discipline, and maintaining and enforcing the lawful rules of the institution.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge my renewed obligations to the Inspectors and the officers of the Prison, for the uniform kindness and good feeling which has characterized our official intercourse the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. HAMMOND,

Agent.

INVENTORY.

The following is an inventory of the moveable property, goods, and materials on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1857:

In Agent's House.—1 cooking stove, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 stands, 3 dressers, 1 bureau, 1 book case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes-press, 1 bedstead, carpets for front and back parlors, dining room and stairs; all valued at,.	$200 00
Prison Office.—2 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 1 book case, 6 office chairs, 1 desk, 1 iron safe, 3 sets window curtains, 1 letter press, 1 map of the United States, and 1 map of building; all valued at,.....	150 00
Library Room.—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 large book case and about 800 volumes of books, all valued at.....	250 00
Guard Room.—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 6 Colt's revolving pistols, 3 Allen's do., amunition &c., all valued at,.....	200 00
Chapel.—2 stoves and pipe, Chaplain's desk, 2 keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 500 persons, valued at,	175 00
Kitchen. — 4 large and 1 small furnace cauldrons, table, sink, bread cupboard and cooking utensils; valued at,.....	300 00
Prison.—2 large stoves and pipe, lamps, oil cans and 376 cell buckets valued at.....	278 00
Also, 376 beds and bedding, each comprising the following articles, to wit: 1 single bedstead, 1 straw bed tick, 3 sheets, 1 pillow case and 3 quilts or comfortables, each	

bed and bedding valued at $8 00, making an aggregate of	$3,008 00
Dining Room.—Tin basin, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 376 convicts, valued at	275 00
Wash Room.—Two furnace cauldrons, 1 clothes box, pails, barrels, &c., valued at	100 00
Barber's Shop.—One stove and pipe, barber's can and 2 chairs, table, shaving can and tools,	25 00
Female Department.—Five stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 15 chairs, bed and bedding for 15 convicts, and furniture for Matron's room,	200 00
Carpenters' Shop.—Two stoves and pipe, 6 work benches, tool chest, and a quantity of joiners' tools,	50 00
Prison Yard.—One hand cart, 3 wheel barrows, 3 iron bars, 3 buck saws, 2 pick axes, 3 sets stone cutters' tools, 2 pair hand cuffs, 13 pair shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 set tackle blocks and rope, 1 gin and fixtures, 1 hand screw for raising buildings, valued at	100 00
Also—seven hundred and sixty cords wood, cost $2 00,	1,520 00
Guard and Gate Houses.—Six stoves and pipe, valued at,	12 00
Prison Barn. — 2 cows, 2 horses, buggy and harness, cart and harness, 1 cutter, 1 sleigh, quantity of hay and oats, valued at,	425 00
Swine Pen.—75 swine, valued at,	250 00
Solitary Prison.—1 steam engine and boilers, valued at	2,000 00
Beds and bedding for 22 convicts, 1 clock, 1 Colt's revolver, 2 scoops and table, valued at,	200 00
1 run mill-stone, not in use, valued at,	150 00
Hospital.—1 large medicine case, 1 case Surgical Instruments, 1 Dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocation, 1 case dental instruments, glass jars and vials, scales, mortars, &c., all valued at	200 00
Medicines,	200 00
Also, 16 beds and bedding, at $8 00,	128 00
Also, 20 woolen blankets, at $1 50,	30 00

Also, 2 stoves and furniture, chairs, spittoons, wash-tubs and pails, and table furniture for 16 convicts,	$50 00
Also, 100 lbs. tobacco,	22 00
STORE ROOM.—1,100 bushels potatoes, 20c.,	220 00
60 bushels beans, at 75c.,	45 00
13 " peas, $1 50,	19 50
85 bushels rye, 5s.,	50 00
9 bbls. pork, $15,	135 00
30 " krout, $4,	120 00
30 lbs. saleratus, 6 cents,	1 80
10 " hops, 3s.,	3 75
12 " pepper,	1 50
80 gallons oil, 9s.,	90 00
120 " molasses, 53c.,	63 60
TAILOR'S SHOP — 868 yards, striped sattinette and tweeds,	526 23
1148 yds. hickory,	96 10
1430 " sheeting,	135 85
Other clothing and bedding materials, and new clothing made up, valued at	441 82
Total valuation,	$12,448 15

TABLE showing the punishments inflicted for breach of rules during the year ending Nov. 30, 1857.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	Total.
Whipping,	15	6	5	11	9	10	3	12	8	12	7	11	109
Ball and chain,	1	5	5	6	3	3	7	3	2		2		37
Iron cap,	1	5	4	6	1	1	5	4	3	2	5	6	42
Sent to cell without supper,		3	2		2	3	1	2	3	4	1	3	24
Dungeon on bread and water,		1		1		2		1			1		8
Shackles,										4			4
Total,													224

MATRON'S REPORT.

FEMALE CONVICT PRISON,
Jackson, Dec. 7, 1857.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—Having been appointed to the management of this Prison, the first day of September last, I can say but little about its condition from personal observation; but from the records, I may be enabled to furnish some information.

I find that on the 30th day of November, 1856, the number of female convicts in this Prison was 13. Since that time there has arrived 3; brought back that had escaped, 2; pardoned, 2; died, 1, leaving an increase over last year, 2. At the present time, we have 15 convicts in this department. They are all employed at work for the State. They are employed as follows: as cook, 1; at washing, from 1 to 2; at the Agent's, 1; at sewing, 10, and 1 invalid; and for the last two months, 1 has been insane.

These employed at sewing make shirts, sheets, pillow-slips, aprons and towels for the men, besides mending shirts, making their own clothing, &c.

The health of the Prison has generally been good, during the severe sickness that existed in the city this fall—the convicts were most of them free from the prevailing disease. The death that occurred, I think was from a long standing disease. She had every assistance that medical skill could give, or careful nursing could impart.

I ought perhaps to call your attention to the improper condition of this Prison. You are, without doubt, aware that its size renders it quite insufficient for the use for which it was designed; if the increase should continue as it has for the past year, every cell would be occupied, as the

smallness of the kitchen and washroom render it necessary at the present time to occupy nearly all the empty cells for storerooms. Should they be occupied by convicts, it would make it very difficult to get along. Therefore, I would respectfully suggest that some improvement be entered into as soon as practicable.

The discipline of this Prison has not perhaps been as strictly attended to since I have taken the management of it, as it should have been.

You may be aware that I came here comparatively a stranger to the duties I had to perform, and the severe illness of the Agent, immediately after my taking possession, rendered it impossible for me to receive any instructions from him; consequently I had to learn my duties by experience. Of late I have endeavored to enforce more strict discipline, and think that good results arise from it. I have resorted to severe punishment in but few instances. As a general thing, a gentle reproof is sufficient.

In the moral condition of the convicts under my charge I feel a deep interest, and I think there is a growing desire in some, for their soul's salvation. There is at times deep thought, which leads them to inquire into these things, in order to learn the way more perfectly; which are the results of the labors of our excellent Chaplain.

In conclusion, I would say that it is my wish to manage this part of the State Prison to the best of my ability, according to your wishes, and I hope that I may receive your advice and council from time to time, that I may be enabled to give that satisfaction which is required.

MATILDA BUNKER,

Matron.

December 7th, 1857.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN:—The report of our highly esteemed Agent, will advise you of the large increase in the number of convicts, in our State Prison, during the fiscal year just closed; and I will try and give you a true statement, in regard to what has been done for the intellectual and moral culture of these men and women, and what has been the result of these efforts.

There is every variety of intellect, represented in this body of humanity, and nearly every grade of moral character, from the unfortunate victim of external influences, of an evil kind, to the arch-villain, whose plans are devised in secret, and who glories in the darkest crimes.

The very large proportion of these convicts can read, and manifest a desire for books, and these spend the most of their leisure time in perusing such as we are able, from time to time, to place before them.

In our last annual purchase of books, we had an eye to the intellect and heart of each convict; and made selection of such works, as we judged adapted to the work of instruction and reform.

This selection and purchase was made, according to your instruction, by the Clerk of the Prison, and myself, and consists of 125 volumes, large and small; and cost eighty-eight dollars and three cents.

Our library needs replenishing the present year, and that early; as many of our books are really worn out, and will soon become utterly useless, and our number of readers are increasing constantly, and will undoubtedly continue to increase. I hope, therefore, you will deem it important to make another appropriation of money to be expended for such purposes as the statute allows.

Our Sabbath school has been continued regularly, every Sabbath morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, and continuing one hour, with an av-

erage attendance of about 100 convicts, the greater part of whom have manifested an interest in the exercises, and conducted themselves with propriety.

These have been divided into classes, as follows:

4 Bible classes,
1 class in arithmetic,
1 " " Sanders' Third Reader,
1 " " " Second "
1 " " Spelling.

The members of this last mentioned class, commenced with the first rudiments of our language, about one year since, and are now able to spell words of two syllables, which shows that they are dull scholars; still, they desire to learn; and if they could be instructed an hour each day, in place of one hour each Sabbath, I have no doubt but they would show themselves more apt to learn than they now do.

We have felt the necessity of having free men to act as teachers in the School; and have tried to enlist a sufficient number to teach each class; but have only succeeded in securing the services of four, and at present have only three.

It is our intention to keep trying, until we shall succeed in finding the desired number; and thus place every convict, who attends the school under the direct influence of a free man; and one whose moral influence will make a good and abiding impression upon their minds and hearts.

By this means our Sabbath School will be much more interesting, and useful, and cause less trouble to those of us who superintend, and maintain order in the School.

We have had religious exercises every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock A. M., except in three instances, when our Chapel was so wet, in consequence of a leaky roof, that we were unable to use it.

The convicts have generally manifested a willingness to attend, and the greater part have appeared interested in the exercises.

To what extent these exercises have operated as a means of real and permanent good, I am not able to determine; but I am persuaded they have not been without their influence and effect, as a part of the discipline of the Prison; and in some instances, I trust, desires for good have been implanted, and purposes of reform inspired.

In the female department we have had our religious exercises in the afternoon of the Sabbath, and with results similar to those already stated; and I am well convinced that our only hope for the reformation and salvation of this class of persons, is in the use of religious and moral influences, attended with the energies of the Spirit of God.

Physical suffering or the fear of it, as a penalty for crime, may serve to keep the baser passions in check, but will never subdue them; while the gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth; and possesses an efficiency to subdue the base passions of fallen human nature, and implant pure desires and virtuous principles; thereby changing the moral nature of man, and constituting him a new creature in Christ Jesus.

With these convictions, I have aimed to prosecute my appropriate work, striving to present the truths of the gospel in a plain and impressive manner; and I believe I have had the sympathy of the Agent; while he has invariably sustained me in my efforts, and manifested a desire for my success; for which he has my sincere thanks and best wishes.

All the officers of the Prison have treated me with marked kindness, and have rendered me what assistance they could in prosecuting my duties, for which they have my thanks and good will.

On the whole, the past year has passed with me very pleasantly, and I have not seen cause to regret that I accepted this appointment at your hands; but I do regret that I have done so little, and had no more success in my field of labor; but my purpose is, with God's help, to be more faithful the balance of the time I may serve in this capacity; and I cherish the hope that if it falls to my lot to make the next annual report, as Chaplain of this Prison, I shall be able to present a more favorable account than the present report contains.

In conclusion, I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for your forbearance and courtesy, and the kindness with which you have invariably treated me; and I sincerely hope I shall never betray the confidence you have reposed in me, or cause you to regret having placed me in this highly responsible station.

Respectfully Yours,

R. C. CRAWFORD,

Chaplain M. S. P.

December 1st, 1857.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The past year has been a season of unprecedented sickness in the Prison, and as a consequence a proportionate increase in the expenses of the Hospital department, and multiplication of our duties as guardian of the health of the institution.

The particular months characteristized by the greatest amount of disease, were January and February, July and August. The peculiar disease of the winter months was endemic; of the summer, epidemic. The former was local in its influence, and manifestly tracable to local causes. The latter had its origin beyond the walls of the Prison, and in which not only the Prison, but the city and adjacent country were alike implicated.

The winter disease was peculiarly formidable, and it is exceedingly mortifying to contemplate the fact, that, with proper means of ventilation, its destructive visitation might have been avoided. Judicious hygeinic regulations are able at least to modify, if not sufficient to prevent epidemic visitations. But endemic diseases, having their origin in some direct infraction of the laws of health, are manifestly susceptible of prevention.

It is generally acknowledged that the system of penitentiary punishment and discipline, as practised among the more enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, at the present day, has its origin in considerations of humanity and justice.

Deprivation of liberty, with all other just and proper restraints, necessary concomitants of imprisonment, are, at this age, deemed amply sufficent to punish the offender and protect the public, without attaching any such refinement of cruelty and barbarism as must result from granting him an insufficient supply of healthy atmospheric air.

It was a most truthful remark made by Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, in his report to the directors of the Ohio penitentiary in 1856, in regard to the treatment of the prisoner, that "Diet him as you will; clothe him as you may; work him ever so gently; treat him ever so kindly, and you make no approximation whatever to a compensation for a deficient supply of Heaven's richest, freest bounty, good air." "Let the hygeinic regulation of the establishment be in other respects the very best that human ingenuity can devise, and still our prisoners will be pale, feeble, tender—liable to frequent and severe attacks of illness—poorly fitted to withstand what to a vigorous system, would be comparatively trifling."

The west wing of our Prison (and which is at present the Prison proper,) now occupied nightly by nearly 400 men, is 220 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high, has a capacity of 440,000 cubic feet. Its central area is occupied by a double range of cells, 328 in number, extending a solid, compact masonry, from the floor to the ceiling. This lessens the absolute capacity of the interior to about 250,000 cubic feet. This allows to each individual about 750 cubic feet of air for twelve hours use.

It is a well established physiological fact that at least 10 cubic feet per minute of pure air, is needed to each individual for efficient and healthful sanification. You will observe that, without renewal of the supply, this gives to this body of men barely sufficient atmospheric air to supply them one hour and a quarter. This is a most wretched supply, when you take into the account that there is no provision whatever for renewal of healthful air—no means for disposal of the impovished element—at least nothing designed as such, for in truth all that mechanical art could do, without absolutely designing it, has been done to counteract this. Each cell is about 7 feet deep, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. Capacity about 170 cubic feet. This, without renewal, would supply a pair of healthy lungs with pure air 17 minutes. It would then become rapidly poisonous.

It was the original design in the construction of the cells, to provide means of efficient ventilation. *Ventilating flues* had, as the work progressed, been carried up, in the middle wall, from each cell, evidently intended to communicate with the external air. This would have provided ample and efficient means for the escape of a large portion of the

impurities and facilitated the subsequent establishment of currents. A generous sentiment of humanity had a voice in this; and every consideration of justice, truth and manhood, demanded that the orignal design should have been consummated.

The State Building Commissioner, however, Mr. Jonas H. Titus, in the plenitude of his conceit, in direct conflict with the direction of the Inspectors, and the advice and earnest solicitations of the Agent, and, in short, the entire body of officials connected with the Institution, ORDERED the FLUES closed up, and the upper ranges of cells finished without regard to previous designs.

This, of course, effectually nullified all that had been done during a term of years for the accomplishment of that object.

Now, what was the consequence? It is evident that during mild weather, this unfortunate state of things may be remedied by dropping the window sashes; but the latter part of December and the entire month of January last, were extremely cold; continuously so; both day and night. Every efficient means of heat were industriously brought into requisition to produce sufficient *warmth*, and every avenue carefully closed against the admission of *cold*.

The air thus heated was greatly rarified. Three hundred and fifty pairs of lungs were abstracting its oxygen, and giving back, in the aqueous exhalations from the lungs and the surface, a compensatory return of poisonous carbonic acid gas. This, with other deleterious gasses, added to the amount of excrementitious material constantly elimenated from a thousand avenues and emunctories of the animal body, contributed to render the air of the cells unfit for respiration. The effects were soon apparent; patients multiplied rapidly. They complained of peculiar and anomalous symptoms. Some were exceedingly dizzy; complained of a sensation of fullness of blood in the head, with coldness of the extremities, great feebleness, want of ordinary muscular power, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, difficulty of breathing—particularly in their cells.

Some were obliged, in the dead of night, to leave their *bunks*, crawl to the cell doors, crowd their faces as far as possible between the bars of the grated door, and make efforts to obtain sufficient fresh air to enable them to breathe freely.

The effort often cost them a chill which eventually resulted in a well established fever, and that an exceedingly formidable one.

The Hospital was soon filled with patients. Sixty cases of *malignant Typhoid Remittent Fever*, accumulated. There was a remarkable tendency to hemorrhage,—from the *nose*, *lungs*, *stomach*, *bowels*, and *bladder*. Some were attacked with insanity at the onset; without other premonition of the *grave* disease impending; and were first noticed, wandering about, heedless of things about them—absolute *maniacs !*

Every efficient means of treatment were promptly and faithfully resorted to, to control it; yet, six died. The remaining fifty-four eventually recovered; and yet, not entirely; for most of them have been in imperfect health since. Some that have since died of other diseases, had apparently suffered so great a dimunition of vital energy, at this time, as never to have fully recovered their wonted health.

This is the *Endemic Disease* to which I have referred ; a disease having its origin here, plainly and distinctly traceable, to a wanton carelessness and culpable disregard of the laws of life and health; an act which should, in my judgment, be as much considered an *indictable offence*, as for the switchman or engineer of a railway train to fail to do his duty.

I feel that it is due to myself, as well as the unfortunate men under my care, that I should thus urgently press this matter upon your consideration. I am confident that when fully presented, you will appreciate the necessity of doing all in your power, consistent with the means at your disposal, to remedy the evil as promptly and efficiently as possible.

The occupants of the third and fourth galleries suffered most, and *all*, or *nearly all* the fatal cases, were young men, and from those upper ranges of cells.

In regard to remedying this matter it has been suggested that openings through the ceiling and roof might be made similar to the ventilating flues in railway cars. Although this, to a limited extent, might improve the ventilation of the main building, it of course could do but little in facilitating the requisite change in the air of the interior of the cells. I would suggest that, although in the present state of the building it cannot be accomplished without great expense, it would still, in the end, prove the wiser course, to carry out the original design.

Our new Hospital is of ample size—well ventilated and sufficiently lighted. It is a comfortable retreat for the sick man.

The female Prison has sixteen inmates. They have suffered but little from sickness, and were entirely exempt from the influence of the fatal disease that laid upon the sick bed so many from the main Prison. It is at this time under the matronly supervision of Mrs. Bunker, who very kindly and faithfully discharges her duties to all under her care.

This department has suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Elliott, the former Matron—a lady whose honest, faithful heart, quiet, dignified deportment, added to a just and high appreciation of the importance of the duties entrusted to her charge, eminently fitted her for the place she filled with so much credit to herself and honor to her sex.

There are twenty-one life convicts in the Solitary Prison. Their isolation from the world appears to give them remarkable immunity from disease. There has been but one death and that from suicide.

A most remarkable case occurred here. One of the murderers of young Estabrook, near Coldwater, named White, was taken ill with a fever. He refused all medical attention, claimed that he was about to die, and was evidently determined that he should. He was visited frequently and repeatedly urged to use medicine or food. He constantly and faithfully persisted in a denial of all assistance from either for twenty-seven days and six hours, when he finally consented to use a little gruel. He recovered in spite of himself, and no thanks to the Doctor.

The Stewardship of the Hospital has been discharged by Samuel P. Hart, whose faithful untiring devotion to the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him, has, although a convict, entitled him, in my judgment, to favorable mention.

The following table will exhibit the mortality of the past year:

Typhoid remittent fever,	6
Congestive remittent fever,	1
Phthysis pulmonalis, (consumption,)	6
Epilepsy,	2
Suicide,	1
Anasarca, (dropsy,)	1
Fatal dyspnœa, from a habit of swallowing flint stones,	1
Total deaths,	18

For particulars as to diseases treated, classified with much care and accuracy, also a list of the diseases requiring surgical operations, I will refer you to the annexed tabular exhibits.

Respectfully submitted,

J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr.,
Physician, State Prison.

Jackson, December 1, 1857.

Transactions of the Hospital Department for the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1857.

	December, 1856	January, 1857	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	No. cases Treated.
No. of convicts in Prison,	349											411	
No. prescribed for each m'h	125	138	150	140	139	80	151	157	261	124	132	70	
Whole No prescriptions,	332	681	1020	669	425	435	424	7 4	1134	664	423	253	
Fevers treated, intermitt nt	4	14	12	12	14	6	4	10	7	11	5	4	103
" remittens,	7	2	1		5	1	4				2		16
" typhoid remittents,		26	38	11	2	1		1	1	2	1		83
Inflamations, eyes,		2	2					2		1	2	2	11
" trachia,												1	1
" lungs,		2	2	1	1	1		1					8
" stomach,										1		1	2
" bowels,		1	3	2	2			2		1			11
" liver,	1					1		1					3
" spleen,		1	1			2					1	1	6
" kidney,		1											1
" bladder,		1	1					1					3
" testacle,		1	2			2		1		1	1		8
Surgery, tapping hydrocle,			1							1			2
" excision of testacle,			1										1
" " nouls,	2		1		1	1							5
" amputation of toes,					3								3
" excision of tumors,					1								1
Phymosis,										1			1
Removal of for'n sub., eyes,	3	4	6	2		4	2	3	5	3	6	4	42
Inverted toe nails,			1							2			3
Teeth extracted,	3	8	15	10	15	14	7	4	10	8	14	6	114
Lacerated limbs,	3	3	4	2		1	3		2	6	3	1	28
Fractured limbs,				1						1			2
Gun shot wounds,						1							1
Venerial, syphilis,		3	1	2	1					3		2	12
" gonorrhoea,	1	3	1		1	1				2		1	10
" obstinate strictures,		2	2	3	3	2				1	1	1	15
" orchitis,		1	2	1	1			2	1	1	3	1	13
Nervous, neuralgia,	1	2	3	2	1	2	1		1	4	2	3	22
" epilepsy,	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	20
" hysteria,	1	1					1						3
" cephalalgia,	2	14	5	4	2	8	3	2	2	3	4		49
" paralysis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	15
" hypochondria,	1	1	2	3	1						1		9
" lunacy,													1
" psora,											2	1	3
" quinsy,		1	1		2	1							5
Rheumatism, inflammatory,	1	4	2	5		1	6	4	2	3	2	1	31
" chronic,	6	6	2	2	4	2	4	3	1	2	2	5	40
Scalds and burns,					1		1						2
Abscesses,			1			1					1		3
Anasarca,	1	2	1	1					1	1	1		8
Asthma,	1	2	2	1									6
Bronchitis,		2	1		2	1	3	1		1	2		13
Anthrax,	1	4	2	1			3	2	1	1	4	3	22
Catarrh,	1	3	2	1	2			1	1		3		14
Phthysis,	1		1		1	1		1	1				6
Consump ion,	2	4	5	6	7	6	3	3		2	1	13	52
Cholera morbus,								3	3	1			7
Diarrhoea,	1	2	1	4	6	3	5	85	207	37	5	5	331
Dysentery,					1			6	4	5	1		17
Dyspepsia,	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2		1	2	2	19
Erysipelas,	1	1	2						1		2		7
Erythema,			1				2				1		4
Colic,		1			1		2		1	3	1		9
Whittow,		2		1		3		1	2		3	4	16
Fistula in Ano,													1
Gravel,													2
Harmorrhoids,		4	3	2		1		6	4	2		1	23
Influenza,					6	2		2		1	27	12	50
Scrofula,		3	2	3	2	1				1	1	1	14
Sprained ankles,					1			1					2
Indolent ulcers,	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	18
Vaccine disease,													164

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMISSIONER.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: At the time of my last Annual Report, Nov. 30th, 1856, there was cash in my hands to the amount of twelve hundred and nine dollars and seventy cents; there was also not yet drawn from the State Treasury, three thousand dollars of the appropriation made for building purposes in 1855.

In January, 1857, an appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars was made "for completing the east wing and for constructing one hundred and sixty-four cells therein, for enlarging the mess-room, for building additional workshops, and for repairing the Agent's house, and putting up a fence in front of the entire Prison, and such other repairs as the Inspectors of the Prison might think necessary."

During the past year I have been engaged on certain portions of this work which was deemed necessary to be completed first, as will be more fully set forth in another portion of this Report.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures during the prosecution of the work for the past year, ending Nov. 30th, 1857:

Cash on hand Nov. 30th, 1856, as per last Annual Report,				$1,209 70
Dec. 7, 1856.	Rec'd from State Treasury per Inspector's certificate,		$3,000 00	
1857.				
March 30.	Received for property sold,		7 36	
May 12.	"	from State Treasury,	5,000 00	
June 8.	"	"	5,000 00	
July 2.	"	"	3,000 00	
August 7.	"	"	3,000 00	
Sept. 12.	"	"	3,000 00	
				22,007 36
Total cash received,				$23,217 06

CASH EXPENDED THIS YEAR AS PER VOUCHERS.

For	free labor and team work,	$7,830 97	
	forage for teams,	294 23	
	stone,	630 10	
	brick,	2,789 57	
	hardware, nails, iron, tools, locks, &c.,	1,957 38	
	lumber and shingles,	3,322 23	
	paints and oils,	82 47	
	iron and steam pipe for solitary prison,	982 25	
	freight,	1,262 69	
	sash and window glass,	376 80	
	sand,	443 00	
	lime and water lime,	695 51	
	roofing,	513 77	
	miscellaneous,	175 85	
			$21,456 62
Balance cash on hand,			1,760 44
Total,			$23,217 06

I have built, the past season, the east wing of the Prison, and nearly completed forty cells therein—also completed two ranges of work-shops.

The east wing is built after the original plan and is two hundred and fifteen feet long, fifty seven feet wide, and of the same height of the west wing, and is constructed of stone. The front wall is built of finely dressed stone, rusticated; the rear wall, of hammer dressed, and the end wall, crandelled work. It is four feet thick at the foundation, and two feet thick at the top, battered upon the inside. The walls were well grouted, and firmly bound together with strong anchors. Wrought-iron window-grates were put in the windows instead of the cast iron ones that had been ordered by the former Commissioner. The roof is a flat suspension roof, supported from the under side, every twelve feet the entire length of the roof, by trusses and trees made of inch and a quarter Lake Superior round iron. The main beams are laid twelve feet apart, and rest upon the wall at each end; the end of each beam is fitted with a heavy cast-iron cap, through which passes these rods or cables; under the beams are iron trees, two feet long, fastened to the beams and also resting on the rods. These rods are fitted with "nuts," so that they

can be tightened, and the roof crowned two feet—the length of the trees. This roof is covered with Child's Patent cement roofing, put on by Messrs. S. Frizelle & Co., of Detroit. For roofing this appears to be superior to all the various kinds of cement-roofing that have been used here—some three different kinds of tar, and gravel, and cement, roof, are in use in this Prison, and all leak, more or less; but this seems to stand all the fall rains, and the late very severe weather, without any indication of leaking. I have every reason to believe that this cement roofing will prove a good and desirable roof.

Forty cells of the same dimensions as those of the west wing are in process of construction, and will be ready for use about the 1st of February, the remaining one hundred and twenty cells together with the mess room, fence, and other repairs about the main building, for which appropriations were made, without doubt will be completed the coming year.

There has been built two ranges of work shops; the first range is two hundred and ninety feet long, forty-two feet wide, two stories high. The first story is thirteen feet high, and the second story is eleven feet high. The second range is one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-two feet wide, and one story of fourteen feet in height. Also there has been built an engine and boiler room, forty one by forty-three feet, one story high, and a chimney eighty feet high. These buildings were all built of brick, well grouted, and will "stand the influence of a steam engine, and the running of machinery, without trembling."

The roofs are covered with shingles and are self-supporting truss roofs, made from plans designed by Mr. Stewart, the architect, and are without doubt superior to any other, for making a strong and substantial roof.

These shops are by far the best in the Prison yard, and are better, stronger and more substantial than the work shops of any of the Prisons of New York, Ohio or Wisconsin.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the faithful manner in which Mr. J. Stewart, the architect, M. B. Richardson, master mason, and A. Cockburn, stone cutter, have superintended the various departments of labor entrusted to their care. No mistake of consequence has been made—no accident has occurred. All the work has progressed smoothly yet rapidly, and a larger amount of work has been done and

and at less expense than has ever been accomplished about this Prison in the same length of time before.

I am under many obligations to the Agent for the friendly and kind relations that have existed between us the past year; also to all other officers connected with the building department; to H. H. Bingham, the Clerk, for his assistance and his interest generally taken in the progress of the work.

Believing that my labors thus far have met your approbation, I shall continue while engaged in this department to discharge my duties in such a manner as to merit the approbation of all concerned.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. SEATON,

Building Commissioner.

Jackson, November 30, 1857.

RULES

For the Government of the Michigan State Prison, Revised and Adopted January 7, 1858.

DUTIES OF THE AGENT.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the Agent to attend constantly at the Prison, except when his official duties require him to be absent; and he is to see that all rules, regulations and penalties which may be adopted by the Inspectors, are strictly observed and enforced.

RULE II.

It shall be the duty of the Agent to see that every convict is strictly confined within the Prison walls, and that no convict go out of the Prison walls, except under the charge of an officer: *Provided*, That the Agent's house shall be deemed a part of the Prison, within the meaning of this rule. All convicts whose labor is not required in the strict legitimate service of the State, shall be kept at available labor on contract.

RULE III.

The Agent shall immediately suspend any Assistant Keeper or guard from duty who shall communicate with convicts, either in the night or day time, except upon legitimate subjects of his duty, or shall in any manner violate any rule of the Prison.

RULE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Agent to investigate all infractions of rules on the part of convicts, which may come to his knowledge; prescribe the punishment for each offence, and require the Deputy Keeper, or in case of his absence or disability, such other officer as he may designate, to inflict the same.

RULE V.

It shall be the duty of the Agent to have prepared, verified and laid before the Board of Inspectors, a monthly and an annual financial statement of the receipts, expenditures, accounts and financial condition of the Prison, in the form, and containing the information prescribed in the rules relating to the Clerk. He shall also prepare and lay before the Board an Annual Report, giving a summary statement of all the important transactions of the Prison during the year, and its condition at the end of the year—including the number of convicts, how they have been employed, and such other information as has been usual, and such suggestions and additional information as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare and present to the Board annually, duly verified, an inventory of the personal property, goods and materials on hand at the Prison, belonging to the State, with valuations of the articles, so classified and arranged as to be easily compared with like inventories of previous years.

DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the Deputy Keeper to be in constant attendance at the Prison, and under the direction of the Agent, to see that the rules and regulations are enforced and complied with, and to aid the Agent in enforcing a strict and wholesome discipline, and to note in his journal any violation of the rules and regulations of the Prison, as required by section 15 of chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes.

RULE II.

He shall frequently examine, or cause to be examined, the cells, and locks and doors thereof, to see that they are in good order, and not injured, and to cause all improper instruments and articles to be removed therefrom. He shall cause the upper tier of cells to be examined daily.

RULE III.

He should be constantly moving about the establishment, visiting frequently but irregularly and without notice, the kitchen, hospital, workshops and all departments of the Prison.

RULE IV.

He shall inspect the arms and equipments of the wall guards at least once a week, and report any officer who may be found deficient in the required amount of ammunition, or whose guns or equipments are not in order. He shall inspect all the arms and equipments not in daily use, as often as once in each month.

RULE V.

He shall be present and preside at the meals of the prisoners, unless his place be taken by the Agent or one of the Assistant Keepers.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall act as an Assistant to the Agent in the discharge of his financial duties.

It shall be his duty to attend daily, during proper business hours, at the Prison.

He shall keep all accounts of the financial transactions of the Prison, and shall register all convicts, when received, and enter their discharge when released from Prison.

He shall act as Clerk of the Board of Inspectors, and record the minutes of their proceedings, and shall do such other writing as shall reasonably be required of him by the Inspectors or Agent, relating to the Prison.

He shall have the care and custody of all the books and papers of the Prison.

He shall keep the accounts of the Prison, and prepare monthly statements of the receipts and expenditures thereof, in classes, as heretofore practised, which shall be verified by the affidavit thereto of the Clerk and Agent, and laid before the Board of Inspectors at their monthly meetings, in which the following information shall be stated in addition to that heretofore given, to wit:

1st. The earnings of convicts during the month, under each contract.

2d. The total amount due from and charged to each contractor, exclusive of offsetts not allowed and credited.

3d. At the end of each quarter he shall state, with the monthly account, a list or schedule of the several officers of the prison, giving their names and the respective amounts and aggregate amount of their salaries during the quarter.

4th. He shall also state with the monthly accounts at the end of each quarter, a list of the guards, giving their names and several amounts and the aggregate amounts of their wages during the quarter.

At the end of each fiscal year the Clerk shall prepare an abstract of the several classes of receipts and expenditures during the year, to which he shall add the foregoing classes of accounts, and also a statement of the aggregate amount due from the Prison at the end of the year.

DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT KEEPERS.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Keepers to attend constanly at the Prison; to lock up and unlock the convicts; to see that good order is preserved wherever their duty calls them; to allow no person to speak to the convicts in their presence without permission, and to hold no conversation with the convicts, except what is necessary in performing their duties.

RULE II.

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Keepers, when on duty in the workshops, to preserve order, and not to allow the convicts to leave the place where they are put to work, or the work they are set to do, without their permission.

They shall keep the convicts, under their charge, at work diligently, faithfully and silently, and shall not allow them to speak to each other, or to any person not connected with the Institution, without their permission. They must not allow any contractor, or their foreman, to speak to the convicts, except in relation to their work.

RULE III.

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Keepers, at all times, to report to the Deputy Keeper each day, any and all infractions of the rules, disobedience of orders, and any act of insubordination on the part of the convicts.

RULE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Keepers having charge of the convicts while marching to and from their meals, to require them

to march in the *lock step*, with close ranks, and not to permit any convict to leave the ranks, while marching, or to go to the shops or Prison in advance of his company.

RULE V.

It shall be the duty of an Assistant Keeper, under the direction of the Agent or Deputy Keeper, to weigh out the daily rations, and to render an account of the same to the Clerk of the Prison.

RULE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Keeper, who attends the gate, to examine closely any and all vehicles and articles that may be taken from the yard, and to detain any such that he may suspect, until directed by the Agent or Deputy Keeper, to allow such vehicle or article to pass. Said Assistant Keeper shall remain on the outside of the gate at all times when the convicts are not confined within the Prison walls. He shall obey strictly all instructions that may be given him in allowing persons to enter and leave the yard, and he shall not permit a convict, under any pretence, to go out of the gate, without the express consent and direction of the Agent or Deputy Keeper, stating also the name of such convict.

RULE VII.

The Assistant Keepers shall not punish convicts for disobedience of orders or breach of discipline; but in all such cases the Keepers shall report the same to the Agent or Deputy Keeper. But if a convict use or offer personal violence to a Keeper, he may defend himself and use all the means which he may deem necessary and proper to enforce obedience, at all hazards, even at the sacrifice of life, until the offending convict is taken to his cell.

DUTIES OF THE GUARDS.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the guards, at all times, to be ready to attend to any duty required of them by the Agent or Deputy Keeper; and when on duty on the wall, every guard shall keep his gun and other arms loaded; keep his gun in his hand; be generally on his feet, either standing or walking, and keep a close watch over the convicts.

RULE II.

They shall keep their arms and weapons in order, ready at all times for use; and they are to keep constantly in mind that it is required of them at all hazards, to prevent any convict making his escape, and to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations of the Prison on the part of convicts, even at the sacrifice of life.

RULE III.

A Guard must not speak to a convict unless it be necessary to keep order; and when on duty he must not hold conversation with any person, or allow any person to come on to the wall, without the consent of the Agent or Deputy Keeper.

RULE IV.

The Guards shall remain on duty until the convicts have finished their meals, and have been conducted to their several places of work, after which the relieved guards can go to their meals.

RULE V.

The Guard on duty within the yard, must pass through the workshops every half hour, and must not permit any person other than an officer, contractor or foreman, to come into the yard after dark, without the consent of the Agent or Deputy Keeper.

The night guard attending the door in the guard room, and he only, may be allowed to read.

DUTIES OF THE PHYSICIAN.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the Physician to attend upon the convicts when they are sick; to visit the Prison at least once every day, and at all other times when necessary, by having notice that his services are required. The Physician will not be permitted to converse with the convicts on any subject, except in relation to their health.

RULE II.

He shall keep a book, to be called the Hospital Register, in which shall be entered the names of all the prisoners sick in the Hospital, with their disease, and his prescription therefor.

RULE III.

He shall see that all proper medicine is administered to those who are sick, and perform all surgical operations that may be necessary, and perform all other duties that properly pertain to his profession.

RULE IV.

He shall examine every prisoner upon his reception at the Penitentiary, and report his condition to the Agent. He shall say nothing in regard to the physical disability of a prisoner in the presence of the prisoners or any of them.

RULE V.

When a prisoner dies he shall record the nature of the complaint and all circumstances connected therewith that he may deem proper and necessary.

RULE VI.

He may, if he thinks best, direct the diet to be prepared for the sick, and should it so happen that the direction or prescription should not be properly attended to, he shall report the same to the Agent, that proper measures may be taken to prevent future neglect or inattention.

RULE VII.

He shall, from time to time, and as often as may necessary, furnish the Agent a memorandum of such medicines, provisions and other supplies as may be required for the Hospital.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

RULE I.

It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to preach to the convicts in Prison, *once every Sunday*, at a stated hour, to attend the funeral of any deceased convict, when requested, and to attend a Sunday School in the Prison, which shall be under his care and management; and he shall instruct convicts as required by section fifty, of chapter 172 of the revised statutes.

RULE II.

The Chaplain may visit the convicts at all times (except when at work) in their cells, and in the Hospital, and administer to them such

moral and religious instruction and consolation as may be best calculated to promote their subordination, reformation and spiritual welfare.

He shall at all times endeavor to impress upon them the necessity of punishing criminals, to protect the community—the justice of their punishment—the necessity of reformation, and a strict conformity to the rules of the Prison.

RULE III.

He shall have charge of the Prison Library, and see to the distribution of the books among the convicts, and their return again at stated periods, and keep a record thereof.

RULE IV.

He shall inquire into and state in his annual report to the Inspectors, information upon the following subjects, to-wit:

1st. The number of convicts born in each State and country, as near as he can ascertain the same.

2d. The number who have had an academic or classical education.

3d. The number who can read and write.

4th. The number who can read only.

5th. The number who can neither read nor write.

6th. The number whose parents both died when they were under 18 years of age.

7th. The number who lost their father only, before they were 18 years of age.

8th. The number who lost their mother only, before they were 18 years of age.

Lastly. The number who had been previously convicted or guilty of crimes or offences, as near as can he ascertain the same.

He shall also keep in a book, substantially bound, a record of all such information, stating the name, birth-place, education, orphanage, previous offences, &c., of each convict, with such other information as he may deem useful and proper.

GENERAL RULES.

RULE I.

The bell shall be rung under the direction of the Agent or Deputy Keeper—the first ringing of the bell in the morning, noon and evening,

will be the signal for the assistant keepers and the *relief* Guards to be at their posts; at the second bell in the morning, the Assistant Keepers must be ready to unlock the cells of the convicts.

RULE II.

In case of the necessary absence of an Assistant Keeper from his duty, the regularly appointed substitute Keeper shall supply the vacancy during such absence, and when a Guard is necessarily absent from his duty, his place shall be filled by the regular substitute guard, and at no time shall a Guard perform the duties of an Assistant Keeper, or an Assistant Keeper the duties of a Guard, without the consent of the Agent or Deputy Keeper.

RULE III.

The Assistant Keepers or Guards shall immediately notify the Agent or Deputy Keeper of all infractions of the rules on the part of any other Assistant Keeper, Guard, Contractor or Foreman. Nor shall they in any case speak of what is transacted at the prison outside of the Prison walls.

RULE IV.

No person shall be allowed to smoke within the walls of the Prison, work-shops, or in the Prison-yard.

RULE V.

No Assistant Keeper, Guard, Contractor or Foreman, shall be allowed to conduct any visitors through the Prison or yard, without the consent of the Agent or Deputy Keeper, or a written permit from the Clerk of the Prison.

RULE VI.

No Assistant Keeper, Guard, Contractor, or other persons shall be allowed to traffic or trade with the convicts, nor shall they receive from, or give to any convict any article whatever, without the special permission of the Agent or Deputy Keeper.

RULE VII.

The Agent should have very little conversation or personal intercouse with the convicts; but should govern them with a firm, steady and rigid hand, through the agency and instrumentality of the Deputy Keeper and other subordinate officers.

RULE VIII.

All officers of the Prison should observe and think much, and talk but little; and no conversation should be held by the officers, contractors, visitors, or any other persons, within any of the Prisons, workshops, or Prison walls, except in a low tone of voice.

RULE IX.

The officers while on duty, should be sedate, sober, quiet, constantly vigilant, and thoughtful, in relation to their duties, should refrain from laughter and all levity, and hold no conversation with each other, or with convicts, contractors, their agents or foreman, except such as may refer to the discharge of their immediate duties. Nor shall they converse with visitors, in the hearing of convicts; nor allow any conversation with the convicts, or in the hearing of convicts, except what may be necessary in relation to the immediate work, duties, or wants of such convicts. Nor shall they be allowed to point out any convict to the gaze of a visitor. Nor shall they be engaged in reading or writing other than making necessary entries, or in any other employment calculated to interfere with constant watchfulness and vigilance.

RULE X.

No officer shall say anything in respect to the police of the Prison in the presence of a convict, or convicts, except to direct such convict in the discharge of his duty, or to admonish him for misconduct.

RULE XI.

No newspaper or other periodical, shall be carried by any officer or person, into any of the Prison workshops, or within the walls of the Prison yard, nor shall any such newspaper or other periodical, or any part thereof, be read or repeated, or the contents thereof stated therein.

RULE XII.

The officers of the Prison, in their intercourse, should treat each other with that mutual respect and kindness that become gentlemen and friends; they should avoid all provoking witticisms and sarcasms, and all collisions and jealousies among themselves; and are strictly forbidden to treat each other with disrespect, or to use any ungentlemanly or profane language. They are enjoined mutually to sustain and support each other, to conduct themselves with strict propriety, and to co-

operate for the public good; and in all their intercourse with the convicts to exhibit firmness, unform equanimity of temper, regard for good morals and religion, and a deep interest in the proper management and discipline of the Prison.

RULE XIII.

The officers of the Prison shall suppress all levity, indecency and passion in convicts; and require from them a uniform, sober, orderly, submissive, and humble deportment. They shall instruct them in all the rules of the Prison necessary for their government, and require them to conform thereto, admonish them upon the least appearance of insubordination; and punish them for offences, with discretion, calmness and firmness.

RULE XIV.

The Contractors, their foreman, agents and teamsters, and all other persons visiting the Prison, or coming within the walls of the Prison yard, shall observe and conform to the rules thereof; and shall not use any profane or improper language therein, and in case any of them shall violate any rule or regulation of the Prison, he or they may be debarred by the Agent from access thereto at any future period.

RULE XV.

Any officer or guard who shall sleep at his post, or neglect his duty, or be guilty of any immorality, or improper conduct, or use any profane language while on duty, or about the Prison or Prison yard, shall be discharged.

RULE XVI.

It shall be the duty of every guard and officer of the Prison to report to the Agent or Deputy Keeper, every violation of any of the rules of the Prison which may come to his knowledge, by an officer, guard, contractor, convict, or any other person or persons.

RULE XVII.

When any convict shall make an attempt to escape, or manifest a design to escape, by running towards the wall, putting up any ladder, plank or pole to enable them to get over the wall, or break or leave the ranks, manifesting such an intent, it shall the duty of any Keeper, or

other officer of the Prison, Contractor, Foreman or other employee in the Prison yard, to communicate information immediately to the Guards and other officers of the Prison, to enable the Guards, officers and employees to rally, in order to prevent any escape and suppress any spirit of insubordination, when it can be done without endangering the safety of the men under the immediate charge of such officer.

DUTIES OF CONTRACTORS.

RULE I.

Contractors, their agents and foremen shall hold no intercourse with any convicts other than those employed and superintended by them; nor upon any subject whatever, other than the business carried on by them.

RULE II.

They are to confine themselves strictly to their business, and are not to leave the shop, where their business is so carried on, to visit any other part of the Prison.

RULE III.

Their intercourse with the officers of the Prison shall be such only as is necessarily connected with the prosecution of business under their charge.

RULE IV.

They are not, under any circumstances, to inflict any punishment, or to enforce the discipline, in any manner, upon any convict whatever.

RULE V.

They are to report to the Assistant Keeper having charge of the convicts in their department, all violations of the rules and regulations of the Prison.

RULE VI.

No foreman or other person shall be employed by a contractor within a prison shop, without first obtaining the consent of the Agent or Inspectors in writing.

RULE VII.

So much of the foregoing rules as relate to the conduct and deport-

ment of the officers while in the Prison, their intercourse with each other and with the convicts, are to be observed by contractors, their agents and foremen, and also by teamsters and other persons visiting the Prison.

DUTIES OF THE CONVICTS, AND PROHIBITIONS TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT.

RULE I.

The convicts are required to labor faithfully, silently and diligently; to conduct themselves soberly; to avoid all laughter and unnecessary noise; and to preserve entire silence at all times, except when it may be necessary to speak in relation to their work or their wants; and in all such cases to speak in a low voice, and in a respectful manner. They shall obey all orders promptly, and shall not be allowed to make a negative reply, or any excuse whatever.

RULE II.

They are prohibited from communicating to or with each other, by words, writing, looks, winks or signs of any kind, except so far as may be necessary, in relation to their work, and then only by permission of their Keeper.

RULE III.

Convicts are not allowed under any pretence, to speak to any person or persons not belonging to the Prison, nor to receive from any person, any letter, paper, tobacco, or anything whatever. They are not to leave the place where they are put to work, nor the work they are set to do, without the special permission of the officer in charge. Nor shall any convict be allowed to receive or transmit any letter or paper, except under the inspection of the Agent, the Deputy Keeper, or Chaplain.

RULE IV.

Every convict is prohibited from injuring, either wilfully or carelessly, his work, tools, wearing apparel, bedding, or any books or things belonging to the State, or to the Prison, or to a contractor or officer of the Prison. Nor will any convict be allowed to mark, injure, or in any way deface the walls of his cell, the Prison, any workshop or building connected with the Prison.

RULE V.

No convict shall suffer his attention to be taken from his work to look at any person or persons.

RULE VI.

No profane or disrespectful language will be allowed by any convict when addressing the Agent, Keepers, Guards, Contractors, or any other person connected with the Prison, or otherwise, and in all cases they will be required to use the sir name, adding the Mr.

RULE VII.

In all cases in speaking to or of the male convicts, the sir name only will be used, except when there shall be two of the same name—in that case they will be designated by their occupation or given name.

RULE VIII.

Any convict shall have the privilege to enter any reasonable complaint to the Agent, or board of Inspectors, in relation to their treatment, food, or clothing.

RULE IX.

No convict shall be allowed to speak to the Agent while in the shops; but can notify his Keeper if he wishes to speak to the Agent, and such Keeper shall notify the Agent at his earliest convenience.

RULE X.

No convict shall be allowed to subscribe for or receive any newspaper, or periodical, and they shall be allowed only such reading matter, with the exception of the Bible, as may be furnished them by the Chaplain, from the Prison Library.

RULE XI.

Every convict shall wash himself faithfully, and preserve cleanliness in every respect in his person, his clothing, and bedding, as far as practicable; and no one shall be permitted to sleep with his clothes on.

RULE XII.

Any willful violation of any of the foregoing rules and regulations by any convict, will subject the offender to punishment.

RULE XIII.

Any attack upon, or resistence to an officer of the Prison—any insubordination, or refusal to obey the orders of an officer of the Prison—any attempt to escape, making any preparation to escape, or the manufacture of any weapon or instrument to aid in making an escape, will subject the offender or offenders to severe corporeal punishment; and to such other punishment as the Agent or Deputy Keeper may deem it expedient to inflict. Punishment will also be increased in degree and severity in proportion to the number of offenses of which the convict shall have been guilty during the previous year or six months.

RULE XIV.

No convict confined in the the Solitary Prison, shall be allowed to receive or send any information or communication in writing or otherwise, to or from any person not an officer in the Prison.

RULE XV.

No convict confined in the Solitary Prison shall be allowed to use tobacco, or have lights furnished them; or be permitted to see or be seen by any person not an officer in the Prison, (the Governor excepted) without permission of the Agent, and not then, except in relation to their work or some repairs on their cells.

RULE XVI.

In accordance with a statute of this State every convict sentenced for one or more years, will be entitled to a deduction from his term of service for good behavior and observance of the rules as follows, to wit:

Every convict who shall have been sentenced for a term of years, shall be entitled to a deduction of one day per month from his sentence for each month he shall continue to obey all the rules of the Prison, for the period of one year from the passage of this act.

All such convicts who shall have been entitled to a deduction of one day per month, according to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall, for a like faithful observance of all the rules for the second year, be entitled to a deduction of two days per month, and if any convict shall continue his good deportment for the remainder of the time of his sentence after the expiration of two years, he shall be entitled to a deduction of four days per month untill his time shall expire.

If any convict shall be guilty of a wilful violation of the rules of the Prison, after he shall have become entitled to a deduction of service to which he has been sentenced, the Inspectors shall have the power to deprive such convict of a portion or all of the deduction from the term of his sentence to which he had become entitled.

(Signed,)

E. C. SEAMAN,
AMOS ROOT,
L. H. TRASK,
Inspectors.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, January 7th, 1858.

Dr. C. L. Post
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISON

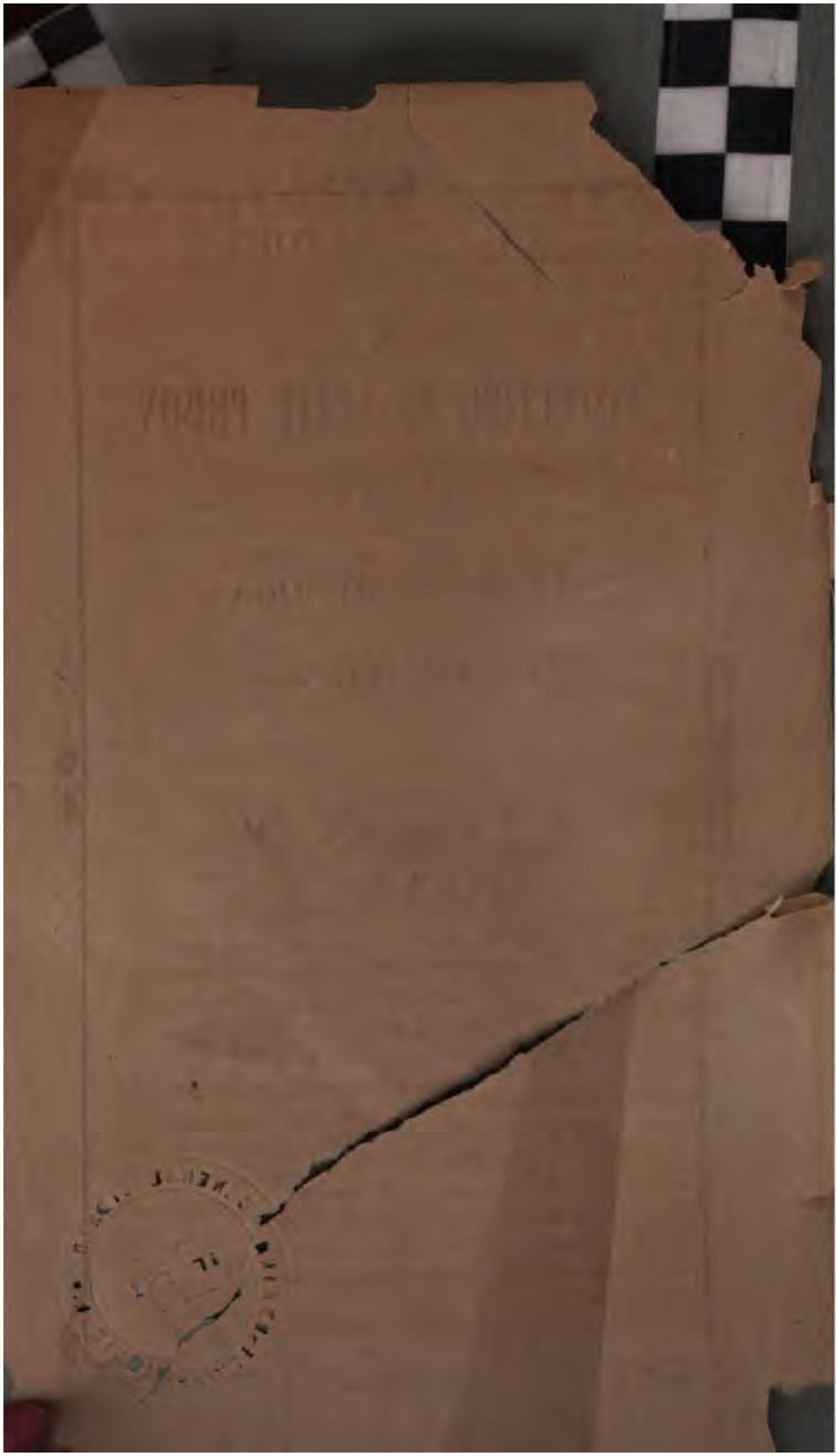
OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

By Authority.

LANSING:
HOSMER & FITCH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1857.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 8.

LEGISLATURE, 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

In accordance with the requirements of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison, make the following report of the receipts, expenditures, business and proceedings of the State Prison for the year ending on the 30th day of November, 1856.

The Annual Report of the Agent, and the abstract of the monthly reports of the Agent to the Board of Inspectors, hereto appended, with the reports of the other officers of the Prison, and the tables included in this report, will furnish a detailed account of the financial and other transactions of the Prison during the past year, and its present condition.

By reference to the monthly abstracts, it will be seen that the total receipts of the Agent of the Prison during the year, amounted to the sum of $44,419 27; of which he retained, in December, 1855, the sum of $1,631 37, to reimburse himself for excess of payments over his receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, as appears by his last annual report.

Total amount reported in the monthly abstracts as expended during the year,..... $42,795 09

Excess of expenditures by the Agent in 1855, retained by him out of moneys received as stated in report for Dec., 1855,		1,631 37
Total,		$44,426 46
Receipts, as above stated,		44,419 27
Excess of disbursements,		$7 19
Of the receipts of the year, there was received from the contractors for convict labor, the sum of		$22,732 60
Several small sums were received from other persons for convict labor, deposits, rent, &c., and articles sold which were the product of convict labor, amounting to		203 34
Received from the United States for supporting their convicts,		793 70
From visitors,		689 63
From the State Treasury,		20,000 00
Total receipts,		$44,419 27
Amount received of the contractors during the year for convict labor brought forward,		$22,732 60
From which deduct the following sums, received during the past year, for services of convicts in the fiscal year 1855, viz: for moneys received of Pinney & Lamson,	$554 00	
" " "	784 61	
" " Davis, Austin & Co.,	986 05	
" " Walter Fish,	171 11	
		$2,495 77
		$20,236 83
To which add the following sums, due from contractors for convict lavor during the last fiscal year, and mostly during the month of November last, to wit:		
From Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson,	$1,131 01	
From " Pinney & Lamson,	828 78	
From " Walter Fish,	179 28	
		$2,139 07
Making the total sum of		$22,375 90

earned by convicts in the employ of contractors during the past fiscal year.	
Due from contractors brought forward	$2,139 07
Due from the United States for the support of United States convicts,	135 31
Sundry small sums due on account,	123 74
Due also from Walter Fish the further sum of for convict labor performed in 1855, which he retains, and claims to compensate him for alleged damages to him as a contractor, which occurred under the agency of Mr. Dox, in the years 1853 and 1854, as stated in the last annual report—and he still refuses to pay the same—	830 00
Making the aggregate sum of due to the Prison.	$3,228 12

For the purpose of presenting a correct view of the condition and expenditures of the Prison during the past year, and the number of convicts, in comparison with former years, the following tables have been prepared:

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year:

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. received.
1846,	119	about 120.	40
1847,	122	about 120.	40
1848,	119	124.5	33
1849,	128	117.	31
1850,	110	119.5	59
1851,	131	141.	84
1852,	176	186.5	87
1853,	209	210.	71
1854,	205	219.1	103
1855,	246	278.3	141
1856,	304	316.5	136
1857,	349	Nov. 30th 1856.	

The foregoing table shows that the number of convicts confined in our State Prison has been increasing very rapidly during the last five

years; much more rapidly than our population. It shows also the necessity of an increase of prison accommodations and workshops; and taken in connection with the increased cost of provisions and the advance in salaries, it will explain the cause of the increase of expenditures to support the prison.

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for rations and provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year:*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expense of each convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846,	$ 2,818 85	$23 50	$0 45¼
1847,	2,951 41	22 71	43¾
1848,	2,885 55	23 17	44½
1849,	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,	3,484 17	24 71	47½
1852,	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853,	7,151 05	34 05	65½
1854,	8,731 69	39 85	76½
1855,	11,128 16	39 98	76¾
1856,	12,911 01	40 79	78¼

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of the expenses of the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures:

YEARS.	Except for building and repairs.	Amount to each convict annually.	Amount for buildings, &c.
1846,	$ 9,602 53	$ 80 02	$4,3?5 86
1847,	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 51
1851,	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50

* The fiscal year 1846 ended Oct. 31st; the fiscal year 1847 is for 13 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months ending November 30th.

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of expenditures or disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1854, 1855 and 1856:

Cash Expended.	In 1854.	In 1855.	In 1856.
For officers' and keepers' salary,	$6,414 65	$10,569 77	$9,972 21
Guards' wages,	3,233 75	3,778 40	3,551 06
Rations,	8,731 69	11,128 16	12,911 01
Building and repairs,	3,502 84	2,804 53	5,720 50
Clothing and bedding,	2,993 36	3,426 39	4,751 04
Fuel,	841 10	1,953 92	2,171 08
Hospital stores,	439 98	473 43	590 56
Oil and candles,	1,160 44	1,116 25	1,143 45
Tobacco,	252 99	241 58	274 87
Forage,	150 33	285 21	200 18
Library,	112 69	121 84	89 98
Discharged convicts,	175 50	247 75	365 75
Convicts' deposits,	24 04	32 99	48 02
Pursuing fugitives,	24 75	----------	----------
Agent's traveling expenses,	33 69	15 00	49 60
Stationery,	18 31	10 45	25 48
Swine account,	49 11	54 06	157 56
Miscellaneous expenses,	573 31	1,157 77	772 74
Total,	$28,732 53	$37,417 50	$42,795 09
Excess of expenditures by the Agent in 1855, retained by him,			1,631 37
			$44,426 46

From the reports of the Agents, it appears that there were outstanding demands against the Prison for building materials and ordinary supplies furnished and unpaid on the 30th of November, 1853, amounting to $2,011 99
On the 30th of November, 1854, ... 2,575 52
On the 30th of November, 1855, ... 4,208 41
On the 30th of November, 1856, ... 2,269 63

These tables, it will be observed, show the amount of moneys disbursed or paid out during each fiscal year, and not the cost of the articles purchased during the year. Previous to the 30th of November, 1853, all the provisions were furnished by contract at a stipulated price per ration, and the bills were paid monthly. Since that time the beef has been

furnished daily upon contract for a year, at a stipulated price per pound; all other provisions have been purchased by the agent in open market. The bills are usually paid monthly for provisions, as well as for other supplies, and the supplies of one month are generally paid and come into the account of the next month; but many small bills are not paid until several months after they are contracted. Hence, the debts of the Prison usual'y range from two to four thousand dollars—about that amount being paid each year of the debts of the next previous year, and a similar amount left unpaid, so that the accounts of disbursements during the several fiscal years approximate very nearly to the amount of supplies furnished for those years respectively. The accounts for provisions are paid monthly with great regularity, and hence the amount of disbursements for provisions during each year, will vary very slightly indeed from the accounts of the amount supplied during the same period.

As to other articles, the approximation to accuracy is not so near. For instance, at the end of some years, there may be quite a large quantity of wood, oil and candles, cloth, hospital stores, &c., on hand; and but very trifling quantities on hand at the close of other fiscal years—whereby the accounts would show for the former years, larger expenditures than were actually incurred for articles consumed, and for the latter years smaller expenditures than would have been necessary to pay for articles actually consumed. Table number III. indicates that a portion of the disbursements made in the year 1847 is fairly chargeable to the previous year, and such is the case with the disbursements of the year 1849. So likewise 1855.

Amount of disbursements for the support of the Prison for the last fiscal year, except for building and repairs as stated in table III., brought forward,	$ 37,074 59
From which deduct debts of the previous year, paid off,	4,208 41
	$32,866 18
Add debts unpaid, contracted during the past year,	2,269 63
Leaving the sum of	$35, 135 81

as the the actual cost of supporting the prison during the last fiscal year; equal to $111 01 for each convict. This shows that the real cost of supporting the Prison was greater for the year 1855, and less for the last fiscal year, than is stated in table No. III.

The following tables, numbered V. and VI., show the average weekly expenses of supplying each convict in the several State Prisons of New York with provisions, for several years past, and also the whole annual expense of supporting each convict. And the paragraph next after table VI. shows the total expenses of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1854, and the average amount for each convict. On comparing them with tables I. to IV. inclusive, it will be seen that the cost of supporting convicts in our Prison has been a trifle greater than in the Auburn Prison, and much less than in the other Prisons of New York, and in the Massachusetts Prison.

NO. V.

TABLE exhibiting the average weekly expense of each convict in the State Prisons of New York, for rations (or provisions) during the following years ending September 30th:

	Auburn.	Sing Sing.	Clinton.
Year 1848	$ 62½	$0 88	$0 69
" 1850	53	60½	59
" 1853	58½	67½	63
" 1854	64½	87½	92¼
7 years 1848 to 1854,	59	69	68

The seventh annual report of the Commissioners of the Erie County Penitentiary, (in the State of New York,) for the year ending September 30th, 1854, states the expense of provisions for each prisoner during the year to have been seventy-four cents per week.

NO. VI.

TABLE exhibiting the average annual expense of each convict for ordinary support, in the State Prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing and Clinton, during the following years ending September 30th; the expenses for ordinary support include all expenses except for buildings and repairs, counsel fees and costs of court.

	Sing Sing.		Auburn.	Clinton.
	Males.	Females.		
Year 1848	$106 46	$147 38	$112 79	$211 01
" 1850	95 74	130 12	84 30	209 20
" 1853	121 93	89 95	87 71	157 56
" 1854	125 32	99 09	93 15	161 25
7 years 1848 to 1854,	105 97	116 72	94 18	205 54

The Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1854, shows the following facts:

Average number of convicts during the year,.....491.3

Total cost of provisions,.....$ 21,802 24

equal to 86½ cents per week for each convict.

Total expenses, exclusive of buildings, and repairs, and interest, amount.....$ 76,725 47

equal to $156 16 for each convict during the year.

On looking at the tables carefully, the reader will perceive the influence of the high prices of provisions in 1847 and in 1848, upon the expenses of prisons. The war in Europe, and also, the completion of the chains of railroads from this State to the seaboard, have tended to increase the price of provisions, and the expenses of our prison during the years 1854 and 1855, and much more during the year 1855 than the previous one. The cost of wood is about twice as great as it was five years since, and twenty-five per cent. greater than it was during the year 1854, and it will necessarily increase in price as the country grows older.

Convicts have been employed for several years past, under only three contracts, to wit: First, one with Messrs. Davis, Austin & Co., for the employment of 50 to 80 men, at thirty-eight cents per day each, in making wagons, carriages, &c. Second, one with Messrs. Pinney & Lamson, for the employment of 80 to 100 men at thirty-one (31) cents per day each, in manufacturing agricultural implements; and the third, a contract with Walter Fish, for 20 men at thirty-five cents per day, in manufacturing boots and shoes.

New contracts have been recently entered into, for five years each, to take effect at the expiration of the foregoing contracts, as follows, to wit: First with Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson for the services of from 50 to 80 men to make wagons, &c., for five years from the first of June next, at fifty-three (53) cents per day—or an increase of fifteen cents.

Second, with Mr. George H. Lathrop for 80 to 100 men to manufacture agricultural implements, for five years from May 1st, 1858, at fifty-six and one-fourth (56¼) cents per day—being an increase of 25¼ cents per day.

Third, we have recently accepted a bid from Mr. George Whipple for 25 to 40 men to be employed in making boots and shoes, for five

years from the 20th of September, 1857, at fifty-six cents per day—being an increase of twenty-one cents per day. And lastly, we have recently accepted a bid for from 30 to 50 convicts, to be employed in making cabinet ware, chairs and brooms, for five years from October 1st, 1857, at forty (40) cents per day.

The inspectors deem it important to diversify employments in the Prison, and to introduce new branches of business—and with that view, accepted the bid last referred to, though at a much lower figure than any of the other new contracts have been let. It is to take effect near the close of the next season for building, when it is expected that but few will be wanted by the State.

The increased annual income which will be received under the new wagon contract, will be nearly $4,000, under the new contract for making agricultural implements, nearly $8,000, and under the new shoe contract, over $2,000.

The public can judge of the causes which have produced these favorable results in letting the new contracts. The undersigned attribute them—first, to the good management of the officers, and the improved discipline of the prison; second, to the new policy adopted to accommodate the contractors with good workshops, sufficiently large, commodious, and adapted to their wants; and lastly, to the decision of the Supreme Court, hereinafter referred to.

The undersigned respectfully recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of taking measures to repeal section three of article XVIII. of the Constitution. For their reasons in support of this recommendation, they beg leave to refer to their last annual report of December, 1855, pages 12, 13 and 14, as printed.

Since that report was made, application was made to the Supreme Court at the last January term, for a writ of mandamus, to prevent the employment of convicts in making wagons. The Supreme Court refused the application without passing upon the merits—and a construction remained to be given to that strange provision of the Constitution, which may at some future day, very much embarrass the employment of convicts, and the officers and finances of the Prison, unless it shall be speedily repealed. The decision made by the Supreme Court, had, however, a very salutary influence upon public opinion, and we think, influenced very favorably, the letting of the new contracts herein referred to.

It will be observed, on examining the report of the present building Commissioner, Mr. Wm. L. Seaton, that there has been a change in that office during the past year; and that his predecessor, Mr. Jonas H. Titus, expended over $10,000 of the moneys appropriated by the last Legislature, for a steam engine, boilers, and machinery, steam pipes for warming the prisons, water pipes and pump to draw water from the river, and a small mill for grinding grain, which were not included in the estimates, and not contemplated at the time of making the appropriation. The engine has been put up, and works finely; and though much difficulty has been experienced in getting the chain of pipes laid down to the river (to draw water) tight, so as to effect that object, and one of the steam pipes burst, by reason of a defect in the castings, yet the whole (so far as it is completed) now works very well, and we have reason to believe will answer a good purpose.

Two of the undersigned were appointed Inspectors in August, 1855, to supply the places of Mr. Titus and Mr. Benjamin Porter, who resigned. Up to that time Mr. Titus held the two offices of Building Commissioner and Inspector, and Mr. Porter was employed by Mr. Titus as foreman or assistant in the building department. The statute puts the building department under the direction of the Board of Inspectors; but while Mr. Titus and Mr. Porter were Inspectors, they constituted a majority of the Board, and could direct themselves, devise plans, execute them, and do as they pleased. The work was progressing in this mode, when the change of Inspectors took place. Materials had been purchased, parol orders given for castings, &c. to be made, and some plans must have been formed in the mind of Mr. Titus, as to the mode of doing some portions of the work—though no working plans were put on paper which ever came to our notice—and hence, we believe his plans were more or less defective and imperfect.

Mr. Titus did not seem to regard the change of of Inspectors as materially lessening his powers, and did not seem to doubt the fullness of his wisdom, and the supremacy of his power, to manage the whole building department as he saw fit; and acting in that spirit, he paid very little heed to the Board of Inspectors, except to call upon them occasionally to draw their certificates on the Auditor General for money, to enable him to go on with the work. He did not consult the Inspectors either as to plans, contracts or materials, neither as to expeditures

nor the mode of doing the work, and gave them very little information of his transactions, and what he was doing, except so far as the same were developed by the work itself as it progressed, and paid no heed, or very little if any, to their advice. In building the west wing of the Prison, ventilating flues had been built in the walls between the cells—from the lower tier of cells to the top of the third tier—so as to ventilate each cell; but in building the fourth tier of cells, Mr. Titus neglected to carry up these flues, and closed them up; contrary to the express directions of the Board of Inspectors, which they put upon record, and gave him notice of. The Physician of the Prison, as well as the Board of Inspectors, regarded, and still regard, those ventilating flues as of great importance, and hence they took decided action on the subject to secure the continuance of said flues; but their direction, though within the powers clearly conferred upon them by the statute, was disregarded. The Board of Inspectors not being satisfied with the proceedings of the Commissioner, and not being able to obtain satisfactory information from him of his transactions, contracts, expenditures and future plans, felt it to be their duty to take more decided action on the subject, and finally adopted and put on record a series of instructions on divers matters, directing him, among other things, to make reports to the Board in writing of his plans, expenditures, and of all outstanding contracts, and to make monthly reports of his expenditures and transactions; a copy of which was delivered to him. He then asserted that the whole power of the building department was vested in him; that he, and he only, was responsible for the mode of its exercise, and for the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for that purpose; and denied the power of the Inspectors to give him any directions or instructions whatever, and set them at defiance, and refused to make such reports as the Board of Inspectors had required of him.

The undersigned believing that the statute not only conferred on them powers, but imposed upon them duties which they had no right to surrender to the Building Commissioner, thereupon refused to draw any more certificates on the Auditor General for money to be expended by the Commissioner, until he should make the necessary reports, and give the information required of him, and submit to their direction according to the true intent and meaning of the statute. In this condition, things remained from February until July, and but little was done in the

building department—when the Governor, on the representation of the facts by the Board, removed Mr. Titus, and appointed the present building Commissioner in his place.

The foregoing explanation will show why the walls of the east wing of the Prison were not erected during the past season, and where the responsibility properly rests. Mr. Titus contemplated building them of brick, but experience having shown that the brick used in the mess room, Solitary Prison and the work shops, are so much impregnated with lime that some of them crack and shell when exposed to the weather, the undersigned deemed it inexpedient to erect so large and expensive a building with such materials, and finally determined to build the east wing of stone. Under their direction the present Building Commissioner has procured a large quantity of stone with which to build it during the coming season, after the Legislature shall have made an appropriation for the same.

Mr. Seaton has estimated the cost of the walls and roof of the east wing, and one tier of cells, steam pipes and fixtures for warming the same, at $21,200, being about $16,000 over and above the materials on hand, and the balance of the last appropriation unexpended. Believing that one tier of cells will be insufficient to accommodate the increased number of convicts which will probably be in prison within the next three years, (and as the Legislature meets only once in two years,) the undersigned think it expedient to build two tiers of cells, and respectfully recommend an appropriation of twenty-two thousand dollars, to build the same, with the walls and roof of the east wing.

All the seats in the mess room built by Mr. Titus during the year 1855, are now occupied, and the room is filled to its utmost capacity. It will be relieved some when the convicts sentenced to solitary confinement shall have been put into the Solitary Prison; but in all probability it will be necessary to enlarge it to meet the wants of an increased number of convicts within the next two years, and for that object the undersigned recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Titus employed a Mr. Metz to put a tar and gravel roof on the west wing of the Prison, and also on the mess room, and paid him by the square for doing it. The work was so badly done that portions of the felting and gravel have blown off together, and have been replaced; and in many other places the gravel has blown and washed off so much

that the roofs leak badly, and we fear it will be necessary to have all the materials put on by Metz taken off, and the roof re-covered, either with new felting, tar and gravel, or with some other materials. Believing that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner, nor in good faith, we suggest the expediency of his being prosecuted for damages by the Attorney General. There has been too much looseness of morals in dealing with the State, and we think a prosecution for damages in this case would have a salutary effect.

The present Building Commissioner has built the foundations of the walls for the east wing up to, and got them ready for, the reception of the water table. He has also about or nearly finished the Solitary Prison, so that it will be ready for the reception of convicts as soon as the walls become sufficiently dry to render it prudent to confine convicts in it—and we believe he has had all the work done in a very substantial and workmanlike manner. Only the outside crust of the exterior walls, sixteen inches in thickness, was built by Mr. Titus. Mr. Seaton has built the interior walls, put on a galvanic cement roof, and put in sewer-pipes, water-pipes, and steam-pipes to conduct steam through each cell to warm it. To render the Prison secure, a tier of two inch oak plank was put up on the inside of the exterior portion of the exterior walls, upon which plates of iron were spiked, and inside of the iron another brick wall was made and well grouted, eight inches thick, and connected with the partition walls which separate the cells.

By reference to the Agent's report, it will be seen that he has made numerous improvements during the past year—including two large cisterns, which were much needed—a large blacksmiths' shop for the occupation of convicts employed on the wagon contract, and extensive improvements upon the central Prison, in finishing off and fitting up rooms for hospital, guard rooms, &c.

The new blacksmiths' shop is 100 feet long and 35 feet wide, well ventilated at the top, built high, so as to be airy and comfortable, and the walls and roof are made substantial and strong. We believe it to be the best, most commodious and substantial workshop ever erected within the walls of the Prison yard.

Until the present year all the work shops have been built too slight, frail, cheap and coarse, to be substantial. In fact, almost everything about the Prison seems to have been done from immediate necessity, in

accordance with the dictates of temporary expediency, without regard to any general and well devised system, and with a view to avoid large expenditures for the time being. The undersigned think a prudent foresight and wise economy require that policy to be changed—that more regard should be paid to the future—that all new buildings and improvements should be made more substantial, more commodious, and in modern style—and that there should be an expansion of prison accommodations and work shops, from time to time, in order to provide for any probable exigencies that may arise. When the west wing of the Prison was erected, the State was comparatively poor and embarrased with debt, and had a small income as well as a small population. At that time, it seemed necessary to be very frugal in expenditures, and to erect all the State buildings in as cheap and economical a manner as was possible and have them answer the purposes for which they were intended. In accordance with that spirit, the Prison and all the work shops and other buildings, were built in a very cheap and rough style, fitted only for temporary purposes. As the population and income of the State have now become nearly four times as great as they then were, and the State is unembarrassed and prosperous, it is the opinion of the undersigned that good economy and the best interests of the State require that workshops and other public buildings should be made in a solid and substantial manner—that they may be as permanent as possible—and that the reputation of the State requires that they should be built in modern style, and finished in good taste, considering the purposes for which they may be designed.

The people have been actuated by this liberal spirit, in the erection of large, fine and commodious buildings for Union Schools, in many of the cities, towns and villages; and the Legislature has been governed by the same spirit in their appropriations for the Asylums, for the House of Correction, and other public objects.

The convicts in Prison have increased about fifty each year, during the last three years, and as our population is increasing with great rapidity, we may reasonably expect the convicts to continue to increase at the rate of about fifty per year, during the next five years, and Prison accommodations should be enlarged accordingly, to meet the probable and almost certain wants of the future.

In letting contracts for the labor of convicts it is not only customary,

but necessary, to furnish suitable shop room to carry on the business advantageously in which the convicts are to be employed.

The present shops in which the convicts are employed by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson in making agricultural implements, are complained of as badly constructed, not high enough nor wide enough to be convenient, and the engine room, trip-hammer and polishing shops are so old, that they will soon be unfit for use unless repaired at great expense. Mr. Lathrop, who has taken the new contract at a greatly enhanced price, asks for shop room equal to three hundred feet in length and forty feet in width, of which one hundred feet in length will be required to be two stories in height, and the remaining two hundred feet one story. We think it desirable to build new shops during the coming season, as requested by Mr. Lathrop—and recommend that the walls be sixteen inches thick, and well grouted, that they may be permanent and strong, and able to stand the running and influence of a steam engine and heavy machinery without trembling, and that they may be made high enough to allow the smoke and steam to pass off without injuring the eyes or health of the laborers, that their situation may be made as comfortable as is practicable. The cost of erecting such buildings is estimated at $6,000, and we recommend that an appropriation of that sum be made to defray the expenses of erecting them by the Building Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Inspectors. The shops now occupied by Mr. Pinney can be used by convicts who may be employed on other contracts.

The erection of the solitary Prison adjoining, and to communicate with the westerly end of the east wing of the Prison, has rendered it necessary to open an entrance into the Prison and the Prison yard through the keeper's house. This has been done by the Agent, under the direction of the Board; a guard room, lodging room for the guard, and three large rooms for a hospital, have been finished off in the central portion of the prison, as is stated in the report of the Agent. Considerable improvements yet remain to be made which are important; first, to remodel the keeper's house and adapt it to the new condition of the Prison, and the new entrance into it; second, to carry up to the roof the walls on each side of the passage way leading to the Prison, and to enclose it from the weather; third, to build a new fence in front of the Prison; and lastly, to improve and fit up the building and front

yard in a suitable manner, and in good taste. For these objects we recommend an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars.

The good effects of the improvements made in the fall of the year 1855 to ventilate the Prison, of the cisterns built early last spring, which furnish a more ample supply of water, and of the attention to cleanliness in the Prison, have been manifested during the past summer and fall, in the very general good health of the convicts. No epidemic has prevailed among them, and the diseases which have existed have been generally of a mild character. Only three deaths have occurred during the year, which is a comparatively small number among an average of three hundred and sixteen persons. For more full information on this subject, reference may be had to the Physician's report hereto appended; and for the improvements made by the Agent to ventilate the Prison, and the views of the Board on the subject of ventilation, washing and bathing, and the importance of a large supply of water for such purposes, reference may be made to their annual report made in December, 1855, pages 14 and 15.

The female prison is in good condition, and considerable labor has been performed by the convicts, as appears by the report of the Matron, hereto appended.

The Chaplain's report shows the moral and intellectual condition of the convicts.

The report of the Deputy Keeper, hereto appended, shows the character and variety of punishments in use at the Prison, and the number of each class inflicted during each month of the past year. It appears by said report that punishments have been administered during the year as follows, to wit: by whipping, sixty-eight; by ball and chain, fifty-three; by sending convicts to their cells without their supper, twelve; by confinement in a dark cell on bread and water, seven; by putting on iron cap, thirty-four; and by putting shackles on them, eight. When it is considered that over three hundred convicts are collected together, many of whom are old offenders, hardened in crime, some of whom have been convicted twice, and others three or four times, it will be readily perceived that moral suasion will have very little influence with a large proportion of them, and that nothing but the fear of physical punishment, in some form, will make them obey and labor faithfully. The ball and chain, confinement in a dark cell, being limited in

diet to bread and water, or being subjected to the loss of a supper, are all physical punishments, as much so as flogging. They all operate upon the mind and the will, through the pain and sufferings of the body; but as men are differently constituted, the same modes of punishment do not operate equally well upon all, and hence the necessity of resorting to a variety of punishments, in order to compel obedience, and maintain a proper discipline. The same course of reasoning which condemns flogging in any and all cases, when carried out, will condemn any and all kinds of physical punishment, leave nothing but moral suasion, and end in the total relaxation of all discipline. Moral suasion will generally operate upon men when they know that legal suasion, the law of force, and the infliction of pain and suffering lie behind it, to back it up when it fails. But moral suasion alone among convicts would prove utterly futile.

The Board have reason to believe that punishments have been inflicted firmly, but judiciously and properly, and with a proper degree of humanity, and that the discipline of the Prison has been improved during the last eighteen months. To govern so large a number of comparatively vicious and obstinate men, is an art of no small difficulty which involves tact and skill, and a knowledge of the arts of human deception, of human passions, cunning and corruption, and it requires much practice, observation, experience and reflection, to acquire that art. The undersigned believe that the officers of the Prison (as a general rule) have not only been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, but faithful in endeavoring to learn their duties, have profited by experience and observation, and are at present much better officers than they were when they first took their oaths of office.

The Agent recommends the passage of a law to deduct from the term of service of each convict who conducts himself well in all respects, from one and one-half to two days in a month, as an inducement and a reward for good conduct. It appears from the report of the Agent and Keeper of the State Prison of Tennessee, for the year ending September 30th, 1855, that such statute has been in force in that State nearly twenty years, and has worked well. A similar statute was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, in April last. The undersigned believing that such an act would operate favorably upon the minds of a large majority of convicts, aid in improving their disposition and

habits, and in improving the discipline of the Prison, concur in the recommendation of the Agent on that subject. They also concur with the Agent that it is inexpedient to sentence convicts for such periods that their sentence will expire during the winter season, or late in the fall—when it is usually more difficult to procure employment than it is during the spring and summer.

E. C. SEAMAN,
AMOS ROOT,
L. H. TRASK.

Dated at Jackson, December 11th, 1856.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

STATE PRISON OFFICE,
Jackson, December 1, 1856.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The following is an abstract of the monthly receipts and expenditures on account of said Prison, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856:

DECEMBER, 1855.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From the State Treasury,		$5,000 00	
On account of convict labor,		1,432 50	
"	convict deposits,	2 00	
"	property sold, rent, &c.,	5 00	
			$6,439 50

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,		$ 81 00	
"	swine purchased,	50 00	
"	hospital stores,	75 88	
"	clothing and bedding,	1,071 55	
"	guard service,	307 25	
"	rations,	1,612 92	
"	building and repairs,	129 68	
"	officers' and keepers' salary,	226 18	
"	library,	21 30	
"	tobacco,	45 60	
"	convict deposits,	3 00	
"	oil and candles,	19 20	
"	forage,	35 39	
"	miscellaneous expenses,	119 10	
			$3,798 05
Excess of expenditures, Nov. 30, 1855,			1,631 37
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1855,			1,010 08
Total,			$6,439 50

JANUARY, 1856.

Cash on hand December 31st, brought forward		$1,010 08
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From the State Treasury	$3,000 00	
On account of convict labor	1,469 11	
" convict deposits	12 00	
" visitors for December and January	82 63	
		$4,563 74
Total		$5,573 82

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts	$ 9 00	
" swine	16 00	
" hospital stores	100 00	
" clothing and bedding	1,094 94	
" guard service	268 89	
" rations	1,910 05	
" building and repairs	726 91	
" officers' and keepers' salary	335 96	
" tobacco	23 73	
" convict deposits	3 00	
" oil and candles	26 70	
" forage	39 78	
" fuel	280 87	
" agent's traveling expenses	49 60	
" interest	2 67	
" miscellaneous expenses	53 25	
		4,941 26
Cash on hand January 31st		632 56
Total		$5,573 82

FFBRUARY, 1856.

Cash on hand January 31, brought forward,		$632 56

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	2,143 97	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	20 75	
" visitors,	38 92	
		4,203 64
Total,		$4,836 20

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 6 00	
" clothing and bedding,	224 10	
" guard service,	268 83	
" rations,	266 38	
" building and repairs,	311 98	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	1,868 59	
" library,	51 49	
" convict deposit,	50	
" oil and candles,	156 91	
" fuel,	511 38	
" rent of wood yard,	25 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	99 14	
		$3,790 30
Cash on hand Feb. 29, 1856,		1,045 90
Total,		$4,836 20

MARCH, 1856.

Cash on hand Feb. 29th, brought forward,		$1,045 96
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1719 03	
" convict deposits,	7 00	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	29 25	
" visitors,	33 09	
		2,788 37
Total,		$3,834 27
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.		
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 19 00	
" hospital stores,	100 65	
" clothing,	78 02	
" guard service,	300 00	
" rations,	980 32	
" building and repairs,	144 64	
" salary of officers and keepers,	235 00	
" tobacco,	69	
" oil and candles,	228,29	
" fuel,	929 50	
" miscellaneous expenses,	104 36	
		$3,119 87
Cash on hand March 31, 1856,		714 40
Total,		$3,834 27

APRIL, 1856.

Cash on hand March 31st, brought forward,		$ 714 40

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,716 75	
" visitors,	38 30	
		2,755 05
Total,		$3,469 45

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 48 00	
" hospital stores,	100 81	
" clothing and bedding,	179 70	
" guard service,	294 39	
" rations,	1,515 42	
" building and repairs,	306 57	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	22 39	
" library,	2 19	
" oil and candles,	29 00	
" forage,	61 88	
" fuel,	77 63	
" stationery,	21 23	
" miscellaneous expenses,	104 29	
		$2,763 50
Cash on hand,		705 95
Total,		$3,469 45

MAY, 1856.

Cash on hand April 30th, brought forward,		$ 705 95
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	1,544 27	
" convict deposits,	2 00	
" visitors,	46 04	
		3,592 31
Total,		$4298 26

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 34 00	
" hospital stores,	81	
" clothing and bedding,	507 02	
" guard service,	300 00	
" rations,	650 69	
" building and repairs,	310 96	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	1,620 39	
" convict deposit,	45	
" oil and candles,	28 36	
" forage,	12 16	
" fuel,	73 25	
" miscellaneous expenses,	27 45	
		$3,565 54
Cash on hand May 31, 1856,		732 72
Total,		$4,298 26

JUNE, 1856.

Cash on hand May 31st, brought forward,		$ 732 72

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
From U. S. for keeping U. S. convicts,	541 65	
On account of convict labor,	870 87	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	18 75	
" interest,	1 25	
		2,432 52
Total,		$3,165 24

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 35 50	
" clothing and bedding,	292 51	
" guard service,	1 10	
" rations,	355 63	
" building and repairs,	431 95	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	723 02	
" tobacco,	107 28	
" convict deposits,	14 75	
" oil and candles,	242 38	
" fuel,	114 25	
" miscellaneous expenses,	42 22	
		$2,360 59
Cash on hand June 30, 1856,		804 65
Total,		$3,165 24

JULY, 1856.

Cash on hand June 30,			$ 604 66
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.			
On account of convict labor,	$3,039 40		
" interest on cash advanced for beef,	32 23		
" property sold,	37		
" visitors, June and July,	127 26		
		$3,199 28	
Total,			$4,003 88
CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.			
On account of discharged convicts,	$ 15 00		
" hospital stores,	3 75		
" clothing and bedding,	331 56		
" guard service,	600 00		
" rations,	1,262 00		
" building and repairs,	521 67		
" officers' and keepers' salary,	120 04		
" forage,	6 86		
" fuel,	85 20		
" miscellaneous expenses,	63 33		
" stationery,	2 25		
		$3,011 94	
Cash on hand July 31, 1856,		991 94	
Total,			$4,003 88

AUGUST, 1856.

Cash on hand July 31st, brought forward,		$991 94

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	2,080 46	
" convict deposits,	20 00	
" visitors,	69 25	
		3,169 71
Total,		$4,161 65

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 4 00	
" swine,	3 00	
" hospital stores,	75 00	
" clothing and bedding,	227 17	
" guard service,	33 88	
" rations,	679 80	
" building,	921 02	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	1,674 88	
" library,	15 00	
" tobacco,	65 50	
" oil and candles,	100 00	
" fuel,	58 63	
" miscellaneous expenses,	51 25	
		3,929 13
Cash on hand August 31st, 1856,		232 52
Total,		$4,161 65

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Cash on hand August 31st, brought forward,..... $ 232 52

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	$1,000 00	
On account of convict labor,.....	1,676 95	
" property sold, rent, &c.,.....	24 95	
		$2,701 90
Total,.....		$2,934 42

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,.....	$ 14 00	
" hospital stores,.....	134 26	
" clothing and bedding,.....	100 00	
" guard service,.....	567 22	
" rations,.....	335 33	
" building and repairs,.....	273 30	
" officers' and keepers' salary,.....	619 66	
" oil and candles,.....	204 09	
" fuel,.....	35 31	
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	15 55	
		$2,298 72
Cash on hand Sept. 30,.....		635 70
Total,.....		$2,934 42

No. 8.

OCTOBER, 1856.

Cash on hand Sept. 30th, brought forward,		$ 635 70

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,	$1,000 00	
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	252 05	
On account of convict labor,	2,002 78	
" convict deposits,	2 32	
" property sold,	3 00	
" visitors,	212 20	
		$3,472 35
Total,		$4,108 05

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 83 25	
" swine,	75 04	
" clothing and bedding,	152 68	
" guard service,	305 75	
" rations,	2,181 06	
" building and repairs,	394 88	
" salary of officers and keepers,	243 69	
" tobacco,	12 07	
" convict deposit,	24 00	
" oil and candles,	1 84	
" forage,	5 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	38 50	
		$3,517 76
Cash on hand Oct. 31st, 1865,		590 29
Total,		$4,108 05

NOVEMBER, 1856.

Cash on hand Oct. 31st, 1856, brought forward,		$ 590 29
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.		
From State Treasury,	$2,000 00	
On account of convict labor,	3,036 51	
" property sold, rent, &c.,	22 50	
" visitors,	41 94	
		5,100 95
		$5,691 24
Excess of expenditures over receipts,		7 19
Total,		$5,698 43

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On account of discharged convicts,	$ 17 00	
" swine,	13 52	
" clothing and bedding,	491 79	
" guard service,	303 84	
" rations,	1,161 41	
" building,	1,246 74	
" officers' and keepers' salary,	2,282 41	
" convict deposit,	2 32	
" oil and candles,	106 68	
" forage,	39 09	
" fuel,	5 00	
" stationery,	2 00	
" miscellaneous expenses,	26 63	
		$5,698 43

RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

From the State Treasury,	$20,000 00
On account of convict labor,	22,732 60
" convict deposits,	45 32
" interest,	33 45
" property sold, rent, &c.,	124 57
" visitors,	689 63
" United States, for support of U. S. convicts,	793 70
Total receipts,	$44,419 27
Excess of expenditures,	7 19
Total,	$44,426 46

CASH EXPENDED.

On account of officers' and keepers' salary,	$ 9,972	21
" rations,	12,911	01
" clothing and bedding,	4,751	04
" building and repairs,	5,720	50
" fuel,	2,171	08
" guard service,	3,551	06
" discharged convicts,	365	75
" convict deposits,	48	02
" hospital stores,	590	56
" Agent's traveling expenses,	49	60
" swine account,	157	56
" forage,	200	18
" oil and candles,	1,143	45
" library,	89	98
" tobacco,	274	87
" stationery,	25	48
" rent of ground for wood,	25	00
" interest,	2	67
" miscellaneous expenses,	745	07
Total amount of expenditures for the year,	$42,795	09
Excess of expenditures per last annual report,	1,631	37
Total,	$44,426	46

H. H. BINGHAM,
Clerk.

AGENT'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON OFFICE,
Jackson, Michigan, December 1, 1856.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the following report of the receipts, expenditures and transactions of the Prison, during the year ending November 30, 1856:

Number of convicts in Prison, Nov. 30, 1855,		304
" received during the year,		136
" retaken,		1
Whole number in Prison during the year,		441
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	63	
" by pardon,	20	
Deceased,	3	
Escaped,	5	
Sent to House of Correction,	1	
	—	92
Remaining in Prison, Nov. 30, 1856,		349
7 of whom are United States convicts.		
Average number for the year,		316.5
White males,	312	
Colored males,	23	
Half-breed Indian,	1	
Total number of males,		336

White females,	12	
Colored females,	1	
Total number of females,		13
Whole number of males and females,		349

Whole number of days spent in Prison from Dec. 1, 1855, to (and including) Nov. 30, 1856, ... 115,506

Average daily number during the year 1856,	316.5
" " " 1855,	278.3
Average daily increase over last year,	38.2

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS, NOV. 30, 1856.

By Pinney & Lamson, manufacturing farming tools,	115	
By Austin & Tomlinson, manufacturing wagons, carriages and sleighs,	97	
By Walter Fish, manufacturing boots and shoes,	23	
Employed in labor producing income,		235
By Building Commissioner,	30	
In hospital,	1	
In tailor's shop,	11	
In kitchen,	7	
In barber's shop,	2	
In wash room,	2	
In preparing fuel,	4	
In cooper's shop,	1	
In working about agent's house,	2	
" prison yard,	14	
" " hall,	6	
Female department, sewing,	13	
Unemployed, aged, sick and infirm,	16	
In solitary confinement,	5	
		114
Total,		349

Number of days productive labor on contracts,		65,785
" for State,		20,162
Unemployed in consequence of Sickness,		8,177
" aged and infirm,		3,441
" in solitary confinement,		1,208
No. of days unemployed on Sundays,		16,733
Total number of days in prison during the year,		115,506
Number of days' labor for Austin & Tomlinson,	25,482	
" " " Pinney & Lamson,	33,352	
" " " Walter Fish,	6,951	
Total number of days for contractors,		65,785
at an average daily price of 34½ cents.		
Number of days' labor by hospital steward,	313	
" in barber's shop,	416	
" " kitchen,	1,829	
" " wash room,	864	
" " prison hall and yard,	3,496	
" " building and repairing,	1,136	
" " working about agent's house,	489	
" " tailor's shop,	1,724	
" " cooper's shop,	421	
" for Building Commissioner,	6,357	
" female department, sewing,	3,117	
Total number of days employed by State,		20,162
Number of days in solitary confinement,	1,208	
" lost by aged and infirm,	3,441	
" " sickness,	8,177	
" unemployed Sundays,	16,733	
		29,559
Total number of days in prison,		115,506

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Arson,	1
Assault with intent to rape,	1
Attempt to steal from person,	1
Assault with intent to mutilate and disfigure,	2
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	2
Burning hay stack,	1
Burglary,	6
Burglary and larceny,	11
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time,	1
Burning a barn,	1
Compound larceny,	2
Embezzling from U. S. Post Office,	1
Forgery,	4
Felonious assault,	1
Grand larceny,	9
Horse stealing,	2
Having in possession and passing counterfeit money,	15
Incest,	2
Larceny,	55
Murder, first degree,	3
do second,	6
Manslaughter,	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	4
Rape,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2
Shooting with intent to kill,	1
Total,	136

SENTENCE OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

One year,	11
One year and six months,	9
Two years,	23
Two years and six months,	4
Two years and nine months,	1
Three years,	22
Three years and six months,	1
Four years,	19
Five years,	16
Six years,	5
Seven years,	3
Eight years,	2
Ten years,	10
Twelve years,	4
Fifteen years,	3
Sixteen years,	1
Twenty-five years,	2
Life,	1
Life, solitary confinement,	1
Total,	136

COUNTIES FROM WHICH SENT.

Allegan,	3
Barry,	2
Branch,	10
Berrien,	6
Calhoun,	3
Clinton,	1
Cass,	2
Eaton,	2
Genesee,	3
Hillsdale,	5
Ingham,	1
Ionia,	1
Jackson,	6
Kent,	3
Kalamazoo,	4
Lenawee,	2
Macomb,	3
Marquette,	2
Monroe,	2
Ottawa,	7
Sanilac,	1
Saginaw,	1
St. Joseph,	3
St. Clair,	5
Washtenaw,	5
U. S. Court,	1
Wayne,	52
Total,	136

Table showing the whole number of convicts in Prison on the 1st day of December, 1856, from the following counties:

Allegan,	4
Barry,	2
Branch,	12
Berrien,	13
Calhoun,	11
Clinton,	1
Cass,	3
Eaton,	4
Genesee,	6
Grand Traverse,	1
Hillsdale,	14
Houghton,	1
Ingham,	2
Ionia,	1
Jackson,	11
Kent,	5
Kalamazoo,	17
Livingston,	1
Lenawee,	8
Lapeer,	1
Macomb,	10
Marquette,	3
Monroe,	10
Oakland,	14
Ottawa,	1
Sanilac,	2
Shiawassee,	1
Saginaw,	1
St. Clair,	9
St. Joseph,	12
U. S. Court,	7
Van Buren,	1
Washtenaw,	12
Wayne,	148
Total,	349

Total number of convicts remaining in the Prison on Nov. 30, 1856, showing the term of sentence of each.

For one year,	8
One year and six months,	12
Two years,	38
Two years and six months,	6
Two years and nine months,	1
Three years,	56
Three years and six months,	2
Four years,	39
Four years and six months,	3
Five years,	60
Six years,	17
Seven years,	9
Eight years,	11
Nine years,	1
Ten years,	26
Twelve years,	5
Fourteen years,	1
Fifteen years,	15
Sixteen years,	1
Seventeen years,	1
Twenty years,	2
Twenty-five years,	2
Thirty-five years,	2
Life,	8
Life, in solitary confinement,	28
Total,	349

Average number of years to which convicts now in Prison were sentenced, 5 6-10ths.

Table showing the number of convicts now in the State Prison, with the birth place of each.

New York,	133
England,	15
Michigan,	18
Connecticut,	10
Kentucky,	4
Massachusetts,	6
Ireland,	44
Vermont,	12
Canada,	19
Germany,	18
Virginia,	7
Pennsylvania,	13
Isle of Man,	1
Ohio,	16
Maine,	3
Rhode Island,	1
New Hampshire,	3
Scotland,	3
New Jersey,	3
North Carolina,	1
Tennessee,	1
Maryland,	3
Wisconsin,	1
At sea,	1
Unknown,	13
Total,	349

Table showing the number of convicts now in State Prison, and the Ages of each when sentenced.

13	years,	1
14	"	4
15	"	3
16	"	6
17	"	7
18	"	9
19	"	7
20	"	16
21	"	20
22	"	22
23	"	19
24	"	16
25	"	14
26	"	11
27	"	9
28	"	14
29	"	12
30	"	10
31	"	10
32	"	10
33	"	9
34	"	6
35	"	11
36	"	5
37	"	2
38	"	10
39	"	3
40	"	3
41	"	5
42	"	6
43	"	1
44	"	8
45	"	6
46	"	7

47	years,	4
48	"	2
49	"	3
50	"	2
51	"	1
53	"	1
54	"	4
55	"	1
56	"	4
59	"	1
60	"	2
68	"	1
70	"	1
	Total,	349

Average age, 28½ years.

Total amount of money received from the first day of December, 1855, up to and including the thirtieth day of November, 1856.

Received from	State Treasury,	$20,000 00	
"	contractors for convict labor,	22,732 60	
"	convicts, on deposit,	45 32	
"	interest account,	33 45	
"	property sold, rent, &c., &c.	124 57	
"	visitors,	689 63	
"	U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	793 70	
			$44,419 27
Overpaid,			7 19
Total,			$44,426 46

Which amount has been expended as follows, to wit:

On account of	officers' and keepers' salary,	$ 9,972 21	
"	rations,	12,011 01	
"	clothing and bedding,	4,751 04	
"	building and repairs,	5,720 50	
"	fuel,	2,171 08	
"	guards' wages,	3,551 06	
"	discharged convicts,	365 75	
"	convict deposits,	48 02	
"	hospital stores,	590 56	
"	Agent's traveling expenses,	49 60	
"	swine account and forage,	357 74	
"	oil and candles,	1,143 45	
"	library account,	89 98	
"	tobacco,	274 87	
"	stationery,	25 48	
"	miscellaneous expenses,	745 07	
"	rent of ground for wood,	25 00	
"	interest account,	2 67	
			$ 42,795 09
Amount overpaid last year and returned this year,			1,631 37
Total,			$44,426 46

There is due from contractors and other sources the sum of $3,228 12

Amount of disbursements for the support of the Prison the last fiscal year, except for building and repairs, has been $37,074 59

From which deduct amount of debts of the previous year since paid off, ... 4,208 41

$32,866 18

To which add present indebtedness, ... 2,269 63

Making the actual expenditures for support of the Prison during the year 1856 ..... $35,135 81

which makes $111 01 as the cost for supporting each convict the past year.

The amount of money used for the current expenses of the Prison, will be augmented each year in proportion to the increase of inmates in the institution. I am happy to report, however, that we shall soon be relieved from the necessity of drawing so largely from the Treasury of the State.

When I first became connected with the institution, in January, 1855, the convicts then employed on the several contracts, were earning at the rate of $16,656 55 per year, which amount was increased in 1855, to $17,652 15, and in 1856 to $22,732 60; and will not vary much from the latter amount under existing contracts.

The wagon contract, carried on by Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, is now paying 38 cents per day for each man, but has recently been let to the same firm at 53 cents per man, which is an increase of 15 cents per day over the present contract. The new contract will commence on the first day of June next, and continue five years.

The farming tool contract, carried on by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson, is paying but 31 cents per day on each man; that, also, has been recently let to George H. Lathrop, Esq., for 56¼ cents per day for each man, which is an increase of 25¼ cents per day over the present contract, and will commence the first day of May, 1858, and continue five years.

The shoe contract, carried on by Walter Fish, is now paying but 35 cents per day each, for 20 men; but on the 4th of December, there are to be let from 25 to 40 men, to work at that trade, and it is confidently believed that a like increase of wages will be realized.

The increased price of convict labor on these three contracts, will amount to over $14,000 per year; and when the east wing of the Prison is completed, and we shall be permitted to let the balance of the convicts to contractors for a reasonable compensation, it will relieve the treasury from any further charge for maintaining the State Prison, and will, with proper management, more than pay expenses.

The amount expended for building and repairs the past season, has been swelled to a much larger sum than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. According to the terms of Messrs. Pinney & Lamson's contract, the State is bound to furnish sufficient shop room; and they have claimed that they needed more room to work one hundred men to advantage; accordingly, by resolution of the Board of Inspectors, there has been built an addition to their shop, costing the sum of $1,061 81.

Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, also, were much crowded for want of more shop room, and upon your directions, I have built them a blacksmith shop, 100 feet long by 35 feet wide, one story high, with a good ventilator running the whole length of the roof, and costing $1,047 13. There has also been built for them an engine house, at a cost of about $500.

By resolution of the Board of Inspectors, the main or center building, has been finished the past summer, by opening a passage through the main building, according to the original plan of said Prison. In said building there have been finished, a guard room, a guard sleeping room, and hospital. The hospital contains three large rooms, sufficient to accommodate 20 or 30 sick persons without inconvenience, the whole costing about the sum of $2,000.

The alterations and improvements which have been made in the centre building, in order to carry out the original plan, have very much altered for the better the appearance of the inside of the Prison.

We have also made two large cisterns, 12 by 16 feet each, and 10 feet deep, sufficient to contain about 16,000 gallons. They were much needed, as there has never before been any convenience for catching rain water. The clothing, heretofore, had always been washed with hard water.

The range of work shops on the north side of the Prison yard, now occupied by Messrs. Pinney & Lamson, is becoming dilapidated, and

will not be of much value longer than the continuance of their contract, which expires with the month of April, 1858.

That contract has been taken by George H. Lathrop, Esq., to commence at the expiration of Messrs. Pinney & Lamson's contract, the State binding itself to furnish, and keep in repair, good and sufficient shop room for working one hundred convicts. I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be asked for, to be expended by the Commissioner, sufficient to erect a range of new brick shops on the east side of the Prison yard, to be occupied by Mr. Lathrop, and such other contracts as may be let during the next one or two years, as we shall be under the necessity of letting other contracts soon. We have already more convicts than we can conveniently find work for, and the number is fast increasing. At the ending of the next year the number of convicts will in all probability exceed four hundred, and we now have only shop room and convenience for working about 220 men, exclusive of those employed by the Building Commissioner.

There is a large bank of earth within the Prison yard which will have to be excavated before building a new range of work shops. We have already excavated about 17,000 square yards of the bank the past summer, at a cost of about 650 days labor by convicts, and shall continue to work from 6 to 8 convicts through the winter in the bank.

The dining room built one year ago by the Commissioner, will not accommodate more than three hundred convicts, and should be enlarged as soon as convenient.

State Prison discipline is a subject which the people of the State feel a perfect liberty to discuss, and while I am willing to accord to every person the right to examine closely and discuss fairly the management and discipline of all institutions of this kind, I would respectfully admonish all who are inclined to censure or find fault with prison management, that the officers having charge of the State Prison are fallible beings, and liable, therefore, to err and make mistakes. For myself, I can truly say that I feel my inability to judge correctly. In many cases where punishments are to be inflicted for violations of the rules, I had much rather let a guilty convict go unpunished than to punish one who was not guilty of the crime for which he had been reported. The officers cannot always tell whether a convict deserves punishment. A piece of work may be spoiled by accident, and yet all the attending cir-

cumstances prove, that he viciously and purposely spoiled the job on which he was at work. We have been obliged to adopt a rule that we punish no convict on the testimony of another convict. Strictly adhering to this rule saves us much trouble. I am happy to report that the discipline the past year has been well and faithfully enforced on the part of the officers, and in most cases promptly obeyed by the convicts.

In my report to the Inspectors one year ago, the subject of discipline was mentioned for the purpose of bringing about some important changes in the police of the Prison. No changes having been made since that time, it may not be improper now for me to offer some practical suggestions on that subject.

I would respectfully recommend that some new rules be adopted by the Board of Inspectors, and that the Legislature be memorialized, for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law by which a convict who is sentenced two years or more, may shorten the period of time for which he is sentenced, by good behavior and prompt observance of all the rules of the prison. If he could have 1½ or 2 days per month off the end of his sentence, (to be determined by the officers of the Prison,) it would encourage him to watch himself, and guard against any violent outburst of temper, until he becomes master of himself, and when discharged from State Prison would be less likely to again commit crime than if he had not been accustomed to self-discipline; the necessity for punisment would be less frequent, and a better discipline maintained.

In looking over the reports of the several States Prisons, I find Tennessee and Ohio have adopted laws similar to the one mentioned above; that of Tennessee has been in operation since 1836, and the agent speaks of its working as follows: "This law has a very salutary effect upon the prisoners, and the result is, that nearly all who are sentenced for long terms receive the benefit of the good time. I am of opinion that this act contributes in a remarkable degree to the preservation of subordination and quiet amongst the men, who, without the hope it gives them of a speedy release from confinement, would, perhaps, prove very troublesome."

There are many convicts sentenced to State Prison late in the fall, or early in the winter; they are usually sentenced for a term of years, and their time expires at a season of the year when there is little or no la-

bor to be obtained; they have but a small amount of money, and one suit of clothes, which cannot cost to exceed ten dollars. Community extend the cold shoulder to them; (especially if it be known that they have been convicts;) they are therefore obliged to beg, starve, or steal; the latter is usually the surest way of keeping up appearances, and is therefore often resorted to, when, if they could have obtained work, it might have been the means of saving them from another trip to State Prison.

I feel assured, that if the Judges should take the matter into serious consideration, they would certainly see the necessity of making the time of such convicts, either three months longer, or three months shorter; which would entirely remedy the existing evil.

For information relative to the other departments of the institution, I would refer you to the reports of the Physician, Chaplain and Matron, who are each eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties devolving upon them in their several capacities.

In closing this report, I would bear testimony to the able and faithful manner in which all the subordinate officers have attended to their respective duties; I am thankful to them all, for the prompt manner in which they have aided me in enforcing the rules of the Institution.

And to you, gentlemen, allow me to tender my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and good feeling which has ever characterized our official intercourse.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HAMMOND.

INVENTORY.

The following is an inventory of the movable property, goods, and materials on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1856.

In Agent's House.—1 cooking stove, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 1 bureau, 3 dressers, 2 stands, 1 book case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 bedstead, 1 small bell, carpets for front and back parlors, dining room and stairs; all valued at.....	$ 200 00
In Prison Office.—1 stove & pipe, 1 writing desk, 3 tables, 3 book cases, 6 office chairs, 1 iron safe, 3 sets window curtains, 4 candle sticks, 1 suspension lamp, inspector's records, convict records, revised statutes, session laws, &c., &c., public documents, 1 letter press, 1large map of the United States; all valued at.....	150 00
Library Room.—1 stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 large book case, and about 700 volumes of books; valued at.....	250 00
In Guard Room.—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 3 revolving pistols, ammunition, &c., &c., ...	100 00
Hospital.—1 large medicine case, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, and about 200 dollar's worth of medicine,.....	300 00
In Chapel.—2 stoves and pipe, chaplain's desk, 2 keepers' seats, and seats to accommodate 500 persons,.....	175 00
Prison.—4 large stoves and pipe, lamps, oil cans, bunks and bedding, and cell buckets to accommodate 349 convicts, 1 clock, ...	1,700 00

In Kitchen.—4 large and 1 small cauldrons, stoves and pipe, tables, sink, bread cupboard, 1 clock, pails, water cans, 30 baking pans, and other fixtures,	$160 00
Dining Room.—Tin plates, basins, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 349 convicts, 2 stoves and pipe,	250 00
Store Room.—Scales and weights, flour and meal bin, 10 bushels rye, 15 barrels pork, 1 barrel oil, 1 barrel molasses, and 15 barrels of crout,	320 00
Wash Room.—Two cauldron stoves and pipe, 1 clothes box, pails, water casks, soap and pounding barrels,	20 00
Female Department.—5 stoves and pipe, 2 tables, 12 chairs, beds and bedding for 13 convicts, and furniture for matron's room,	200 00
Barber's Shop.—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 2 chairs, table, shaving can and tools,	25 00
Tailor's Shop.—1 stove and pipe, tailor's board, and 11 sets of tailor's tools, 843¾ yards stripe cloth, and other clothing materials,	1,000 00
Carpenter and Cooper Shop.—2 stoves and pipe, 6 work benches, screws, clamps, tools and tool chest, and quantity of joiner's tools,	75 00
Prison Yard.—1 hand cart, 3 wheel barrows, 6 shovels, 3 iron bars, 3 buck saws, 2 pick axes, 3 sets stone cutter's tools, 3 pair hand cuffs, 13 pair of shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 sets tackles, block and rope, 1 gin and fixtures, 1 cauldron kettle, 1 hand-screw for raising buildings, a large quantity of scrap iron, 250 cords of wood; valued at	625 00
Guard and Gate Houses.—5 stoves and pipe, 5 chains, 5 tin cups,	15 00
Prison Barn.—1 cow, 1 horse, 1 buggy and harness, 1 cart and harness, 1 cutter, and quantity of hay and oats,	375 00
Swine Pen.—100 head of swine,	175 00
Total,	$6,115 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Jackson, }

William Hammond, agent, and H. H. Bingham, clerk, being sworn, depose and say that according to the best of their knowledge and belief the foregoing inventory is correct. WM. HAMMOND, *Agent,*

Sworn and subscribed before me this Dec. 11, 1856. } H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk.*

AMOS ROOT, *Notary Public.*

TABLE showing the punishments inflicted for breach of rules during the year ending November 30th, 1856.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	Total.
Whipping,	4	5	7	8	3	2	4	10	6	7	8	4	68
Ball and chain,	3	4	6	5	2	6	1	9	4	3	6	4	53
Sent to cell without supper,		2	1				2	1	3	2	1		12
Iron cap,	2	1		5	2	2	1	2	6	5	3	5	34
Dungeon on bread and water,					2	1		1	1	2			7
Shackles,			1			1		2		1	3		8
Total,													182

MATRON'S REPORT.

FEMALE PRISON,
Jackson, Dec. 3, 1856.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I was appointed Matron of the Female Prison, on the 9th of February last, and from that to the present time, have been striving to do my duty, to the best of my ability. I have constantly borne in mind, that those in my charge were created by the hand of the Almighty; and by Him endowed with intellects, and were capable of becoming a blessing to the community in which they may subsequently live.

I found the greater number of them apparently thoughtless of much else than present enjoyment; their dispositions having been uncontrolled. I have constantly endeavored to impress the minds of these unfortunate ones of the object in their creation, and lead them to elevation of thoughts and desires, that more noble objects might engage their attention and secure to them more permanent happiness.

I regret to say that I cannot see the evidences of moral and religious reformation that I have so ardently desired and too sanguinely expected to see; yet I have seen some improvement.

The Sabbath was a tedious day, and the most uncomfortable of all the days of the week; I have spent a part of each Sabbath day in reading with and for them; and now it is looked forward to with satisfaction.

It has in some cases been necessary to resort to punishment, but as a general thing a kind reproof has the desired effect. Firmness connected with mildness has a tendency to soften the feelings, and encourage them to the controlling of their own tempers.

There are thirteen female convicts. One of the number has been

insane the past three months, and it has been a great task to take care of her. One is a cripple, two are old and quite infirm. There have been times when a hospital was much needed.

There has been a great amount of work done the past summer, in the making of shirts, sheets, pillow slips, aprons, suspenders and towels, besides keeping the clothes in good repair; averaging twenty-five shirts a week made, and fifty mended; in addition to which we have done considerable family sewing for the officers, of which there has been a faithful account kept.

There are many things connected with my situation calculated to render it unpleasant and embarrassing, but I have endeavored to promote the welfare of the convicts and the best interests of the State, and hope my labors may have been satisfactory to you.

To the agent and his former and present deputy I am under great obligation for their kindness shown, and encouragement, and shall ever remember them with respect and gratitude.

Respectfully, &c., MRS. J. W. ELLIOTT.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

JACKSON, DECEMBER 1ST, 1856.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The health of the convicts in this Prison during the past year, has been such as to render any lengthened statement unnecessary in discharging my duty at this time. The annexed table you will find sufficiently accurate to give you a tolerably correct understanding of the amount and character of the diseases that have prevailed among the prisoners.

The period of convalescence has been protracted in many cases by the confined and impure air in their sleeping apartments. The hospital, which is now nearly completed, will remove many inconveniences which have heretofore been unavoidable, promote the comfort of the sick, and save to the State much valuable time of convicts.

Three convicts have died within the last year; one in January, of congestive fever; one in July, of consumption, having been in Prison but a few days. One was found dead in his cell on the morning of the 25th of November, having been engaged the previous day in his usual employment, and with his usual cheerfulness and vigor. No cause of death discovered.

With gratitude for the civility and kindness I have received from the Inspectors and the other officers of the Prison, I subscribe myself,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDWARD LEWIS,
Prison Physician.

Table showing the Transactions in the Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1855.

	December.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Number of convicts in Prison,	304	298	298	299	299	300	307	313	331	330	338	349
" prescribed for,	86	106	99	122	106	121	112	129	143	93	110	72
" of prescriptions,	235	425	333	494	345	438	328	409	440	248	287	145
DISEASES.												
Fever, Intermittent,	6	16	15	25	18	43	33	19	18	7	9	10
" Remittent,	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Congestive,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anasarca,	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh,	16	16	7	26	4	7	7	3	..	3	7	3
Inflammation, Spine,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Testicle,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kidney,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Lungs,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Bladder,	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abscess, Iliac,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erythuma,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphillis,	3	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..
Hermorrhoids,	2	..	..	1	..	3	3	2	2	1	2	..
Dyspepsia,	2	2	..	5	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	3
Diarrhœa,	3	4	8	6	1	11	18	13	44	13	14	3
Asthma,	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uulcer, Cornea,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Indolent,	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
Rheumatism,	1	..	1	2	5	7	2	1	6	4	5	4
Constipation,	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	4	..
Dysenteria,	1	2	..	1	..	3	2	6	5	1	5	..
Opthalmia,	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..
Neuralgia,	..	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas,	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salt Rheum,	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle,	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scrofula,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Colic,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Pleurisy,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumption,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:

The circumstances under which I undertake to make the annual report of the Chaplain of this Prison, are somewhat peculiar, and will render it impossible for me to give you much information which will not be afforded you by the Agent, in his report.

You are aware that what little I know of prison life, as well as the moral and religious character of the convicts, has been learned within a few short weeks, and hence my knowledge in these particulars must necessarily be quite limited.

I find that very many of the convicts are intelligent, thinking men, and listen with great attention to my remarks when endeavoring to present moral and religious truth, either in my public or private ministrations.

I am happy to state that our esteemed Agent, and his worthy Deputy, with all the officers, keepers and guards, have thus far manifested a disposition to do all they could to make my work pleasant, and give me an influence with the convicts, and I believe they will continue to do so, if I conduct myself with that propriety which becomes my profession and office, which I hope with God's blessing I shall be able to do. The most of the convicts are fond of reading, and fond of reading good books; a few, however, are fond of trash.

Our library, all told, numbers about 600 volumes, and many of the best are badly mutilated, and nearly all are badly soiled. I would be glad if I had ($300) three hundred dollars, with which to purchase books immediately. I am quite sure I could expend it to very good advantage.

We have an arrangement for repairing the binding of books when necessary, at a trifling expense for glue, &c.

In conclusion, I will say, that in my judgment, all is being done which can be done under existing circumstances, both for the security and comfort of the convicts.

There is great pains taken to keep the Prison cleansed. And the healthy state of the convicts speaks loudly in praise of the officers, for their wisdom and fidelity.

The female prison, under the supervision of that queen of matrons, Mrs. Elliott, is kept as neat as a lady's parlor, and the moral and religious influence of that lady over those female convicts, can only be revealed in the great future, as to its real worth.

And now, gentlemen, I shall try to prosecute the work, which you in your official capacity have assigned me, with the hope that when I report to you again, I may tell you truly, that a great moral reform has been effected in the life and conduct of many a convict, and that religious truth has entered into the hearts of many, producing that reformation which is necessary to life and happiness.

Respectfully Yours,

R. C. CRAWFORD.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMISSIONER.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—On the twelfth day of July last, I received the appointment of State Prison Building Commissioner, in place of J. H. Titus, removed, and immediately commenced the duties thereof, and respectfully submit the following report:

As but little had been done upon any of the work commenced by the former Commissioner since his last report, a period of eight and one-half months, except the cast iron doors, door frames, and other castings for the Solitary Prison, and as it seemed highly necessary to finish this Prison this season, I at once set about completing the same, which will be ready to be occupied within ten days.

The Prison is 77 feet long, by 45 feet wide, and two stories high. The walls are 26 inches thick; first a brick wall 16 inches thick, then a lining of 2 inch oak plank; upon these are spiked plates of cast and boiler iron, and on the inside of this iron is an 8 inch brick wall, making a double wall with oak plank and iron plates between. The top of the upper tier of cells is secured, first by an eight inch brick arch, then one foot in thickness of grouted gravel and brick, then two thicknesses of 2 inch oak plank with boiler iron between, firmly and securely spiked together, the walls and covering being thus formed of a combination of material that will make it very difficult for convicts to get through. The cells of the first story of this Prison are 7½ feet wide by 15 feet long, 12 in number. Those of the second story are 7½ feet wide by 12 feet long, 12 in number, making 24 in all, lighted with sky lights 5 inches by 30, affording sufficient light to enable convicts to work in their cells. Each cell has passing through it a steam pipe for warming

it, and a sewer pipe. The cells are also supplied with pipes and fixtures that each convict can supply himself with water for drinking, washing, and other purposes. The cells are properly ventilated, with an opening at the bottom to furnish fresh and wholesome air, an article always desired, whether by bond or free, and a ventilation at the top to permit the foul and obnoxious air to escape. Thus far it has been the object to make the Prison comfortable, healthy and secure, and it is believed that it will answer well the purpose for which it was designed.

The foundation walls of the east wing have been laid up to the water table. The earth was excavated to the rock, and the walls, five feet wide at the bottom, laid in water lime cement to the surface of the ground, and all well grouted. The same is well secured for winter, and will be in good condition, so that the work can go on early in the spring.

As you designed that the cast iron window grates procured by the former Commissioner should only be used in the windows of the second story of the east wing, I have purchased, at Pittsburg, wrought iron bars two inches wide by half an inch thick, of the proper lengths to manufacture grates for the windows of the first story. A sufficient number of men will be put at work during the winter, upon these grates, to have them ready for use when needed. Box frames for all the windows are already completed.

It is the design to keep what men can be profitably employed during the winter, quarrying stone, cutting and dressing the same, making window sash, and such other work as can be done to advance the building of the east wing in the spring.

A high pressure steam engine, 12 inch cylinder and 24 inch stroke, was purchased by the former commissioner, together with boilers sufficient to run the same, and afford steam to heat the Prison. This engine has been put up, and works well. The steam is carried in pipes to the kitchen, where it is used to boil water and do all kinds of cooking. The steam pipes for the west wing are being fitted up, and we are in hopes to have it heated by steam within the next ten days.

It is the intention to warm the dining room by steam, and also the east wing when completed.

The number of days of convict labor charged to my predecessor on building account is 3,921

The number charged to me	2,436
Making a total of	6,357

Which, estimated at 34½ cents per day, the average price of labor per day received for convicts on contract, amounts to $2,193 16.

Number of brick laid in Solitary Prison this season,	500,000
" perch stone quarried,	770
" " " laid,	470
" " " quarried, not laid,	300
" feet cut " laid,	400
" feet cut stone not laid and on hand,	3,000
" pounds cast iron in Solitary Prison,	92,217
" " boiler " " "	12,972

From the books of the late Building Commisssoner I am able to make the following statement of the finances of this department. Cash in hands of J. H. Titus, at the close of his annual report made Nov. 30, 1855,

	$ 4,002 79	
Cash drawn from Treasury since annual report,	6,000 00	
Cash received by J. H. Titus since annual report for property sold, cash refunded on overdrawn accounts, &c.,	340 37	
		$ 10,343 16
Total amount cash expended, as per vouchers, since annual report, made Nov. 30, 1855,	$11,291 81	
For engine, steam pipes, &c.,	$ 1,000 00	
cast iron work for cells, solitary prison, &c.,	4,700 00	
stone and brick,	1,167 00	
lumber and timber,	822 49	
sand and lime,	207 31	
freight on lumber, iron, pipes, &c.,	497 17	
free labor and team work,	1,631 18	
forage for teams,	165 57	
mill and apparatus,	225 00	
miscellaneous items,	876 09	
		$ 11,291 81
Excess of expenditures made by Titus, as shown by his books,		$948 65

Payment has been demanded on acceptances and notes and due bills made by Mr. Titus as building commissioner for divers sums, amounting to more than $2000, and upon an examination of the books I found vouchers for the same, and therefore refused to pay them.

Upon the certificates of the Inspectors there have been received from the State Treasury—

Aug. 9, 1856,	$3,000 00	
Sept. 5, "	3,000 00	
" 10, "	3,000 00	
Oct. 14, " from H. A. Hayden & Co., for earth hauled on mill yard,	3 00	
Oct. 24. From State Treasury,	6,000 00	
		$ 15,003 00

Oct. 7th a statement was made to you showing the various expenditures up to that time to be $ 7,423 61

Dec. 1st. Herewith find statement of the expenditures to this date—total amount of which is 6,369 69

Making in all,	$13,793 30	
Cash on hand Dec. 1st, 1856,	1,209 70	
		$ 150,03 00

Of the above amount of thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty cents, expended by me, there was expended on account of debts made and contracted by J. H. Titus, the sum of $6,900 79

For engine, boilers, steam pipes, &c.,	$4,823 41
hardware, nails, glass, tools, &c.,	291 55
brick and stone,	9 63
lime and sand,	11 25
free labor and team work,	407 48
iron and castings for cells, &c.,	900 00
freight on steam pipes, &c.,	17 92
lumber,	11 48
forage,	68 08

For miscellaneous items,	$362 99	
		$ 6,900 79
And for amount of debts made and contracted by me,	$ 6,892 51	
For free labor and team work,	$2,206 79	
freight on iron, &c.,	45 48	
roofing solitary prison,	217 50	
forage for teams,	96 21	
iron work for solitary prison, &c.,	657 55	
lumber,	276 09	
lime, sand and plaster,	636 96	
hardware, iron, nails, glass, tools, &c.,	1,483 73	
fixtures for engine,	100 00	
brick and stone,	795 38	
stationery,	6 47	
miscellaneous items,	370 35	
		6,892 51
Total amount expended,		$13,793 30
Am't expended this season on Solitary Prison,	$7,388 64	
" on sewer,	87 75	
" on foundation of east wing,	1,379 00	
" on account of engine, boiler, steam pipes, fixtures, &c., &c.,	4,937 91	
		$ 13,793 30
Total amount of cash drawn from the Treasury by J. H. Titus,	$30,000 00	
Received by J. H. Titus from Wm. Hammond, Agent, as having been previously drawn on account of Solitary Prison by P. Dox, Ag't,	1,000 00	
Amount drawn by W. L. Seaton,	15,000 00	
	$46,000 00	
Cash received by Titus, for property sold, &c.,	443 37	
		$ 46,443 37
Expended by J. H. Titus, as per report Nov. 30, 1855,	$21,097 21	

Expended by Titus since annual report,	$11,291 81	
Expended by W. L. Seaton,	13,793 30	
	$46,182 32	
Cash on hand,	1,209 70	
		$47,392 02
Excess expended over receipts,		$948 65
The appropriation for building purposes, in 1855, was		$44,000 00
In 1853, there was appropriated for Solitary Prison,		5,000 00
Total amount of appropriations,		$49,000 00
Amount drawn from the Treasury,		46,000 00
Balance yet to be drawn,		$3,000 00
Cash on hand,		1,209 70
Lumber, brick, and other materials on hand, say		990 30
Total,		$5,200 00

It will be seen from the foregoing report that there is but $5,200 00 to build the east wing and one tier of cells.

From an estimate that I have made, it will take to complete the east wing, $12,250 00

To build one tier of cells in east wing,	7,700 00
Steam pipe for warming the same,	1,250 00
Total amount required to complete east wing,	$21,200 00
Amount left of appropriation and cash and other materials on hand,	5,200 00
Amount necessary to complete the building required by act No. 131, of the last Legislature,	$16,000 00

There have been expended on account of engine and boilers, purchased and contracted for by the former commissioner, and all the fixtures for cooking purposes, warming the Solitary Prison, west wing and dining room, and for a quantity of sewer pipe, and steam pipe not yet put up for use, and for a run of mill stone, to be driven by steam, for grinding corn and wheat, the several sums amounting to $10,078 98.

This amount was not included in the original estimate upon which was based the appropriation allowed by the last Legislature.

There is also on hand, one span of horses, one single horse, two wagons, two carts, one sleigh, tools, office furniture, &c., valued at $985. In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr. Hammond, the Agent of the Prison, for his advice and counsel, and his efforts generally to promote the interest of the building department; also to S. H. Hammond, for the good discipline and order that he preserved among the convicts while engaged upon the work; to H. H. Bingham, the Clerk, for his close and accurate keeping of the accounts, and his ready assistance at all times, upon any business pertaining to the finances of this department.

And to you, gentlemen, for the interest you have taken during the progress of the work while under my charge, and for your general approval of the same, I return my sincere thanks.

W. L. SEATON,
Building Commissioner.

JACKSON, November 30, 1856.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

Hon. W. S. WILCOX, President, ... Adrian.
Hon. L. W. LOVELL, ... Kalamazoo.
Hon. A. A. BLISS, ... Jackson.

OFFICERS:

JOHN MORRIS, ... Agent.
J. D. HINCKLEY, ... Deputy Keeper.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, ... Clerk.
Rev. GEORGE H. HICKOX, ... Chaplain.
J. B. TUTTLE, ... Physician.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR,—The Board of Prison Inspectors, in conformity with law and long established custom, herewith submit an Annual Report, showing the general condition and working of the State Prison during the past year.

The Report of the Agent, herewith appended, will show in detail the number of convicts received and discharged; the amount of money expended for the support of the Prison, and the revenue received from the avails of labor performed by prisoners, and from other sources, together with a more complete statistical statement of the history, character, and general condition of the prisoners, than has heretofore been presented in such a report.

We believe these statistics will be found valuable, especially those with reference to the numbers and condition of the life convicts, in showing the effects of twenty-seven years abolition of the death penalty on the question of the increase of the crime of murder in this State, as compared with other States.

Some years ago the Legislature of this State abolished capital punishment, and substituted therefor, solitary imprisonment for life. Murderers were locked up in cells by themselves, with no occupation, no books save a bible, and no association with any human being whatever. This system seemed to be fatal to the health of such convicts. Some of them became insane, and others drifted into idiocy and complete imbecility. The result was, that the Legislature subsequently authorized all prisoners so confined to be put to hard labor. We are frequently asked such questions as these: Has the abolition of the death penalty increased crime in Michigan? Does imprisonment at hard labor have as deterrent an influence in preventing murder as capital punishment, or solitary confinement for life? The answer, we apprehend, may be found in these statistics, which we believe will show that murders in this State are not more numerous than they are in other localities, population taken into account, where capital punishment is in full force.

The reports of the Chaplain and the Physician will give in detail the moral, educational, and sanitary condition of the Prison.

It will be seen that the number of convicts has increased during the year from 655 to 703. The daily average in 1873 was 616, and the daily average in 1874 was 687, or a gain in the average of 71. The population of the Prison is consequently greater than ever before in its history, and it now ranks in numbers among the foremost of Prisons in the whole country.

This accession of convicts has been embarrassing and unfortunate for the

Prison in a number of respects; it has not only filled all the cells, but forced us to lodge prisoners on beds daily prepared for them in the halls. This has been exceedingly inconvenient, and has required great watchfulness and care on the part of the Prison officers, to keep it from becoming a source of most serious trouble.

It has thrust upon us a large number of men for whose employment no provision had been made, nor could be made, with the contractors who had previously bargained for the labor of the convicts. The stringency of the times had in a great measure paralyzed manufacturing interests, and so reduced the demand for labor that contractors were unwilling, under any circumstances, to take more men than they had already engaged. As a consequence, we have had to employ our surplus men as best we could. As many as could be used to any possible advantage were put to work on the improvements making to the Prison. Others were employed in paving, grading, and putting in sewers in the Prison yard, and in grubbing, plowing, and preparing the land known as the "State lot" for cultivation. The value of this labor, which does not appear to the credit of the Prison in our annual financial report, if fairly estimated, would add several thousand dollars to the earnings of the establishment.

Nor did our difficulties end here. Work is essential to Prison discipline, as well as of revenue to the State; it restrains a prisoner, and as the Devil always finds "some mischief for idle hands to do," we found employment must be obtained for most of the men, if we would manage them to the best advantage for themselves and the public. As an inducement, therefore, to secure a new contract,—known as the Cooper Contract,—we agreed to fit the men, in some measure, to do such work. None of them had had experience in this kind of labor, and in order that they might be fitted for it, we placed them at the business for thirty days without compensation. The result was, the labor of twenty-five men for that period counted the Prison nothing. Again, the wagon contract expired, and thirty days intervened before the new contract commenced, and during this interval some fifty men were thrown almost wholly out of employment, at a loss to the Prison of the value of this labor.

To add further to our difficulties, during the month of December, the cigar building, which was poorly and imperfectly built, fell, not only injuring the building, but greatly damaging the property therein. Fortunately no one was harmed by the fall, but the consequence was that one hundred men were thrown out of employment and locked in the cells for twenty days,—a loss in the avails of labor alone of one thousand dollars, say nothing of the reconstruction of the building, and the damage we were obliged to pay to the contractor.

Notwithstanding these losses and pullbacks, we are gratified in being able to say that the financial exhibit of the Agent shows that the Prison, during the year, not only paid all its current expenses, but has earned a surplus of over ten thousand dollars. This is a showing even more favorable than could have been anticipated, taking into consideration this accumulation of adverse events which have seemed to beset us on every hand. If the Prison, under such circumstances, can be made to pay its way, we are confident that it may and it should always be made a source of revenue rather than expense to the State. But the present crowded condition of the Prison admonishes us that provision must be made for relief in this respect.

There has been a gradual improvement in the general discipline and tone of

the Prison; it has, emphatically, been on the up grade. Degrading and cruel punishments have not been employed for the enforcement of discipline, while no provision or enactment of law has forbidden any method of chastisement that the Board and the Agent might see fit to prescribe for the control of the convict. We rejoice to say that in no instance within the past year has the lash been used upon the back of any prisoner. Other means of discipline have been tried, and with marked success.

We do not wish to be understood as throwing out anything here that may be regarded as suggestions for the total abolition by law of the lash, or of any other method of punishment. We distinctly avow ourselves as not in favor of such legislation.

No government in Prison can be made effective without the power of punishment, and the kind of discipline that may answer for one prisoner will not do for another. We should never forget that our Prison contains desperate, daring men, guilty of the most flagrant and revolting crimes, and quite ready for the commission of any act, even to the sacrifice of life, that they may deem of advantage to themselves. The power to deal with them as their offenses may seem to require, we believe, may be most wisely left in the hands of the Board and the Agent, who are best acquainted with them, and have immediate control of the Prison. If such officers are men of judgment and reason, they will usually know what kind of punishment may best be ganged to the character of the offender, and the offense. If they are not possessed of such judgment, they should not have charge of the establishment. Order in prison must be enforced, discipline maintained, and rules and regulations obeyed. If mild measures will not accomplish this result, then there must be a resort to severe ones. If discipline can be accomplished by no other agency than the lash, then let the lash come, but only as a last resort.

Among other effective agencies for the promotion of discipline and maintenance of good order in the conduct of the establishment, making the convict contented and peaceable, we think we may enumerate a new kitchen most tidily kept, with every appointment to make the preparation of food wholesome and good; a dining hall in which the convicts in the most orderly manner are supplied, twice each day, with an abundance of good food, served up on clean, white dishes; humane and considerate contractors, with no chronic tendency to grumbling or finding fault; a chaplain who strictly keeps within the line of his duty, and has faithfully ministered to the moral and intellectual wants of the inmates. These are among the forces which have combined to clear and smooth the way so that great obstacles to order and discipline have been easily overcome.

We do not doubt that the pet animals the Agent has introduced in the Prison have been beneficial to the convicts in taking their attention at times from their unpleasant conditions and surroundings; but we imagine that a well laid out grass plat within the Prison inclosure, bordered with trees, shrubs, and flowers, would contain objects of interest equally as attractive and far less troublesome. We therefore trust that the time may not be far distant when the improvements making to the Prison may be so far along as to enable us to clear the yard of all debris, and substitute for the pet animals a small plat of green grass, bordered with flowers and ornamental trees.

Good progress has been made in the construction of the Prison improvements, and the work, as far as it has gone, has been accomplished in a thorough and substantial manner. We shall not undertake, at the present time, a

detailed statement of these changes, for this will more appropriately come when the work has been fully completed. In general terms it may suffice to say, that the center building is nearly inclosed, and the west wing remodeled externally, both presenting an improved and much more creditable appearance than formerly. A new dining hall and kitchen have been constructed, which are gems of comfort and convenience, and will compare favorably with similar accommodations in any other prison of the United States.

We believe the provisions for heating, washing, and bathing will be found as complete and perfect as modern science has been able to make them.

The Agent's house has been overhauled, and is now nearly completed. A valuable feature in this new arrangement of the house is provision—planned and adopted by the Board—for boarding, lodging, and maintaining the keepers and guards connected with the Prison, so that they may be, at all times, under the immediate control of the Agent, and readily subject to his command in cases of revolt, or emergency in dealing with convicts.

We have $50,000 unexpended of the appropriation, with a large amount of material on hand for the completion of these improvements. We hope and expect this appropriation will be ample, and that we may be able to give a satisfactory account of our stewardship, and that the work will greatly enhance our facilities for ventilation.

If the law of the State was so modified that the Agent's house should be furnished, and his table supplied by the Prison, as it is generally in other States, and the employes of the Prison boarded in the institution, with salaries reduced to correspond, we believe it would be found a matter of wise economy, and of great saving over the present system.

Not only should prison officers of all grades have a residence at the prison establishment, where their services can at all times be made available, but they should be trustworthy men, of good moral character, and fair business qualifications.

The temptations that beset a prison guard or keeper are not generally understood or appreciated. The Prison always contains a large number of adroit, cunning, scheming, professional villains. They are generally the most arrant hypocrites in the world, trained and schooled in dissimulation. They practice these arts in the Prison as well as out of it; they are close observers, and quickly take the measure of any man with whom they come in contact; they adapt themselves to circumstances in the Prison; they are generally well behaved, and frequently seem very meek and penitent, and often times are apparently full of devotion and religion; they study the weak points of those keepers who have them in charge, and endeavor to use them to their advantage; they frequently have influential friends of ability and means on the outside, who really ought to be on the inside, always ready to assist them to get out in any possible way, fair or foul.

When a resort to all such expedients as an application for a new trial or a pardon have failed, they apply themselves to the work of bribing and corrupting Prison officers. If an officer have not moral force to resist the first approaches, there is great danger that he will soon be in league with them. Such facts impel us to say that none but those who are trustworthy, firm, and discreet, and can control themselves, should ever be put in charge of prisoners.

In a contract made between the State and Withington, Cooley & Co., it was agreed that a blower should be put into the polishing shops for the purpose of purifying the atmosphere when it was found necessary; the contractors to

pay a certain portion of the expenses, and the State to assume or pay the remainder. Soon after making this contract we caused the shops to be enlarged and the ceilings raised, and under the impression that these increased facilities would furnish a bountiful supply of air suitable for this shop, we did not cause the blower to be put in. The contractors have always been, and are now, ready to fulfill their part of the agreement, and the fault is not theirs, but wholly our own, that the blower has not been provided. Had we supposed it necessary to the health of the convicts, it would have been provided before this. As it is, we are advised that it is essential to the atmosphere of the shop, and shall at once see that it is supplied.

During the current year we have adopted the policy of giving discharged prisoners a better suit of clothes than formerly. The outfit is plain and cheap, but it is new and whole. Our experience in this matter warrants the statement that it is the part of wisdom, and of true economy, to provide discharged convicts, who show themselves desirous of returning to their homes and maintaining themselves and their families by honest labor, with decent raiment sufficient to meet their immediate wants, as well as a railway ticket to their place of destination. We even prefer, when practicable, to see that the released convict is on the railway train and started for home, so that he may not fall by the wayside into the hands of those who are too often ready and waiting to make him their prey.

A little care and assistance at this time, and in this way, will do very much to save him from again returning to a career of shame; and surely it would be economy to the State to keep him, even at a greater cost, from lapsing into crime.

The insane convicts in the Asylum attached to the Prison are still without skilled treatment for mental diseases, consequently, so far as remedy is concerned, in a most deplorable condition. If our Legislature would visit this department of the Prison, and investigate the condition of its inmates, we are sure that a decent regard for our common humanity would inspire them to provide some way by which these lunatics might have care suitable to their circumstances. If nothing more can be done, we suggest that at least the medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, or some skilled physician thereof, be required, at stated times, to visit the Prison and give directions as to the diet, care, and general course of treatment that should be pursued towards these men bereft of reason and judgment.

It is but just to say that the Board of Commissioners for the supervision of penal and other institutions has proved a valuable agency to the Prison, making itself felt directly through repeated inspections and examinations of the institution, and indirectly in wise suggestions, contained in carefully prepared reports, submitted for the consideration of the State authorities and the public, and worthy of thoughtful and careful consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
A. A. BLISS,
Inspectors.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Sept. 30, 1874.

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with legal requirements I have the honor to submit to you my Fourth Annual Report of the transactions of the Michigan State Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

It is the matter and not the style which may deserve your chief consideration of these pages. Under a pressure of other duties, they must be brought out at all hours of the day, morning, noon, and evening, and not among sunshiny or breezy places.

I shall have nothing to say but what is quite commonplace.

If it is possible for a dark, shadowy place like this to have anything like success, then we have reason to rejoice over much that has transpired in the year that is past. It is a good thing that we can tell you to a fraction the expenses of this large institution for each day, each month, for the year. That we can tell you to a man where each has been employed and what he has earned; that we can show to you the number of days lost in Hospital; in the Asylum; by the aged and infirm, and in the refractory cell; that we can tell you the exact cost of each convict cap, coat, shirt, and shoe, is a grand thing; but there is much of sorrow, despair and defiance, rage and blasphemy,—of restless, sleepless hours, even till daylight filters through the barred windows,—much of inner life upon this sombre stage, and behind these walls, of which no record is kept, and whose awful mysteries no pen will ever record. There are more things to be wondered at and mourned over in prison than even Inspectors or the outside world have yet imagined. If the hearts of these men could be laid bare, who shall say that many a story as moving and as interesting as any recounted by poet or novelist might not be revealed? The matter for an hundred thrilling books is ever floating among these galleries, while these corridors echo to many a sigh as they ring with click of the watchman's key.

EXPENSIVENESS OF CRIME.

In other reports I have dwelt with great minuteness upon the expenses of prison keeping alone, not because I regarded economy (of the puerile kind especially) as the chief grand object of our prison system however.

The prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal, in importance, stand next to the protection of society in the primary objects of penal discipline, and any system which does not secure these to some degree, has no economy in it, and is costly at any price; so, on the other hand, any system that is profuse, prodigal, lavish, or wanting in frugality, is neither humane nor intelligent. It matters little what we pay for a thing provided it returns an

adequate recompense. In looking at the public institutions of the State, whether we regard the results arrived at or the amount of good actually done, we think of the State Prison as a grim, benighted place, and of all our institutions the least efficient for good, in proportion to their expenses. True, the expenditures attending the Prison are great, very great, for it must have its officers, its provisions, its clothing, its fuel and lights, its beds and bedding, its hospital, its insane asylum, its reading matter and instruction for prisoners, and a little sum in money and clothing for every convict discharged; its yearly repairs and improvements, and outlays for an hundred minor purposes. But if we take into account the cost of placing this body of seven hundred men in prison, or in what is called the administration of criminal justice in the several counties throughout the State; the salaries of judges, attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, juries, and witnesses; the investments in jails and court-houses, with all that goes to swell the grievous burden which crime and its penalties impose upon this peninsula, and its tax-payers, we would be inclined to give this subject a more frequent place in our most serious deliberations as individuals, or in the capacity of legislators.

It is a good index in the right direction that Michigan has instituted a Board of Commissioners for the general supervision of her charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions, composed of five humane, intelligent men, to investigate these questions. Their report should indicate in what manner this heavy tax can be best expended so as to diminish crime, and improve the average moral condition of the commonwealth, and their efforts can avail but little unless sustained and encouraged by State legislation.

SCHOOLS FOR CONVICTS.

The returns in my last Annual Report will show that less than sixty cents was the average amount expended upon each convict for the year in secular instruction. It will also be seen that about one-fourth of all the men confined in the Prison are wholly uneducated, or have such a scanty knowledge of books that they cannot read the Bibles which the law requires us to place in their cells. A much larger ratio than this has but just the rudest elements of an education.

It is the boast of Michigan that she has free schools,—that beneath a certain age every child of hers is compelled, by law, to attend school a certain number of months in each year,—and that education is made universal; and yet, it may be well to ask what she is doing for this small regiment of untaught criminals. Our last Legislature took one more grand step in the right direction in allowing the Prison authorities to expend one thousand dollars per annum for the purposes of education in the Prison. We hardly know if this amount was designed to include religious as well as secular education. In our former condition, and the facilities needed for handling the men safely, this provision is entirely adequate, and we have not thought it expedient to attempt much in this particular until our chapel is completed.

It was not until January last that we could use our dining room, and it is our only place of assemblage now. It is not a safe place to hold men after bell, or when there are no guards on the walls. We have two hundred young men here that might attend evening school three nights in a week with the best results; and while the Chaplain should have his separate classes and arrangements for religous teaching, I would educate the convicts in something solid, useful, and practical, embracing common subjects and common pursuits.

DOES OUR PRESENT SYSTEM REFORM MANY CRIMINALS?

We answer, that in individual cases permanent reform may be accomplished, but they are quite too rare in spite of all the humanity, the kindness, and the efforts in that direction of the authorities here.

Among some of our older and more considerate, there may be many men who go out wiser and better, at least temporarily; but can we estimate the mischief our atmosphere, at its best, entails upon our young offenders? With such an indiscriminate mixture of all ages and classes of criminals, from the hoary-headed sinner of "three score and ten" to the fragile youth of sixteen; such a jumbling together of those just from the outer world, full of the latest news of wicked events, old confederates, and all the latest dodges of professional "crooked" men; novices in crime, and those who have spent half their lives in prison; the moderately good, with those who have served an apprenticeship in acts of the most lawless and daring character; can any one conceive how our system can be, at the most, but feebly reformatory, or that any attempt at good results must be but fearfully neutralized by such a confusion of elements? In my opinion, many terrible mistakes are made in placing some boys in the uncongenial atmosphere in which we behold them here. It often touches the hearts of older prisoners, and they exclaim, "it's an awful shame!" "he shouldn't have come here!" I have seen that same chord touched in hearts here, not easily impressed by any outward circumstances elsewhere.

There is something so strange and so unnatural in such a boy's position that a sense of what is right, what should have been had even common care been exercised upon them, that sympathy and sorrow assert themselves at once, even in a convict's breast,—the instinctive flash of true manhood.

If judges and prosecutors would visit our prisons oftener, and become more familiar with prison scenes and prison life, we believe they would see that something better might be done than sentencing these juveniles to penal servitude with old and hardened offenders; an unnatural sentence for crimes, for which, in most instances, they can hardly be considered accountable,—the result of that moral blindness in which they were born,—to which one ray of God's light and truth seems never to have been visible.

I sometimes fear, and yet I dare not trust myself with the belief, that all the good we can do in a place like this, is not enough to balance the mischief we do to young offenders.

WHAT WE STILL BELIEVE.

With only such modifications as observation and experience might dictate, we have been moving along mainly in the same groove in which we started three and one-half years ago, with marked superiority in results, whether we regard the discipline of the men, or the earnings of the Prison. These results we believe are largely owing to our improved facilities for prison keeping under the appropriations of 1871 and 1872, and the opportunity for carrying out more completely and successfully than has been done in former years, the great principles which are now considered to lie at the foundation of all prison discipline, and which have been exemplified, so surely and so hopefully, among the most humane and intelligent nations of the old world.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, that whatever of good surrounds us to-day, or which may bear fruitage of good in other days, when these men shall have

attempted a new life beyond the pale of bars and bolts, redounds largely to the honor of every officer of the Institution.

We have had much to do to conciliate public opinion,—not by words but by deeds,—under many difficulties, and through many trials.

It has been my aim to associate with me in this work, men of intelligence, firmness, and kindness; men who believe with me that there is no estate so low but that the elements of a better nature are still existent,—still struggling for the light. I am glad to say that a test of years does not destroy nor diminish my faith in human nature; and, furthermore, my experience leads me to say that the proportion of sane men are very small who are utterly incorrigible, if the right system for raising them could only be brought to bear upon them. Let it not be imputed to me from this that I am in morbid sympathy with criminals, nor that I deem every man who leaves our gates as reformed and redeemed.

In a world where sin and sorrow must, by the laws that govern them, exert their influence constantly, the struggle between the good and evil angels must be a hard one for the mastery; results disheartening and sorrowful will often and always follow. It is of the bad men who leave the Prison that most is said. It is of instances where trust is abused, and confidence misplaced, that are most frequently noticed; but there are many men who, with few professions of amendment, turn quietly back to the right path and the honest life from which they fell. It is a very prevalent and common error to suppose that most men who have been in prison once, offend again and come right back. This is a great mistake, and productive of much mischief wherever it obtains credence. Our third Report, as well as this one, announces the result that at least nine-tenths of all our men are not recommitted, and it is but fair to suppose that they lead honest lives after their discharge. These facts are largely the effect of an enlightened humanity, and the employment of means more certain and more widely operative than any heretofore put in use; first among which we will place hard labor, at an average of ten hours per day throughout the year, as among the higher appliances of reformation, and, so far from being a penalty, it is a boon of health to both body and mind,—the nucleus of many virtues,—and the only true leverage by which to raise any criminal.

Shut men in cells, as we had to last winter, some days an hundred of them, and see how soon they will beg for labor to relieve them from the monotony of their solitude. Nothing more surely robs a man of all self-respect than to place him within walls, and behind bars, with nothing to do. Hence, we conclude that there is a deal of saving grace in hard work.

Cleanliness and tidiness are matters so feasible, and so telling in their effect, that no prison should have any excuse for neglecting them. There is but little use in talking to men of better lives; of singing to them; of preaching to them, or praying for them while in the dirt. Give our worst men a clean shirt and a clean sheet every week, and a good "square" meal of wholesome, well-cooked food, and you have taken away at least one-half of their ugliness.

Simple, orderly arrangement should be seen everywhere about the yard, in the dining room, and in the cellar, and it need involve no excessive labor when you have drilled everybody to observe it. A straight line, even in the dishes on the table, is not greatly more difficult than a crooked one. These things should not be done half so much for what visitors will say as for the educating effect upon the minds of those in charge. Try and let there be a well-condi-

tioned harmony in everything. Systemize all your plans, and then carry them out thoroughly and promptly, always keeping an eye to the windward.

There are many small matters connected with prison keeping that I have not time here to discuss, although they are as indispensable to success as many large ones. The prison itself is but a little community, or little world, governed, in many respects, upon the same principles that other people are. Convicts, just like other people, have their own idols (if we may so call them), their peculiarities about little things, their tastes, their fancies, their affections, their prejudices, and although we may not approve or commend them all, in many instances we may let them enjoy the privilege of our silence as well as not. It is hardly possible to do any man much good without his respect and good will. It is in the province of little things that our most delicate affections live and thrive, and it is here that the refined and generous nature of an officer can best show itself, and by its considerate conduct draw to itself the kindly interest and respect of those in his charge. A letter, a photograph, or a lock of hair are but little things, but to him who holds them, though he be in stripes, they are sacred things; they call up other and better days, long since passed; friends who are dead, and affections which can never pass away or die. In many cells they are all the property the men have, while in many others they are wanting, showing that even these little wayside flowers, that make up much of the beauty of our journey, have been denied them, and they only have a hard, dreary, barren road before them. I am always glad to see them here, and although in poor harmony with such an establishment, I cannot see why they should be shut out.

There is also a charm in many a little, nameless attention; the look of sympathy which comes from the warm heart of one in authority; the fitting word on some slight occasion, but on that very account so much the more an evidence of pure interest, and so much the more touching and winning.

PETS IN PRISON.

What an idea! What have dogs, deer, rabbits, geese, turkeys, ducks, doves, and chickens to do in prison? Of what earthly profit can they be?

People who have never kept any of these animals do not know one of the best pleasures of life,—one of the best morally, as we esteem it. What! these little, inferior animals infuse around them a *moral* atmosphere? Yes, we believe that a dog has some moral principles! We have quite a variety of these little pets, and we believe that with them we brought a new moral element into the Prison.

No class of men in the Prison are more fond of them than our old life men. They seem never to get tired of them. They are companions to them in their lonely hours, their desolate life, and they manifest great concern at their loss. They never forget to take a few crumbs from the table for their cot of doves or brood of rabbits. To their call only will the little animals come, and from their hands alone will they take food. They fondle them in their moments of pleasure, and talk to them in their hours of sadness. This fondnes for these creatures shows traits of kindness, few and far between perhaps, but still they are evidence of a love and concern for something in the midst of much hardness and obduracy of heart and spirit. Had this disposition been encouraged and gratified in early life, perhaps the lives of these poor men might not have ended so sadly.

In the midst of much that is evil, the good will put forth here and there a

shoot, and if in strange directions, they still remain as proof of a fairer side to many of these murky lives.

LIFE CONVICTS.

Michigan has not hung a man for murder in a quarter of a century. Are murders any more frequent within her borders than in any State of the same population, where capital punishment is the penalty? We have not statistics of other States at hand to compare, but a reference to our table will show the whole number of convictions for murder since 1847. The same table will also show the number now confined in prison, as well as the number of escapes and deaths of men convicted of murder and sentenced to solitary confinement. It will be understood that we have no men in prison confined in the solitary cell. A later provision of our statute allows the Board of Inspectors to give life solitary men employment the same as other men, provided their conduct is at all times exemplary.

It is a gratification to the people of Michigan that other and milder means will answer as a substitute for the death penalty. There is no class of men in prison who give us less trouble by breaches of discipline or attempts to escape than the life solitary. They do not like to jeopardize the few privileges which the Prison affords, by any infraction of rules that may place them in close confinement for an indefinite period or for life.

One who has never been denied it can hardly estimate what a boon it is to have the privilege of even a prison work-shop; to see human faces; to hear human voices; to see the grass grow, or hear a bird sing. I must speak of this class of convicts as I see them and know them. With very few exceptions, those that are here for crimes of the deepest dye are among our most quiet and best behaved prisoners. As a rule, so far as this Prison is concerned, murderers, as a class, are more apt to conform to prison discipline,—most anxious to gain the good will of their officers, and quite easily swayed by a kind word. And they are not, generally, of the lowest grade,—that is, not the most illiterate, or mentally depraved.

Their heavy sentences seem to weigh them down rather than render them furious with despair; possibly the hope of obtaining pardon some day,—even ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence, leads them to make every effort to keep a clean conduct record. I have one in my mind now, one of our oldest and best prisoners, who is always peacefully disposed; never has any trouble with his fellows or his keeper; always anxious to work; always obedient and civil, and never despondent. I often wonder what they think and how they feel. They seem to think their sentence is a fair equivalent for the deed committed, and there is no further occasion for them to worry about it, and all that is left for them is to make the best of their life here, and take their chances. "What's done is done," and prison life is the only penance and absolution for it. To me they seldom give any expressions of regret; such expressions would more naturally come to the Chaplain than any one else. They, with all other convicts, have a mild way of putting their case, and call it "getting into trouble." We cannot speculate, and we have no right to theorize upon such a mystery, —the heart of a man who has taken the life of another.

In the monotony of prison life, and the regular working of its subtle machinery, there is much time for reflection, and, if so disposed, for repentance. From such a past there is no shutting out, no escaping, and it is but a generous inclination for us to believe that for all their guilty days they feel a deep and lasting regret.

THE DEATH PENALTY AND SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The State of Michigan having abolished capital punishment, inquiries are often made in relation thereto, and for the information of those interested the following statistics are compiled:

The law substituting solitary imprisonment for life, for the death penalty, went into effect March 1, 1847, since which sixty-eight have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to solitary confinement in this Prison at hard labor for life. Of these, sixty-two were males and six females.

The following table shows the whole number of convicts committed to the Prison each year since its establishment, the years and number each year in which life solitary convicts were received, and the percentage of life solitary convicts since the change from the death penalty:

YEARS.	Whole Number Committed.	Number of Life Solitary Convicts.	Percentage of Life Solitary Convicts.
1839	56		
1840	45		
1841	52		
1842	44		
1843	57		
1844	42		
1845	43		
1846	40		
1847	43		
Total	422		
1848	33	4	12.1
1849	30	1	3.3
1850	50		
1851	88	3	3.6
1852	87	1	1.1
1853	71	2	2.8
1854	103	5	4.8
1855	141	4	2.8
1856	136	3	2.3
1857	170	3	1.7
1858	195	4	2.0
1859	212	2	0.9
1860	272	2	0.7
1861	140	1	0.7
1862	110	1	0.9
1863	106		
1864	105	2	1.9
1865	161	3	1.8
1866	305	7	2.2
1867	254	6	2.3
1868	256	2	0.7
1869	250	2	0.8
1870	302	5	1.6
1871	207	3	1.4
1872	222	2	0.9
1873	285		
1874	310		
Total since 1847	4,596	68	1.48

Percentage of first thirteen and a-half years of life solitary convicts	2.14
" " last " " " " " " " "	1.13
Decrease	1.01

Population of the State in 1850	397,654
" " " 1854	509,374
" " " 1860	749,113
" " " 1864	803,745
" " " 1869, Dec. 1	1,100,000
" " " 1874, Oct. 1	1,337,000

In 1850 there were 50 criminals committed to prison, or 1 in 7,953 inhabitants.
" 1854 " " 103 " " " " 4,945 "
" 1860 " " 272 " " " " 2,754 "
" 1864 " " 105 " " " " 7,654 "
" 1869 " " 250 " " " " 4,400 "
" 1874 " " 310 " " " " 4,313 "

In 1850 there were 110 convicts in prison, or 1 in 3,615 inhabitants.
" 1854 " " 205 " " " 2,489 "
" 1860 " " 535 " " " 1,400 "
" 1864 " " 333 " " " 2,410 "
" 1869 " " 644 " " " 1.708 "
" 1874 " " 703 " " " 1,902 "

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, Age when received, County from which sent, and Year in which received.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	
William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
Gabriel Lapham	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
John M Reynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F Myer	23	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1850.
Frederick Haynes	20	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter	30	Wayne	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1859.
Joseph Ducatt	28	Sanilac	1858	
John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	33	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1873.
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello	30	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag	54	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1870	
Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
William McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
James Stewart	55	Bay	1871	
Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	

Of these, 25 have died; 7 were discharged for new trial and not reconvicted; 8 were pardoned; 2 have escaped; 2 have been commuted to House of Correction; 3 are insane, and 21 have been commuted from solitary confinement to imprisonment for life, leaving now in Prison 24 whose sentence was solitary confinement for life.

Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.

One was committed in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane.

And the third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.

Since 1847,—the year in which the death penalty was abolished,—there have been 39 convicts sentenced to this Prison to hard labor for life, and these were convicted of murder in second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., 16 of whom are now in Prison.

The foregoing tables and the accompanying items give all the main points in the history of the substitution of solitary imprisonment for the death penalty in this State, and its comparative results.

It will be seen that a period of twenty-seven years has elapsed since the change in the law abolishing the death penalty; and it will also be seen, upon examination, the same number were sentenced to solitary confinement during the first half of this period as during the last half; while during the same time the convictions for other and lesser crimes increased nearly one-half, and the population of the State in the same ratio.

The civilized world is busy with this great question, and no State in the Union has given it so thorough a test as Michigan, and it is on this account we have given it so much time and space.

GOOD TIME.

Under the present law every convict who keeps his record clear of all reports for misconduct is entitled to a remission of nearly one-sixth of his time,—

sixty days per annum. With one prominent defect, I must say that I know of no other way in which an equally good effect can be produced upon the discipline of the Prison.

From observation continued for years, I am satisfied that still better results may be reached by increasing the amount of good time to correspond with the length of the sentence.

It requires no great amount of self-control for a man to behave himself civilly and industriously for one, two, or even three years; but to continue that line of conduct through a space of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, requires more moral stamina, and a better control over the infirmities of poor human nature than ordinary men possess. A man who will do it, or attempt to do it, deserves an increasing stimulus to keep him from despair and a loss of energy.

One of the most noteworthy tendencies of prison reform in Europe is the remission of sentences; not by a free pardon,—which is almost always injurious,—but through the consistent efforts of the convict himself.

The system thus indicated applies moral and reasonable restraints, rather than those of physical force and routine, which are so natural to most prisons.

Perhaps no country in the world furnishes a more brilliant and successful example than Ireland, and it is to this particular feature of their system that I would beg leave to present for the earnest examination and consideration of our next Legislature, and ask a

CHANGE IN THE LAW.

The task of handling men in prison is not so difficult as it appears, if we will only work with nature and not against her. There is not a man here but possesses, in some degree, a craving to be relieved from his position, and while we should direct and regulate this spirit, he should be encouraged to look to his own steady efforts from day to day for his release and improved condition.

It is a recognized principle among business men that old and faithful employés deserve promotion and increased pay.

Ten years of prison life,—ten years of hard labor,—of complete command over wicked passions, and of strict obedience to prison rules, ought to secure to any man in prison a large gratuity.

I have no change to ask in the penalty for an out and out willful murder, or for rape on a child, and for tampering with a railroad train, or track, I would like to see it increased to life solitary.

The proposed change is simple and easily understood, and is as follows:

For men sentenced to any time under 4 years, one-sixth.
" " " 4 years and under 7 years, one-fifth.
" " " 7 " " " 10 years, one-fourth.
" " " 10 " " upwards, one-third.

Men sentenced to labor for life,—not life solitary,—under 30 years of age, time shall expire at 50 years of age. When over 30 years of age, time shall be limited to 20 years.

The said limitation of life sentence to fifty years of age shall apply only to those who labor faithfully, and whose conduct is good, and the allowances for good conduct and faithful labor shall apply to a life convict the same as to a convict sentenced for a given number of years. But if the convict sentenced for life shall be unfaithful in his labor, or disobedient in his conduct, he shall not only be denied the allowance of good time, but the life sentence fixed at fifty years for a convict sentenced under the age of thirty, and the sentence of

twenty years to a convict over thirty years of age, shall each be disregarded, and in either case the convict shall be compelled to remain in prison during his natural life, as sentenced by the court, unless pardoned by the Governor; and provided further, the good time earned by a convict for good conduct shall be wholly forfeited up to the time that he commits any act that would amount to a prison misdemeanor.

Any convict escaping from the State Prison in this State, who is afterwards arrested, shall serve out the remainder of the term for which he was sentenced, the same as if he had remained in prison, notwithstanding the time may have expired at the date of his arrest; and he shall lose all the benefits of the *good time* he may have gained by good conduct prior to his said escape.

HOLIDAYS.

We believe that every good thing is beautiful in its own time and place. Who will not say there is something cheering in the very word Holidays! Fourth of July! Thanksgiving! Merry Christmas! It is a beautiful custom that sets apart these days, making them national in their observance. When they come let us rest and be thankful!

This is a feverish world at best, and let us be glad for these little nooks and retreats that serve to stay the gathering weariness that grows on body and mind as the seasons pass. If we are bond or free, and have worked every day from the first of July to the last of November, without relaxation, we have fairly earned at least one-half of that autumn holiday, Thanksgiving. Our rest will be not merely the reward of the weary days that are past, but a preparation for the future. We need something to lay up strength, spirit, and patience for the winter months, if we live to see them.

It is not merely delightful to men shut up in prison, but it is as needful, as useful, and as grateful as the giving to them of water when they are thirsty. It is well for all of us that we can have an occasional hour when the lines of care are smoothed from the face and the hair pauses in its growth of gray. What a curious place the Prison would be if not a man in the yard could enjoy the feeling of holiday at all as it passes. May that time never come!

PARDONS.

By reference to our tables it will be seen that the Governor has exercised the prerogative of pardon to only thirteen convicts during the year, a comparatively small number. Eight of these were released on account of serious ill health, with no prospect of recovery while in prison, and five of this number died soon after reaching home. In every case we believe that this power has been wisely exercised, after a careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances surrounding each particular case.

The pressure from all parts of the State to pardon somebody is constant and heavy, and too much stress is often placed upon a convict's record in prison, which, in fact, should have but little to do with the case.

The Prison is full of good convicts, but that they would make good citizens is another thing.

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are worse than thrown away upon attorneys, who hold out to the convict and his friends that they can procure a new trial or a pardon if they can only manage to raise fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred dollars. I never knew money to do a man much good in getting out of prison.

MORAL EFFECT OF OUR IMPROVEMENTS.

We expect there will be many disappointments in the moral progress of the prisoners; that the weak will often give way and sink back to their old haunts and lives; that many men who make profession of "good works" while here will suddenly fling off the mask and dishearten all who have been hopeful of them, and that much kindness and charity will often be expended in vain, and the old return of ingratitude prove the only fruit. For all this, we know there are many exceptions, however, and it is a gratification to add that we are satisfied with the present results, and we have full confidence and hope in the further progress awaiting us in the future.

I venture to predict far more satisfactory results than are hitherto shown in any report for whoever continues to occupy the ground already gained.

Nothing tells more favorably upon the behavior of our community than our improved facilities for washing, drying, cooking, and eating.

It is not two years since we were obliged, in bad weather, to pass two and three weeks without a change of shirts and sheets. Nothing but the old style pounding-barrel for washing, and hanging out of doors on poles to dry.

Our cooking was done in a manner quite as primitive,—namely, by building a fire under a cauldron kettle, in an old, tumble-down shed. Now we have as good a dining room, kitchen, cellar, and wash-room as can be found on the continent. To-day we can take all the bedding from a wing,—three hundred and twenty cells,—wash it, dry it, and return it to the wing, in good condition for use, at night. We can bake a thousand pounds of flour at once into as light and sweet bread as can be made by any housewife in the land. We can cook potatoes, or any other vegetables, for seven hundred men in twenty minutes,—about the time it takes to eat them.

We change our dinners every day in the week, and our men march to the shops with steps as cheerful and elastic as those of ordinary employés.

LECTURES.

It is not for the sake of entertainment that lectures have been introduced within the Prison. Education and intelligence are staunch opponents of crime. With every good seed sown, if, perchance, it take root, an evil one must die to make room for it, and the sowing of that seed, in the proper and most fitting manner, is worth a little more consideration on the part of those who have so much genius to suggest amendments rather than power to carry them out.

We know that our machinery for evolving much good is faulty, but that should not hinder us from taking now and then a short step in the right direction. The duties, trials, and responsibilities of a prison officer are wearisome, and a little deviation from the ordinary routine is restful to both keeper and convict. It is humane; it is politic.

OUR PRISON OFFICERS.

There is not a man on my staff that is aware of my intention to speak in his defense. They are not of the grumbling order. They knew their duties before they came; they wanted the situations, and they do not shrink from any task. If we were working twenty hours instead of twelve, there would be the same constant rush of applicants. Say what we please, it is a service that makes a good officer grow old before his time, and undermines the constitution. I have known several young men to come here full of health and

strength, and after a few years depart aged and anxious-looking, with little or no strength for any new occupation, while others have died.

It will be remembered that we are giving the contracts an average of ten hours' labor, independent of meals and marching. There are only three holidays in the year that we observe, and we always work till noon on those days, and keepers are not relieved till three or four o'clock then.

Some of our men fall ill after three or four years' service, and others break up and die, and much time and risk is run in taking and teaching new men to fill their places.

I would recommend for the convenience, safety, and general welfare of the Prison, that as fast as vacancies hereafter occur from choice, illness, death, or discharge, the places be filled with single men, who shall be required to board and lodge at the Institution, where they can always be found at a moments' notice in an emergency.

Our improvements on the Agent's house furnish a large number of good apartments for lodging, reading, studying, or any sensible indoor amusements. We think such an arrangement would be promotive of strong friendships, and good temper, and better discipline among the officers, while the meeting at the mess-room table would be a sort of cheerful reunion, contrasting vividly with the darker side of their official positions.

BUSINESS.

The out-look at the beginning of the year did not seem very promising, from the fact that the wagon contract, covering one hundred and twenty men, and the shoe contract, covering fifty men, had just expired. Fifty of these men were placed on a new wagon contract, and fifty more added to the tool contract, leaving on hand seventy unassigned men that had been daily producers, and reducing the whole number of men on contracts from four hundred and ninety-five, to four hundred and twenty-five. Convict labor "to let" was daily advertised, but, owing to the general prostration of the business and manufacturing interests of the country, no available bids were received.

As the winter months approached, our daily number increased from six hundred and fifty to six hundred and ninety men, January 1, 1874.

This number did not vary much to the end of the year. Aside from the gang on the appropriation, it will be seen that we have carried over two hundred non-producing men for the year. This number of course includes the aged, the infirm, the sick, and insane.

A previous stipulation had been made with the wagon contractors that ample time should be given them to overhaul, adjust, and place in good order their machinery, and the month of October was mostly occupied for this purpose, with but little avail to the Prison in earnings from that contract.

Near the close of December quite a disaster befell the large buiding used in the manufacture of cigars. A section of about thirty by fifty feet of the third floor gave away by reason of overloading it with stock above, while the posts that supported the interior of the building below were somewhat decayed. It happened at evening, within ten minutes after one hundred and twenty-five men had marched out. Over one hundred men were thrown out of work some twenty days while the structure was being repaired and made safe again. Beside the expense of repairing and loss of time, it involved the State in damages on his stock, to Mr. Hollingsworth, in the sum of $1,500.

In the month of March one hundred unassigned men were again advertised,

and one bid only, averaging seventy cents per day for ten years, was received and accepted from Filkins & Crane, of Marshall, for from twenty-five to fifty men, to be employed in coopering. To accomodate this business a new brick shop, thirty by one hundred and forty feet, two stories high, was erected in the northeast corner of the yard, also a substantial shed, thirty by seventy-five feet in size, in the rear, for storing material in use.

Two large tanks, for soaking hoops, were conveniently placed, with supply pipe and tile drain, all in good working order. This entire job was done at the expense of the Prison, and cost $3,350.

By the way of encouragement to a new contract, and to give them a good "send off," twenty-five men were not checked for the first month.

Thirty-six men are now employed in this branch of industry, and no contract in the yard gives better promise of success. It is a rattling, lively business, and the men like it exceedingly. From the second day of May to the date of this report, not a man has been reported for misconduct from that shop, and the discipline is excellent.

We often hear it affirmed admiringly that we have built a very nice piece of wall, so many feet high and so many feet broad; also, that we have changed the whole structure and outward appearance of the Prison. Well! this is just what the State expected us to do with its money. This, it is true, is a great work, and it has involved great labor; all the heaviest, roughest part of it has been done with convict time, and convict muscle, at a very low estimate of price. Besides, there has been a vast amount of labor expended that does not appear in this Report, and never will appear in any other. What is done with "spare time," and with our own help, is estimated at but little expense. But this is absurd. It lies distributed in various ways about the premises, such as repairing roofs, laying sewers, paving roads, laying stone and wooden floors in the work-shops, building chimneys and privies, grading, cleaning up, and subduing the State lot; all this, we say, involves a positive expenditure of time and muscle; it all counts for our industry; it is labor judiciously expended, it has paid, and paid largely, but it does not add one whit to the item of net earnings.

In regard to the general business affairs of the Institution, and our financial result, we are satisfied. No money has been drawn from the Treasury on account of the Prison for the year, and, upon the most liberal basis of figures, we have a round ten thousand fairly earned above all expenses.

We have endeavored to follow a just and liberal policy towards the contractors in every particular, and it is with much satisfaction that we refer to the pleasant relations which have existed throughout the year between these gentlemen and the Prison authorities.

To the Clerk, F. S. Clarke, am I under many special obligations for sound advice and co-operation. The Prison books are kept with admirable accuracy and clearness, and vouchers for every item of expenditure are full and arranged with the most perfect system and exact order.

In our excellent Chaplain, Geo. H. Hickox, we have found a faithful and devoted friend. In his duties he has toiled in an humble field, but he has been conscientiously ardent and sincere. His ministrations on the Sabbath have been attended, not by compulsion, but with a cheerful mind, and he is always met with respectful and earnest attention.

For the good order and firm discipline which has, without difficulty or severity, been maintained, I am largely indebted to my present Deputy, Maj

J. D. Hinckley, and to his predecessor, Capt. G. A. Winans, also, for confidence and support.

Of my keepers and guards I must say that they are closely identified with the success of the Institution, and its prosperity has been the subject of their constant thought and toil.

I am happy, also, to acknowledge the kindness, the prompt advice, and constant support I have at all times received from you, gentlemen, as individuals and as a Board.

The position of the Agent is one of extreme labor and anxiety, and oft-times discouraging; yet the confidence and encouragement of the Inspectors and the Governor, has always incited me to renewed exertions to promote the interests of the Institution, and the welfare of those intrusted to my care.

Number of convicts in Prison Sept. 30, 1874		703
" " " Sept. 30, 1873		655
Increase during the year		48
Average daily number during 1874		687.1
" " " " 1873		616.4
Increase		70.7
Number in Prison Sept. 30, 1873		655
" received during the year on commitment	310	
" recaptured	3	
		313
Whole number in Prison during the year		968
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	228	
" " " commutation	3	
" " " reversal of sentence	5	
" pardoned by the Governor	13	
" died	7	
" escaped	9	
		265
Leaving now in Prison		703
Whole number of days spent in Prison		250,793
Number days productive labor on contracts	130,799	
" " " " building	12,939	
" " building cooper shop	1,257	
" " in Asylum as helpers	626	
" " lost before being put on contract	415	
" " in Agent's house and State barns	1,601	
" " lost by aged and infirm	3,885	
" " in boiler and wash-house	3,040	
" " " barber-shop	1,203	
" " " blacksmith shop	491	
" " " cooper and carpenter shops	626	
" " " dining room	2,743	
" " " garden	179	

Number days in guard room and offices	313	
" " " halls	4,699	
" " " Hospital as helpers	936	
" " lost by insane	3,548	
" " in kitchen, cellar, and bakery	4,590	
" " lost by lumpers	5,432	
" " in paint shop	257	
" " lost by punishment	658	
" " in soap-house	398	
" " " shoe-shop	1,096	
" " lost by sickness	5,609	
" " in knitting socks	733	
" " " tobacco-shop	94	
" " " tailor-shop	2,240	
" " " woodsheds and cleaning buckets	2,258	
" " " butcher shop	353	
" " " Sundays	35,699	
" " " yard	2,143	
" " lost by men charged as half-time	3,893	
" " in yard by unassigned men on State work	15,136	
" " driving teams	915	
		250,793

The number of convicts required to fill contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Business.	No. of Men.	Price per Day.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manuf'g Co.	Wagons	50	$1 00
Charles Hollingsworth	Cigars	75	50
" "	"	50	65
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Farming tools	100	65
" "	" "	50	72½
Henry Gilbert & Sons	Furniture	100	55
Filkins & Crane	Barrels	25	60

Highest price paid for convict labor	$1 00
Lowest " " " " "	50
Average " " " " "	64¾
Number of convicts employed on contracts	455
" " " " building	44
" " " in Asylum	2
" " " " Agent's house and State barns	5
" " aged and infirm	16
" " employed in boiler and wash-house	10
" " " " barber-shop	4
" " " " blacksmith shop	1
" " " " cooper-shop	1
" " " " carpenter shop	1
" " " " dining room	7
" " " " garden	1
" " " " guard rooms and offices	2
" " " " halls	16
" " " " hospital	3

Number of convicts insane	11
" " employed in kitchen, cellar, and bakery	10
" " " as lumpers	17
" " " in paint-shop	1
" " " " soap-house	3
" " " " shoe-shop	4
" " sick	24
" " employed in knitting socks	3
" " " " driving teams	2
" " " " tailor-shop	6
" " " " wood-sheds and cleaning buckets	2
" " " " yard	7
" " " " butcher-shop	1
" " unassigned employed on State work in yard	44
Total number in Prison	703

The amount due from contractors for convict labor is	$24,015 12
The amount due from U. S. for support of U. S. convicts is	673 50
The amount due from Auditor General is	561 00
Total amount due the Prison	$25,249 62
Indebtedness of the Prison Sept. 30, 1874	6,417 98
Leaves the amount due the Prison over indebtedness	$18,831 64

Cash received from all sources as follows:

For balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1873	$398 32
" convict labor	84,405 17
" property sold	831 45
" rent	163 95
" interest	118 76
" amount loaned from bank	1,000 00
From United States	2,661 68
" visitors	2,015 00
" barber-shop	142 90
" amount overpaid and due Agent	484 36
Total cash received	$92,221 59

Cash expended:

For salary of officers	$24,678 43	
" pay of guards	6,652 98	
" clothing	6,885 92	
" bedding	732 37	
" discharged convicts	1,737 15	
" repairs	887 63	
" education	245 00	
" printing and stationery	340 10	
" postage	261 22	
" hospital stores	150 63	
" hay	376 97	

For grain	$2,825 64	
" straw	144 63	
" fuel	6,375 16	
" lights	1,074 67	
" fugitive convicts	561 00	
" shoes	1,491 65	
" medicines	262 61	
" miscellaneous expenses	829 34	
" Agent's traveling expenses	42 80	
" tobacco	95 67	
" water rates	612 66	
" barber-shop	75 71	
" library	155 64	
" real estate	6 00	
" furniture and fixtures	892 06	
" tools	371 28	
" live stock	83 10	
" cooper-shop	2,424 16	
" meat	10,292 58	
" flour	10,039 25	
" groceries	2,913 32	
" potatoes	2,976 36	
" corn meal, hominy, etc.	459 40	
" fish	274 76	
" vegetables	1,727 44	
" syrup, sugar, etc.	1,798 38	
" fruit	244 32	
" salt	223 60	
Total cash expended		$92,221 59

The earnings of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874, is as follows:

From convict labor	$94,027 47	
" fugitive convicts	561 00	
" support of United States convicts	2,627 49	
" rent	163 95	
" interest	1,292 11	
" barber-shop	142 90	
" team work	1,105 09	
" property sold	831 45	
" visitors	2,015 00	
For new cooper shop	3,337 17	
Total earnings		$106,103 54

SUMMARY.

Dr.			Cr.
Expenditures	$92,221 59	Income for year	$106,103 54
Allowance to Hollingsworth	1,500 00	Indebteness Sept. 30, '73, paid from this year's earnings	3,380 99
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '74	6,417 98		
Inventory, Sept. 30, '73	31,090 27	Invent'ry Sep 30, '74 $36,457 54	
Balance net earnings	10,255 14	Less paid appr'n 4,457 09	32,000 45
	$141,484 98		$141,484 98

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Number Received, and the Average in the Prison for the year.

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average Number.	No. Rec'd.
1846	119	120.0	40
1847	122	120.0	30
1848	119	124.5	33
1849	128	117.0	31
1850	110	119.5	50
1851	131	141.0	84
1852	176	186.5	87
1853	209	210.0	71
1854	205	219.1	103
1855	246	278.3	141
1856	304	316.5	136
1857	349	378 8	170
1858	411	443 6	195
1859	473	484.8	212
1860	535	597.5	272
1861	621	578.6	140
1862	531	459 6	110
1863	410	358.2	104
1864	333	319 15	105
1865	293	380.2	161
1866	315	412.2	305
1867	502	531 1	254
1868	582	609.7	256
1869	622	625.3	250
1870	644	645.7	304
1871	663	642 7	207
1872	627	619.6	223
1873	589	616.4	286
1874	655	687.1	310

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Average Expense for the Provisions of each Convict during each Year, for each Week and Day in the Year.

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,818 85	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43⅝	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76⅝	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78½	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82⅜	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.9
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.4
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22⅜	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	*58 68¾	*1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	26.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0
1872	29,909 88	48 31.9	92.9	13.3
1873	29,184 59	47 37.8	91.4	12.9
1874	32,780 88	42 11½	81	11.5

* The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as $6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; $3,500 being "property sold," $2,000 paid on last year's account, and $1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned Fiscal Years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,885 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	128 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 35	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 87	2,894 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,283 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	8,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 79	6,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28
1871	81,653 89	137 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	143 11	3,375 21
1873	87,104 95	141 40	5,487 04
1874	89,100 80	129 71	3,311 79

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the Prison during each of the Fiscal Years from 1864 to 1874.

CASH EXPENDED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Officers' and Keepers' Salary	$11,859 03	$14,467 71	$18,312 22	$15,359 30	$19,185 56	$11,985 47	$4,012 80	$11,461 81	$27,645 56	$25,358 79	$24,577 77
Guards' Wages	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 96	7,993 04	7,988 14	16,506 25	22,989 43	14,749 04	7,137 40	6,457 55	6,652 98
Rations	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12	35,232 22	42,499 06	37,326 35	30,486 70	26,349 69	31,167 68	31,016 06	30,949 41
Building and Repairs	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55	4,025 79	3,842 68	8,114 78	6,429 28	5,407 54	3,875 21	5,487 04	4,575 13
Clothing and Bedding	6,300 33	8,618 01	20,676 55	9,231 86	11,919 72	8,125 28	12,668 38	3,957 84	6,997 94	10,988 79	9,109 94
Fuel	3,409 26	4,168 60	6,786 38	2,708 90	8,272 99	4,945 02	5,805 26	5,118 96	4,907 50	4,528 03	6,875 16
Hospital Stores	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82	295 95	816 05	1,054 10	892 51	820 26	496 28	413 24
Oil, Candles, and Gas	984 29	688 25	1,406 93	1,120 57	1,037 28	781 24	693 58	558 84	546 41	938 03	1,074 67
Tobacco	445 60	960 42	2,328 84	1,187 76	895 42	1,049 80	2,016 46	503 40	520 78	127 50	95 67
Forage	460 14	276 29	336 78	503 76	735 21	1,033 27	970 65	495 07	733 12	1,467 13	3,347 24
Library	226 45	32 71	297 99	21 00	299 66	127 11	455 00	384 02	19 58	766 58	135 64
Magazine Account									527 85		
Discharged Convicts	755 00	632 50	478 55	793 25	942 00	1,057 00	1,231 00	1,263 00	1,391 50	1,191 25	1,387 15
Convicts' Deposits	888 61	1,586 75	412 45	134 90	83 90	154 17	294 43	168 39	1,088 79	1,165 54	
Pursuing Fugitives	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26	462 85	424 80	566 32	257 75	421 75	157 50	561 00
Agent's Traveling Expenses	72 56	26 90	175 30	77 15	27 95	82 25	54 60	22 45	158 30	82 70	42 80
Stationery		147 45	210 75	83 70	126 89	93 30	140 91	61 45	93 50	119 33	140 00
Swine	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55	251 83	804 83	758 75	89 59	11 55		83 10
Interest	54 28	228 68	279 45	343 18					20 43	62 60	
Postage	80 57	51 92	53 49	103 33	96 11	96 19	103 03	124 36	246 52	234 92	262 22
Printing	107 45	132 30	70 58	201 60	130 85	44 70	86 06	250 55	374 86	294 60	200 10
Convicts' Overwork											
Education	28 00	67 85	66 95	132 10	90 89	132 16	125 55	152 45	342 40	348 97	245 70
Miscellaneous Expenses	65 00	200 27	883 07	110 25	427 84	640 29	304 55	77 25	166 06	858 26	911 05
Excess of Expenses by Agent											
Suspended Debt					224 29						
Water Rates									529 19	328 64	612 66
Total	$47,885 28	$75,842 55	$105,919 19	$80,268 29	$94,036 57	$94,219 79	$91,236 29	$74,290 96	$89,244 02	$91,441 09	$92,120 93

TABLE showing the Number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned, and Escaped since the Establishment of the Prison to and including September 30, 1874.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839	56	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1
1864	105	103	36	2	5	.....
1865	161	104	12	12	10	.....
1866	305	105	6	2	5	.....
1867	254	161	2	9	2	.....
1868	256	196	3	6	11	.....
1869	250	195	9	11	10	3
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1
1871	207	205	19	4	15	2
1872	222	230	15	6	7	2
1873	287	186	17	5	5	8
1874	310	228	13	9	7	8
Totals	5,022	3,355	580	138	212	37

TABLE showing the Average Number of Years Convicts were Sentenced in each year since the Commencement of the Prison to and including September 30, 1874, Life Convicts not included.

1839,	average	number	of	years..... 3.5
1840,	"	"	"	..... 3.8
1841,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1842,	"	"	"	..... 2.3
1843,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1844,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1845,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1846,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1847,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1848,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1849,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1850,	"	"	"	..... 3.9
1851,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1852,	"	"	"	..... 4.6
1853,	"	"	"	..... 3.6
1854,	"	"	"	..... 4.0
1855,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1856,	"	"	"	..... 4.2
1857,	"	"	"	..... 4.3
1858,	"	"	"	..... 4.1
1859,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1860,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1861,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1862,	"	"	"	..... 2.9
1863,	"	"	"	..... 2.2
1864,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1865,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1866,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1867,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1868,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1869,	"	"	"	..... 3.1
1870,	"	"	"	..... 3.0
1871,	"	"	"	..... 3.3
1872,	"	"	"	..... 3.7
1873,	"	"	"	..... 3.2
1874,	"	"	"	.....2.10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Alpena	4	Marquette	12
Allegan	5	Mason	3
Bay	11	Mecosta	4
Branch	6	Montcalm	1
Barry	1	Monroe	2
Berrien	8	Macomb	2
Cass	5	Muskegon	2
Calhoun	5	Oakland	8
Clinton	1	Oceana	1
Eaton	5	Ottawa	9
Gratiot	1	Ontonagon	2
Genesee	2	Saginaw	17
Grand Traverse	1	Shiawassee	5
Hillsdale	7	St. Clair	5
Houghton	6	St. Joseph	4
Huron	1	Van Buren	7
Isabella	1	Washtenaw	4
Ionia	11	Wayne	1
Iosco	1	Recorder's Court, Detroit	44
Ingham	7	Recorder's Court, Port Huron	1
Jackson	5	U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan	2
Kalamazoo	22		
Kent	43		
Lenawee	14	Total	310
Lapeer	1		

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Three months	2	Three years and six months	6
Four months	2	Four years	18
Six months	14	Four years and six months	2
Nine months	3	Five years	29
Ten months	1	Six years	4
One year	47	Six years and six months	3
One year and three months	3	Seven years	5
One year and four months	2	Eight years	4
One year and five months	1	Nine years	1
One year and six months	23	Ten years	6
One year and nine months	3	Fifteen years	1
Two years	61	Sixteen years	1
Two years and two months	2	Life	2
Two years and six months	21	Twenty years	1
Two years and nine months	1		
Three years	38	Total	310
Three years and four months	4		

Average sentence two years and ten months, excluding life prisoners.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Alabama	2	Michigan	34
Belgium	4	New Hampshire	1
Connecticut	4	New York	64
Denmark	2	Norway	3
England	6	Ohio	38
Georgia	2	Ontario, Prov. of	44
Germany	17	Pennsylvania	13
Holland	5	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	13	Russia	1
Indiana	2	Scotland	1
Ireland	18	Sweden	2
Kentucky	2	Switzerland	1
Louisiana	2	Tennessee	5
Maryland	14	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	3	Virginia	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	1		
Missouri	1	Total	310

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Brewer	1	Moulder	4
Broom-maker	1	Musician	2
Barber	5	Mason	2
Baker	3	Machinist	2
Blacksmith	6	Miner	2
Butcher	8	Merchant	1
Book-keeper	3	Peddler	5
Boiler-maker	1	Painter	5
Box-maker	4	Paper-maker	2
Bar-tender	1	Printer	1
Currier	1	Plumber	1
Cabinet-maker	6	Railroad employé	9
Carriage-maker	3	Salt-maker	1
Carpenter	8	Shingle-packer	1
Cigar-maker	5	School-teacher	1
Clerk	5	Salesman	1
Chair-matter	1	Sale-maker	1
Cook	5	Sawyer	2
Clock-maker	1	Ship-caulker	2
Cooper	3	Ship-carpenter	1
Druggist	1	Shoemaker	6
Draughtsman	1	Sailor	19
Engineer	3	Speculator	1
Farmer	41	Saloon-keeper	4
Firemen	5	Stone-cutter	2
Grocer	1	Student	2
Hack-driver	2	Surveyor	1
Hotel porter	3	Tailor	2
Hotel waiter	5	Teamster	3
Hostler	2	Traveling agent	4
Horse farrier	2	Tobacconist	1
Harness-maker	5	Tinsmith	1
Lather	1	Wagon-maker	1
Laborer	73		
Lithographer	1	Total	310

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Assault with intent to kill	5	Manslaughter	9
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	Murder	4
Assault with intent to rob	4	Polygamy	3
Adultery	4	Prostitution and concubinage	4
Bigamy	4	Rape	4
Incest	4	Total	65
Larceny from person	11		
Murder, second degree	5		

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Arson	3	Larceny from railroad cars	5
Burglary	32	Larceny from hotel in night-time	3
Burglary in day-time	2	Malicious mischief	8
Burglary and larceny	8	Passing counterfeit U. S. Treas. notes	1
Embezzlement	1	Robbery	9
False pretenses	13	Robbing U. S. Postoffice	1
Forgery	7	Uttering and publishing forged instruments	1
Larceny	104	Total	245
Larceny, compound	1		
Larceny, grand	27		
Larceny from dwelling in day-time	19		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	65	20.97
Crimes against property	245	79.03
Totals	310	100.00

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Sixteen to twenty-one	80	25.81	Sixty to seventy	4	01.29
Twenty-one to thirty	138	44.52	Seventy to eighty	1	00.32
Thirty to forty	58	18.71			
Forty to fifty	22	07.09	Totals	310	100.00
Fifty to sixty	7	02.26			

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.	EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	161	51.94	Illiterate	30	09.67
Read and write	68	21.94			
Read only	51	16.45	Totals	310	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	185	59 68	Married and separated	10	03.23
Widower	10	03 23			
Married	105	33.87	Totals	310	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	115	37.10
Occasional drinker	132	42.58
Intemperate	63	20.32
Totals	310	100 00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents dead	94	30 32	Mother living	84	27.10
Parents living	86	27.74			
Father living	46	14.84	Totals	310	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	265	85.48
Health impaired	45	14 52
Aged and infirm	-----	-----
Totals	310	100.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	223	71 94
Apprenticed and left	35	11.29
Apprenticed and served	52	16.77
Totals	310	100.00

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS	No.	Per Ct.	SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	205	66.13	Fourth conviction	30	09.68
Second conviction	40	12 90			
Third conviction	35	11 29	Totals	310	100.00

OTHER SENTENCES SERVED.	No.	Per Ct.
Other prisons	4	.....
Reform School	3	.....
House of Correction	6	.....
Totals	13	.....

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	259	83.55
Mulatto	41	13.23
Black	10	03.22
Totals	310	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church	191	61.61
Attended Sabbath-school	119	38.39
Totals	310	100.00

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN PRISON AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Alcona	1	Lapeer	6
Alpena	6	Manistee	3
Allegan	15	Mason	4
Bay	10	Macomb	5
Barry	25	Marquette	24
Branch	14	Monroe	4
Berrien	15	Muskegon	7
Cass	8	Mecosta	6
Chippewa	1	Midland	4
Calhoun	25	Montcalm	1
Cheboygan	2	Menominee	3
Clinton	2	Newaygo	2
Delta	1	Oakland	23
Eaton	9	Oceana	2
Genesee	9	Ottawa	13
Grand Traverse	1	Ontonagon	2
Gratiot	2	Saginaw	28
Hillsdale	12	Sanilac	5
Houghton	16	St. Clair	5
Huron	2	St. Joseph	10
Iosco	2	Shiawassee	9
Isabella	1	Tuscola	1
Ingham	19	Van Buren	14
Ionia	14	Washtenaw	10
Jackson	14	Wayne	16
Kalamazoo	40	Recorder's Court, Detroit	127
Kent	67	U. S. Court, Eastern District, Mich.	11
Keweenaw	.....	U. S. Court, Western District, Mich.	2
Leelanaw	.....		
Lenawee	23	Total	703

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Six months	5	Two years and eight months	1
Ten months	1	Two years and nine months	2
One year	40	Three years	96
One year and three months	2	Three years and four months	1
One year and four months	1	Three years and six months	16
One year and six months	29	Four years	49
One year seven and a-half months	1	Four years and six months	2
One year and nine months	4	Four years and nine months	1
Two years	99	Five years	98
Two years and two months	1	Six years	14
Two years and four months	1	Six years and four months	1
Two years and five months	1	Six years and six months	1
Two years and six months	51	Seven years	29

SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.	SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.
Eight years	12	Twenty years	7
Nine years	2	Twenty-one years	1
Ten years	49	Twenty-five years	8
Twelve years	4	Thirty years	4
Thirteen years	1	Life	16
Fourteen years	4	Life Solitary	24
Fifteen years	24	Indeterminate Sentence	1
Sixteen years	2		
Seventeen years	1	Total	703

Average sentence five years and two months, excluding life prisoners and indeterminate sentence.

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Sixteen to twenty-one	97	13.80	Sixty to seventy	20	02.84
Twenty-one to thirty	288	40.97	Seventy to eighty	1	00.14
Thirty to forty	178	25.32			
Forty to fifty	79	11.24	Total	703	100.00
Fifty to sixty	40	05.69			

Average age, twenty-nine years.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Alabama	3	Minnesota	1
Atlantic Ocean	1	Mississippi	2
Australia	1	New Brunswick	1
Belgium	2	New Jersey	1
Bavaria	2	New York	189
Connecticut	5	Norway	3
Columbia, District of	1	Ohio	46
Delaware	1	Ontario, Providence of	96
Denmark	3	Pennsylvania	34
England	31	Prussia	6
France	3	Rhode Island	2
Georgia	1	Sandwich Island	1
Germany	33	Scotland	10
Holland	9	South Carolina	1
Illinois	17	Sweden	5
Ireland	38	Switzerland	2
Indiana	4	Tennessee	6
Kentucky	4	Vermont	7
Louisiana	3	Virginia	8
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	5
Maine	8		
Massachusetts	16	Total	703
Michigan	89		

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Attempt to poison	2	Incest	1
Adultery	6	Larceny from the person	38
Assault and attempt to kill	27	Murder, first degree	26
Assault and attempt to rob	7	Murder, second degree	20
Assault and attempt to maim	2	Manslaughter	16
Assault and attempt to commit rape	10	Obstructing railroads	4
Assault and battery	1	Polygamy	5
Burglary and larceny, attempt to kill	1	Rape	33
Bastardy	2	Shooting with intent to kill	1
Bigamy	3	Seduction	1
Fornication	1		
Highway Robbery	2	Total	203

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Attempt to rob U. S. P. O. and kill	1	Larceny from hotels, dwellings, stores, and shops	54
Arson	10	Maiming cattle	1
Acce-sory to arson	2	Malicious mischief	10
Abstracting letters from Post-office	1	Perjury	3
Attempt to commit burglary	6	Robbery	33
Burglary	77	Receiving stolen property	3
Breaking jail	1	Robbing U. S. Mail	1
Burglary and larceny	23	Robbery and larceny	1
Cattle stealing	2	Sheep stealing	3
Embezzlement	6	Uttering and publishing counterfeit U. S. notes	8
Forgery	20	Uttering false drafts	1
Fal-e pretenses	21		
House-breaking	1		
Larceny	163		
Larceny, compound	2	Total	500
Larceny, grand	42		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	203	28 88
Crimes against property	500	71.12
Total	703	100.00

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Book-keeper	9	Lithographer	1
Butcher	15	Machinist	13
Barber	13	Musician	1
Bar-tender	5	Mason	6
Baker	3	Moulder	9
Brush-maker	2	Miller	3
Blacksmith	13	Miner	4
Boiler-maker	7	Merchant	3
Brewer	1	Painter	18
Brass-founder	1	Policeman	3
Burglar	4	Physician and surgeon	3
Brick-maker	3	Pick-pocket	1
Cabinet-maker	11	Railroad employé	14
Carpenter	22	River-driver	3
Clerk	22	Sailor	38
Cigar-maker	13	Saloon-keeper	7
Cook	10	Sawyer	3
Coach-builder	1	Salesman	1
Cooper	7	Sail-maker	1
Caulker	5	School teacher	1
Chair-matter	1	Shipsmith	1
Commercial agent	2	Shoe-maker	17
Carriage-maker	1	Street-peddler	5
Cutter	1	Shingle-packer	1
Carrier	2	Stone mason	1
Collar-maker	1	Stone-cutter	3
Druggist	1	Speculator	3
Draughtsman	1	Student	4
Drover	1	Steam-fitter	1
Engineer	8	Sign painter	1
Farmer	125	Salt-boiler	1
Fireman	8	Surveyor	1
Fisherman	1	Saw-filer	1
Finisher	2	Tailor	7
Fork-maker	1	Teamster	11
Gunsmith	1	Tinsmith	3
Glazier	1	Trapper	1
Grocer	3	Traveling agent	3
Harness-maker	5	Upholsterer	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Vagrant	3
Hotel waiter	5	Veterinary Surgeon	1
Hotel porter	7	Weaver	1
Hostler	5	Wool-carder	1
Horse-farrier	4	Writing-master	1
Hack-driver	2	Watch-maker	1
Jockey	1	Wheel-wright	1
Lawyer	3	Wagon-maker	1
Lather	2		
Laborer	140	Total	703

	No.	Per Ct.
Parents pious	298	42.39
Father pious	90	12.80
Mother pious	315	44.81
Total	703	100.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	512	72.83
Apprenticed and left	57	08.11
Apprenticed and served	134	19.06
Total	703	100.00

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.	EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	373	53.06	Illiterate	68	09.67
Read and write	172	24.47			
Read only	90	12.80	Total	703	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living	193	27.45	Mother living	185	26.32
Parents dead	126	17.92			
Father living	199	28.31	Total	703	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	385	54.76	Married and separated	38	05.41
Widower	42	05.97			
Married	238	33.86	Total	703	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church regular	292	41.54
Attended church irregular	411	59.46
Total	703	100.00

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended school regular	229	32.57
Attended school irregular	474	67.43
Total	703	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	202	28.73
Occasional drinker	208	29.59
Intemperate	293	41.68
Total	703	100.00

MORAL CONDITION OF PARENTS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents temperate	485	68.99
Parents intemperate	7	01.00
Father temperate	19	02.70
Mother temperate	82	11.66
Father intemperate	109	15.51
Mother intemperate	1	00.14
Total	703	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	621	88.34
Health impaired	73	10.38
Aged and infirm	9	01.28
Total	703	100.00

MENTAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Mental health good	666	94.74
Mental health impaired	30	04.27
Insane	7	00.99
Total	703	100.00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	607	86.34
Second conviction	78	11.10
Third conviction	13	01.85
Fourth conviction	5	00.71
Total	703	100.00

	No.	Per Ct.
Served in other prisons	11	------
Served in Reform School	26	------
Served in Houses of Correction	27	------
Total	64	------

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.	COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	663	94.31	Half-breed Indian	2	00.28
Mulatto	18	02 56			
Black	20	02.85	Total	703	100.00

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to legal requirement, I present the report of the Chaplain of Michigan State prison for the present year; and, first of all, I desire to express my gratitude to Almighty God for the privilege of laboring in this department of His service during the past twelve months. And as this labor has been continued here, it is to be hoped the Lord has been pleased to reward the service of His gospel in the prison. It cannot be other than the most formal utterance to say to you, the work of a prison chaplain is peculiar, and that it is peculiarly varied, and it must be equally plain, in whatever form it appears, it presents its own incentives in its special points of interest. Persons who are at all familiar with the humor and workings of a penitentiary must have recognized the fact that the spirit and the manner of a chaplain are noticed and felt by each man connected with the place. His every-day influence cannot be questioned; nor should he be careless of its character or indifferent to its certain and its current consequences.

It is observable that, while the chaplain is forbidden all official connection with prison discipline, he is required to be constantly at work on its better forces, and he is expected to aid in tempering its finest springs of spirit and control. Thoughts and rules such as these have influenced and controlled me in the service of the past year, and it is most reasonably hoped have exercised a wholesome and a fruitful influence on the daily duties of the chaplaincy. However this may be, the record of the year is made up, and something is now to be said of its materials and its results.

The same *general* course has been pursued the past year in the work of the chaplaincy as has been followed in previous years. The *outlines* of this department, like those of any other in the prison, are much the same from year to year; while the details,—those things which can only be reported in volumes,—are changing for a step or two, and then returning to the old path again almost every hour of each day in the year. Regular and firm as prison history is, or should be, it never can, as it never ought to, become stereotyped. The inevitable diversities of duty serve the good and practical purpose to keep one interested in what he is doing; and they make up a very cheerful and effective incentive to meet the continuous and the versatile duties of his position.

THE PRISON SCHOOL

takes the first place in the work, and in the services of each week. This is really a school for instruction, and yet it seems a little forced to call it so. Instruction *is* given, and it is given regularly, and given by teachers. The school assembles at *eight* and a-half o'clock Sabbath mornings, and is in s

sion *one hour* and *only* one hour. A session so brief in time is too short for imparting practical and effective instruction in any, even in the lighter branches of education. And yet, unsatisfactory as these few moments are, the time they cover is all that, in the present condition of things, can be given to this method of convict improvement. The number actually under instruction each session of the school is about two hundred and fifty, while the number who are members of the different classes is not far from fifty in excess of those figures.

The following enumeration of classes will show what instruction we attempt to impart to their members:

Bible classes, five; spelling and reading classes, eight; arithmetic classes, five; and there is a class of forty men who are being taught to write. The agent has himself given instruction a part of the year to a large class of illiterate young men who could not read the *English* language, but some of these could read their native tongue with respectable facility.

Each class receiving instruction has a teacher who gives all his time during the session of the school to the improvement of his scholars. These teachers are all from the prison. A part of them are keepers, and the balance are men selected from the whole number of prisoners. The experiment of employing convicts as teachers in the school is successful, and much more so than was anticipated.

The number attending the school is always kept as large as our facilities for teaching will justify. Members of the school are dismissed after an attendance of six months if other and more nearly illiterate men are waiting for admission to its privileges. Of the merit of the prison school, it may be safely said, in its way, and to a limited extent, it is a success; but it should also be said that in view of what the men *need to have done for them*, its work is a frail and unsatisfactory effort.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

is regularly held in the prison on each Lord's day morning, commencing at ten o'clock. These services are conducted much the same as usual church services elsewhere; and it is not in presumption, but in view of what we have seen, and felt, that we say our gospel exercises have been and still are increasingly interesting. Good attention is uniformly given to the preaching of Christ and Him crucified, and with gratitude to the God of all grace we are able to say that conversions have occasionally taken place among the prisoners.

The supreme importance of this subject will justify this remark, that while sufficient *prominence* is given to this part of prison regulation, the question arises, is not the religious service of the prison, as now observed, too brief in point of time, and too restricted in the matter of personal privileges? None but an infidel would deny the criminal the privilege of gospel instruction. But is this enough? Should he not, after being taught in the truth of Christ, have opportunity to exercise himself in the common devotions of Christian faith? Less than one hour in a hundred of prison life is now given to public divine service. It must be evident this is not enough for such men as we have here. The time is not one tenth of that which God has designated for this superior and redeeming discipline. *Many* of our men feel, and some of them say, this allotted time is not enough for them. The fact that genuine gospel service and honest practical Christianity stand highest in the judgment of prisoners is most practically suggestive. They regard any man's life as defective *in the absence of convincing* evidences and of the better forces of religious

faith. Almost without exception they argue that a faithful observance of gospel teaching is a certain safeguard against the commission of crime in the first place; and further, the gospel adopted and practiced the only sure guarantee against a relapse into the offenses of crime again in the second place. Promises and avowals of reform are held at a ruinous discount among convicts, while true Christianity,—a sterling Christlikeness,—in heart and in life is current at any premium. In these things the men are certainly correct, unless God is mistaken in the methods and the measures of criminal rescue. The questions "how much time shall be given to religious service," and "how shall it be employed," should not be treated as secondary in the matter of prison management.

THE LIBRARY.

A prison library, or in better terms, *reading, good* reading, and enough of it, is needful,—it is indispensible,—in the working of a prison. So far, this matter is settled, and will never be disturbed. But the selection, the purchase, and the distribution of reading matter is not so permanently at rest. What class of books shall be selected, and what authors shall be preferred, are questions which must be repeatedly answered. If the selection is to be fiction, whose book shall be taken? If religious, whose writings are to be preferred? Or if historical, who has done the best for us in this way? If scientific or literary books are to be purchased, the choice is quite as important. A knowledge of prisoners, and of prison life, of authors and their productions, are required for the better selection of reading for a felon's cell. These questions can never stereotype. Crimes and criminals modify, they become simple, intricate, or abstruse, as society and its fashions fluctuate.

Felons, like other sharp men, are never behind the times; they do not steal last year's bonnets, nor break the safes of broken banks, and their jewelry is ever of the latest style. So the books for prison reading ought to be abreast the spirit of the day. Frequent and choice selections is a better method of purchase than larger bills of books at longer intervals of time. This method will nourish a freshness, and an interest in the library, when otherwise there might be occasional gaps of depression and of complaining.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The admission and utility of this kind of reading should be no longer a query in prison regulation. It is a good and a necessary thing. It seems to meet a point not encompassed by any other provision. It helps as nothing else does, to keep an imprisoned man abreast the outside world, and it tempers him with the spirit of the day, and further, and better still, it practically aids him in preparing for something remunerative on the event of his discharge. And in confidence, we may add, this class of reading produces a most salutary effect on the intelligence and good order of the Prison. And, furthermore, as a disciplinary measure, it is not equaled by any secular appliance.

RELIGIOUS READING.

The State furnishes each convict a bible,—King James' version. The State also supplies a generous selection of other religious reading, as nearly undenominational as may be found. Of this reading the library presents a very fair variety. But it might be well if the friends of individual prisoners were encouraged to send *them* such denominational reading as should seem m

desirable to them, especially prayer books, catechisms, books of discipline, creeds, articles of faith, etc.

Nothing denominational is permitted in the desk of the Prison; but in the manner indicated, friends could at least nourish the family faith, and point out the traditional methods of reform.

The whole amount of reading matter in the Prison library, at present, includes about twenty-one hundred and fifty-three volumes, divided somewhat as follows: two hundred and eight volumes, history; three hundred and forty-six volumes, miscellaneous; three hundred and six volumes, romance; three hundred and forty-six volumes, juvenile; two hundred and thirty-one volumes, biography; one hundred and forty-nine volumes, scientific; three hundred and twenty-five volumes, religious; forty volumes, poetry; and two hundred small books. The small books are very small. To this list there should be added periodical reading matter of various dates, and unbound, sufficient to make one hundred and thirty-one volumes of seven hundred pages each, which would make a total of twenty-two hundred and eighty-three volumes.

In the miscellaneous reading matter reported, there are "Harper's Magazine," "Harper's Weekly," "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's Monthly," "Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours," "Frank Leslie's Repository," "Putnam's Magazine," the "Galaxy," "Living Age," "Blackwood's," "Godey's Ladies' Book," "Ladies' Repository," etc.

There is a small supply,—*too* small to deserve a report,—of German, French, Holland, and Swedish reading matter. The number of convicts who read *one* of those languages only, and do not read the English, is too low to justify the purchase of books for their constant use.

It is a policy of the Agent to teach all prisoners of foreign tongue, who cannot use the English, to read and write that language as soon as may be after they come under his care. Meanwhile, however, the purchase, by the State, of weekly or monthly issues in those languages, and in limited quantity, might be regarded as a reasonable favor.

Many of the volumes reported, you should be informed, are *old*, *very* old, and badly *soiled*, and ruinously *mutilated*. A large number of the most acceptable books are quite unfit for use. Had these been omitted in the count, the report must have shown a far less number of volumes than it now does. To replace these mutilated and perishing copies, and maintain the library in as good condition as at present, cannot be regarded as unwise ambition, or an extravagant request.

PRISON TEACHING.

By this is meant, instruction as given, or as attempted, in the Prison. Teaching here, in a rudimental way, is a duty of the State; it is an obligation which should be met in the most effective manner permitted by the circumstances. All illiterate men, and all whose education is not equal to the plainest business transactions, should be required, and compelled,—if compulsion be unavoidable, to study regularly, and with diligence.

The effort now made at instruction is above a mere pretense, but it is confessedly inadequate. The State owes more to itself and a better effort in behalf of these illiterate, criminal, and friendless men. The chaplain, however, is conscious that with the time and facilities at his command he is doing all that *is practical* to attempt or to advise at present.

I feel impelled to make one remark further in reference to the prison school.

It is held on Lord's day. The time is badly chosen for secular instruction. Neither the mistake or the offense could be more obvious or more objectionable should the State open its common and its graded schools on the Sabbath; and it is under the promptings of judgment, and not of bigotry, I express the sincere hope that some better opening will be made for this method of convict improvement.

In closing this part of the Report, it is a pleasure to be able to say, that though the school is continued much as it has been, there are some additional facilities employed, some improvement in methods introduced, and a satisfactory and increasing success is the result.

COMMUTATION.

An increase of "good time," or the substitution of a shorter imprisonment on condition of good behavior. It seems to me that something of this kind should be immediately provided for. Especially should this be done in behalf of "long time" men, and it cannot be wrong to ask that some possible relief be provided for certain classes of "life men."

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the hope that nothing in this Report will be found offensive, or in your judgment so impracticable as to compel you to erase it from its place. And will you suffer an expression of the high regard I feel for your kindness, and for your habitual consideration and encouragement during all the year just closed.

And it ought not to be regarded as out of place in this Report to express, also, my gratitude to my friend Governor Bagley for his uniform courtesy, and for his generous assistance during the past year.

The Agent, Mr. Morris, has been pleased in his kindness and in his care for my service to show a pleasant and an increasing familiarity in our official intercourse, for all of which it becomes me to express an unfeigned sense of gratitude.

And it is equally a pleasure to me to include among my helping friends the present deputy and his predecessor, and also the clerk. They have always been ready to aid me in anything in which I needed their advice or their assistance or support.

It would be unjust, and also betray an omission I could not explain, should I not add, with sincere emphasis, similar expressions of esteem for every freeman connected with the Prison.

Beyond this, I am impelled to speak further. My *heart* calls for a few more words,—enough to say every prisoner in the yard has usually shown a deference, and respect, and obedience, which justify a brief and formal recognition.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours.

GEO. H. HICKOX,
Chaplain Michigan State Prison.

Jackson, September 30, 1874.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit to you the Annual Report of the Prison Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

There has been seven deaths during the year, viz.:

Nathaniel Jones, died Oct. 3, 1873, of inflammation and ulceration of bladder; he was a man of broken down constitution, and hopelessly insane.

William Eastman, died Oct., 1873, of inflammation of the stomach; was a life man, and had been in the Prison for some 20 years, and had suffered many times, and hardly escaped death from the same disease.

Cyrus M. Wheeler, died April 24, 1874, of dysentery; was an old man, and very much broken down and enfeebled previous to the attack.

James A. Caswell, died May 13, 1874, of congestion of the brain. He was taken the next day after his arrival at the Prison; came to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness from the first.

C. S. Keith, died July 12, 1874, of dropsy of the heart; was very sick when he came to the Prison, and had been for a long time.

David Thorp, died August 11, 1874, of dysentery; was an old man and very much enfeebled by former disease and long confinement.

William Hall, died Sept. 9, 1874, of typhoid fever; he, also, was a man of broken down constitution from former indulgence.

At present (with the exception of some four or five chronic cases), there are but few in the hospital; and in fact, the average number of sick has been quite low during the year, when we take into consideration the number of convicts in the Prison. Had it been otherwise, it would have been impossible to have given the sick the comforts they really needed, owing to the straitened condition of our hospital accommodations.

The convicts in general are well clothed; but I feel it my duty to call your attention to the necessity of furnishing the men with sufficient warm clothing, both for wearing and bedding, at the beginning of cold weather in the fall. A multitude of diseases are induced by taking cold, and in that way much more is lost by sickness than would purchase many pairs of undershirts and drawers.

There are now ten convicts in the Prison Asylum; there has been but little sickness and but one death during the year. They are as well cared for as they can be under the present circumstances.

Good food and an abundant supply is furnished to all, and the general sanitary condition of the Prison never was better. In submitting this to you, gentlemen, I wish to express my warmest thanks to the Agent, the Deputy, *and also to* all the officers of the Prison, for their cordial and friendly assist*ance rendered me in my duties* during the past year.

The number of days lost by sickness, and the number and kind of diseases treated, will be shown by the accompanying table.

Number of days lost by sickness, 5,450.

CASES TREATED.

Asthma	2	Gastritis	5
Apthæ	2	Hepatitis	12
Angina	22	Hemorrhoids	32
Abscess	12	Hemorrhage, lungs	1
Amaurosis	3	Hernia	3
Boils	20	Headache	13
Cholera morbus	3	Hæmatemesis	2
Catarrh	36	Incubus	1
Constipation	14	Itch	1
Cold	111	Inflammation, bladder	7
Cough	19	" testicles	1
Cardialgia	3	" lungs	1
Colic	9	" eyes	48
Carditis	3	" kidneys	6
Cystitis	4	Lumbago	3
Dysentery, acute	192	Nephritis	3
Diarrhea, acute	221	Neuralgia	7
Diabetes	1	Olerrhae	1
Dyspepsia	4	Otalgia	5
Enterosis	2	Pleuritis	8
Erysipelas	22	Rheumatism	99
Enuresis	1	Stricture	6
Fever, intermittent	95	Spermatorrhæ	6
" rheumatic	1	Syphilis	37
" bilious	45	Scrofula	6
" lung	1	Shingles	1
" gastric	3	Splenitis	1
" typhoid	3	Toothache	6
" chill	23	Tonsilitis	1
" nervous	1	Testitis	1
Gastralgia	69	Tumor	1
Gonorrhœa	2	Whitlow	5
Gleet	4	Vertigo	7

SURGICAL CASES.

Teeth extracted	264
Wounds and injuries	99

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. B. TUTTLE, *Prison Physician.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

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STATE OF MICHIG

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND
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1876.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To Hon. John J. Bagley, *Governor of Michigan:*

The annual summing up and exhibit of the condition and general workin of the State Prison for the current year closing September 30th, 1875, is her with submitted by the Board of Prison Inspectors.

The number of convicts in the prison has continued to greatly increas With 703 at the beginning of the present year, the number has steadily swolle until at its close we find it increased to 788, or an accession of 85 to the regu lar population of the prison. The average number of convicts in the priso during the year 1874, in round numbers, was 687, while the average in 187 has been 739, showing an average addition throughout the present year of 5 over the average number of last year.

We have no means of accounting for this steady increase in the number o the inmates of the prison. It is probable, however, that one cause may b found in the constant growth of the State in population. Every considerabl accession to our numbers from elsewhere bears with it a proportion of th criminal and dangerous classes to be cared for. It may, also, we think, be co rectly assumed that the general depression and stagnation in business affai has been effective in the production of this result. It is a truth, evident t every observer, that men when actively employed are the least liable t temptation and debasement. When large numbers are thrown out of employ ment, as is the case at the present time, many, with nothing to do, are easil allured into the ways of sin and crime.

This continued accumulation of prisoners has thrown a burden of respon sibility upon the prison which has severely taxed the energies of its manager To keep the inmates secure, to provide them with employment, and to mak their labor a source of revenue to the State, has been no light task during th year that has just passed. When it is remembered that in this period ther have, at no time, been cells sufficient for the accommodation of the inmate and that more than one hundred of them have had to be lodged on cots in th corridors of the prison, and this, too, during the confusion necessarily inciden to rebuilding and remodeling a large part of the prison structure, it must b apparent that it has required great vigilance on the part of the authorities, a well as a stringent discipline to prevent men, as hardened, desperate, and skil ful as many of these convicts are, from availing themselves of such opportuni ties, either singly or through combination, to effect an escape. That unde these unfavorable circumstances no outbreaks have taken place, and but fiv convicts in all have escaped, is the best evidence that can be produced to sho that those in authority have not been wanting in vigilance in this direction.

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But this crowding of prisoners, taken in connection with the stringency of the times, has also had the effect to greatly increase the running expenses of the prison without producing a revenue to correspond therewith. Each new comer must be fed, clothed, and cared for, and every additional one increases the aggregate expense of the establishment. Now, while the outgo has been continually growing and swelling, the income has been greatly diminished. "Hard times" on the outside of the prison have had their influence and effect upon the inside. Within the year there has been no demand for convict labor, and no opportunities to contract it. The consequence has been that a portion of the men have been employed on half time, and a very large number "unassigned, and employed on State work," that is, in labor on the buildings, grounds, and surroundings of the prison. While this last mentioned work has contributed greatly to improve the general appearance of the prison, it has produced no revenue or returns in cash or its equivalent to meet and pay the constantly increased cost of maintaining the establishment.

"STATE WORK."

Fearful, if this state of things continued that the prison would soon cease to be self-supporting, and, as in its early history, become an annual drain upon the public treasury for means to meet its ordinary expenses, the Inspectors resolved, with your approval, to avail themselves of the privilege granted them by the last Legislature, namely, "prepare shop room, procure simple and inexpensive machinery and material," and employ such convicts as were without profitable and paying employment, in the manufacture of articles of such a character as in the opinion of the Inspectors can be made in the prison to advantage and profit for the benefit of the State. Steps have been taken in this direction, and we hope soon to have a system of "State work" in successful and profitable operation within the prison walls. It may, however, be proper for us to say here that this enterprise is an experiment forced upon us by the circumstances that surround us, upon which we should not have ventured if the labor of the convicts could have been contracted at any reasonable rates.

STATISTICS.

The tables accompanying this report, and to which reference is hereby made, will show definitely not only the amount of money received and expended for the maintenance of the prison and the surplus to the credit thereof, with the number of convicts received and discharged during the year, but a great variety of other important statistical information relating to the prison from its organization and to the inmates that have been received therein both preceding and subsequent to their admission.

Within the last year 391 prisoners were received into and 281 discharged from the prison. Of the number received only 60 were persons convicted of a second offense, and of these barely 38 were of those who had previously, at any time, been discharged from this prison. This fact would seem to contradict the statement, so often made, at least so far as relates to this prison, that the great majority of discharged convicts rotate right back.

While the number of our prisoners has steadily grown within the past few years, it will be seen that the number of aggravated crimes have not increased in the State in the same proportion. But two persons have been convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement for life, during the year. As this punish-

ment is the substitute for the death penalty in this State, it would seem if the gallows had been in full force, we should have had but two execu for murder during this period of time. But six in all have been comm for murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, which is less than forn showing that the taking of life by murder, either premeditated or from im has not increased in our midst. Eighty-two per cent of all the crimes co ted during the year have been against property, and more than one-half of larceny, and quite frequently not of a large amount, our statute makin stealing of over twenty-five dollars grand larceny, punishable by imprisor in the State Prison for a term of years in the discretion of the court.

Of the convicts who came into the prison during the year, 71 per ce nearly three-fourths of the entire number, were under the age of thirty and about the same percentage were unmarried persons without a perm settlement or homes of their own. This fact seems to demonstrate clearl wife, children, and home are preventives of crime, and that these influ especially in early life, are among the most potent to enable men to res temptations to evil. Referring again to the prisoners received during th we find that 99 per cent were vigorous, healthy men, of whom only 14 pe ever served an apprenticeship or regularly learned a trade or profession.] all were without any business training or pursuit, and were left to find of making a living as best they could, and probably from want of skilled pation, easily drifted into habits of laziness and crime.

We might refer to many other interesting facts developed from these tics, but we desire simply to call attention to them more for the purp showing that they bristle all over with useful information respecting cri and crime than to enlarge upon them at present.

THE PRISON SELF SUPPORTING.

It is gratifying to know that even under the adverse circumstances to we have heretofore alluded, the prison has paid its own way, and that dollar has been drawn from the tax-payers of the State for its suppo commenced to be self-supporting in 1869, and since that time has not onl all its ordinary running expenses of every nature and kind, but, in ad thereto, has paid toward the construction of the new prison walls the s $17,482 77, and for the erection of the new cooper shop $3,337 17. increase in amount of personal property for the same time, is $19,171 38. excess due from contractors over 1869, is $18,970 33, making a grand t earning and profits within these seven years accruing to the benefit State, viz.:

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure on walls	$17,4
Excess of inventory	19,1
Cooper shop	3,3
Excess due from contractors	18,9
	$58,9

To continue to thus realize from year to year a large excess of receipt and above all expenditures, is an expectation which the Board of Insp hope to realize, but which they confess is not prospectively clear and ce

REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO THE PRISON.

Animated by that benignant spirit which would make the reformation of prisoners a more prominent feature of the system of prison discipline, the Legislature, at its recent session, enacted an entire new law for the regulation and government of the prison. It makes many radical changes applicable to every department of the institution, and provides for new and important innovations. More especially is this the case so far as respects the moral and intellectual training of the convicts. Recognizing the fact that they are generally young men in the very prime of life, who are deficient in early training, most of whom have committed crime under circumstances of sudden passion or great temptation, better provision has been made for instructing them in those things that pertain to their welfare in this life and the life to come, in the hope that as they go forth to mingle again in society, as most of them certainly will, for the average duration of imprisonment in this prison, as will be seen by reference to the statistical tables, is only about two years, it may be with such a training as shall fit them to become honest and respectable citizens.

For this purpose additional teachers and books are to be supplied, a scale of debits and credits for good conduct or misconduct is to be maintained, the good time which each convict may earn is greatly enlarged, and five per cent of the earnings of prisoners are to be applied either to their own benefit or the benefit of their families. Much as we approve of all these provisions, believing that they strike the true key-note which should govern all prison discipline, namely, the reformation as well as the return of the convict to society, we are, nevertheless fully conscious that they cannot be maintained without considerable additional expense. With these and other outgoes which now promise to absorb a part of the prison earnings, we cannot reasonably entertain any great expectation that the prison in the immediate future will do more than meet its ordinary expenses.

In this connection we may say of the aforesaid general revision of the prison law of the State, made by the Legislature at its late session, that its provisions, generally, when put into practice, seem both wise and beneficial. The revised law, however, has not been in practical operation long enough for us to fairly judge upon its merits, and we shall not undertake at this time to do so.

FOOD, CELLS, ETC.

Without fear of successful contradiction, we unhesitatingly say that better and more wholesome food and cleaner and sweeter quarters for the convicts have never been supplied since the prison had a beginning than have been furnished during the year just passed. The sick have been well and kindly cared for, and with the completion of the new hospital and its wards the facilities for this purpose are all that could be desired.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Serious charges of inhumanity in the treatment of convicts at the prison were prominently published at one time during the year, and a committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate them. This committee reported that they found no evidence to justify the truth of the specific charges, but in investigating generally into the management of the prison, they reported that punishments and modes of punishment had been resorted to that were objectionable. Without dissenting from the conclusion of the committee, the fact that in nearly, if not quite every instance of such punishment, the convicts

had previously shown a spirit of insolence and defiance, even providing themselves with deadly weapons, and threatening or putting in peril the lives of those in authority, would seem, especially in view of the crowded condition of the prison and the disarrangement incident to building, to have necessitated some sharp punishments to secure order and maintain discipline under such a state of circumstances. These facts ought, at least, to have as wide currency as the charges themselves.

Many of the difficulties to which the aforesaid committee refer, having originated from the rule prohibiting the the use of tobacco in the prison, it has been adjudged best by the Board to again make provision for the issuing of rations of tobacco to such of the prisoners as have been accustomed to its use. So long as tobacco is manufactured in the prison, we are satisfied that to compel a man who has a craving appetite for its use to daily handle it under a prohibition of this character, is simply tempting human nature in a greater degree than it should be expected to bear. Experience makes it manifest that its manufacture should be abolished throughout the prison, or it should be furnished in moderate quantities to such of the convicts as have used it and desire it. Considering the question on all sides, we have concluded to adopt the latter course.

An investigation of the management and discipline of the prison by unprejudiced persons, is useful in the accomplishment of good, and should always be welcomed and encouraged. It points out defects, spurs up officers and men, and gives fresh life and energy to the work which the institution is designed to accomplish.

The committee, to which reference has already been made, in summing up their observations and conclusions, made a number of good, practical suggestions which accord with our own views (previously stated) and upon which we shall endeavor to act in the future management of the prison.

IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES.

Among the changes which have been made in the prison within the year just ended, we note the completion of nearly all the improvements to the main structure heretofore in process of construction. The chapel and hospital are completed and occupied. The guard rooms, offices and warden's house are fully fitted and in use; the old rookeries and buildings that disfigured the inner court or yard inclosed by the prison walls have been removed, and the grounds are to be made ornamental. The unsightly apology for a barn has been removed and demolished, and a commodious brick barn erected east of the prison. A large portion of low land belonging to the prison premises that heretofore has been lying waste, is now ditched and cultivated, yielding most excellent crops. All the prison officials have provided themselves with a neat and appropriate uniform to be worn while on duty; a resident physician has been engaged who devotes his whole time to the duties connected with the care of the sick and infirm, performing, in connection with this work, the duties of hospital keeper. (This is a great improvement upon our former practices.) These, with other changes which might be enumerated, have all combined to give the prison an improved and better air, and a more cheerful and healthy appearance, fitting it more effectively to accomplish the end for which it was designed.

SUGGESTIONS OF PENAL COMMISSIONERS.

During the year the Board of Commissioners for the general supervision of penal institutions, etc., in a spirit of kindness and co-operation, made to the Inspectors the following suggestions as to the management of the State Prison, viz.:

"I. In relation to the system of accounts, records, etc.: That section 20 of the act of 1875, relating to the keeping of a record by the Warden be carried out in practice at as early a day as may be practicable. That the matter of good time standing of prisoners at the date of this law be soon determined and properly recorded. That provision be made for crediting up to the account of each prisoner, monthly, the 'good time' he shall have earned under section 41 of said act, and for advising him of his gain (not loss) every month, as is contemplated in section 40. That some improved system for examining the charges against prisoners for infractions of rules, and for awarding penalties therefor, be devised. We would commend to your careful consideration the Norfolk Island Mark System as likely to be of some service in this regard. Would it not be a wise additional safeguard if visitors were required to procure tickets of admission at the general office, surrendering them to the gate-keeper, or at least that the conductor should make daily instead of weekly returns of moneys received? With no shade of implication against anybody, we would also add that the Warden and Clerk should both sign all checks drawn upon banks, and the Deputy Warden should daily verify with his signature or stamp the keeper's account of time charged for the labor of convicts on contract.

"II. We would earnestly invite your attention to the manifest want of ventilation for the new hospital and chapel, especially in winter. The architect informs us that there are sufficient flues in the walls, and we hope suitable openings may be made into them, or other means provided. Cannot some simple bathing facilities be supplied in each work-shop this year, thus remedying what seems to us a serious evil or want at present? We are of opinion that another stairway to the chapel should be provided in the east wing, and that the elevator should be more strongly strung or suspended. We suppose the unsatisfactory condition of the insane in the so-called 'asylum' is apparent to you, and that you will secure its improvement, or the removal of the patients to better quarters and more skilfull treatment, as soon as may be.

"III. We are much impressed with the importance of an efficient school for disciplinary and reformatory ends, and as a preparation of prisoners for the graduated system foreshadowed in the act of last winter, we trust, therefore, the school will be organized at the earliest practicable day."

In relation to the first suggestion, so far as relates to the mode of computing good time under the revised law, we have simply to say that the whole question of the method of such computation was submitted to the Attorney General of the State for his legal opinion, and after an examination of the subject, in a carefully written letter, he gave it as his opinion that the mode of such computation, and the practice in relation thereto which had obtained in the prison, were in conformity with the law. Under the circumstances we have felt it a duty to follow in the channel thus indicated by the law officer of the State as the correct one. The suggestion as to tickets for admission is a requirement under the new law that has been adopted.

In regard to the 2d suggestion, in as far as concerns ventilation, the bui ing was constructed with ample provision therefor, and openings are now m for the full accomplishment of this purpose.

We see no immediate necessity for an additional stairway, and we advised by competent mechanics who have examined the elevator that it safely strung and secured. The inadequate condition of the so-cal "asylum," and the want of proper facilities for the treatment of ins patients therein, are matters to which the Inspectors have earnestly repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature. But no action has b taken in reference thereto, and without such action this Board has no po to make appropriations for such an object.

In respect to the third suggestion, we have only to say that we shall deavor to conform to it as soon as we possibly can.

EXECUTIVE OVERSIGHT.

In closing our brief review it is but just that we should acknowledge t to your careful attention and oversight, and your thorough familiarity w business in all its details, the prison and its offices are greatly indebted suggestions and counsel which have largely contributed to whatever excellent results have been obtained in the management thereof during year just now closed, and classed with the things that were.

W. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
A. A. BLISS,
Inspectors

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, September 30, 1875.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

The Board of Inspectors have received no report from John Morris, Agent of the State Prison, but the following summary of the transactions of the year is furnished from the prison records by the Clerk of the Board:

The amount due from contractors for convict labor is	$39,928 09
The amount due for support of U. S. convicts	834 17
	$40,762 26
The indebtedness of Prison Sept. 30, 1875	$12,273 59
Amount due Prison over indebtedness	$28,488 67

CASH RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

From	Property sold	$601 52
	Convict labor	87,725 77
	Support of U. S. convicts	2,778 99
	Visitors	2,482 30
	Board	90 50
	Water rates	9 00
	Repairs	621 63
	Rent	106 30
	Barber-shop	128 29
		$94,634 21

CASH EXPENDITURES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

For	Fruit	$85 64
	Vegetables	1,455 80
	Hay	318 25
	Potatoes	3,025 65
	Repairs	3,261 26
	Library	709 00
	Education	238 36
	Discharged convicts	2,283 53
	Straw	174 00
	Meat	12,030 32

For	Flour	$8,017 05
	Salt	243 25
	Salaries of Officers	29,686 53
	Postage	289 09
	Corn meal	354 70
	Clothing	9,080 91
	Printing and stationery	341 72
	Grain	3,730 09
	Groceries	2,216 19
	Hospital	341 90
	Medicine	378 35
	Barber-shop	149 03
	Tools	619 65
	Miscellaneous expenses	501 30
	Fuel	5,304 07
	Shoes	2,014 36
	Lights	1,009 47
	Bedding	939 42
	Tobacco	139 49
	Furniture and fixtures	1,803 03
	Water rates	214 37
	Syrup and sugar	1,787 57
	Convict labor	70 02
	Fugitive convicts	84 00
	Interest	113 75
	Agent's traveling expenses	78 15
	Fish	285 13
	Live stock	214 50
	Ordinance	22 50
	Amount overpaid and due Agent Sept. 30, 1874	484 36
	Balance on hand	538 45
		$94,634 21

TOTAL EARNINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

From	Interest	$2,073 19
	Team-work	427 30
	Property sold	601 52
	Convict labor	101,061 56
	Support U. S. convicts	3,171 66
	Visitors	2,482 30
	Board	90 50
	Water rates	9 00
	Repairs	621 63
	Rent	196 30
	Barber-shop	128 20
	Total earnings	$110,863 16

SUMMARY.

Expenditures	$93,611 40	Income for year	$110,863 16
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1875	12,273 59	Indebtedness Sept. 30, '74, paid from this year's earnings	5,417 98
Inventory Sept. 30, 1875	36,457 54	Inventory September 30, 1875, $40,728 13, less Appropriation, $4,457 09	36,271 04
Balance net earnings	10,209 65		
Total	$152,552 18	Total	$152,552 18

The number of convicts required to fill contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Business.	No. of Men.	Price per Day.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manuf'g Co.	Wagons	50	$1 00
Chas. Hollingsworth	Cigars	45	50
" "	"	30	65
Withington, Cooley & Co.	Farming tools	100	65
" " " "	" "	50	72½
Henry Gilbert & Sons	Furniture	100	55
Filkins & Crane	Barrels	40	60
Pingree & Smith	Shoes	50	45
Sutter Bros.	Cigars	50	55

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the be[g]ning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Number Received, and the Average in Prison for the year.

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average No.	N Re[c]
1846	119	120.0	
1847	122	120.0	
1848	119	124.5	
1849	128	117.0	
1850	110	119.5	
1851	131	141.0	
1852	176	186.5	
1853	209	210.0	
1854	205	219.1	
1855	246	278.3	
1856	304	316.5	
1857	349	378.8	
1858	411	443.6	
1859	473	484.8	
1860	535	597.5	
1861	621	578.6	
1862	531	459.6	
1863	410	358.2	
1864	333	319.15	
1865	292	380.2	
1866	315	412.2	
1867	502	531.1	
1868	582	609.7	
1869	622	625.3	
1870	644	645.7	
1871	663	642.7	
1872	627	619.6	
1873	589	616.4	
1874	655	687.1	
1875	703	739.2	

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the Average Expense for the Provisions of each Convict during each year, for each week and day in the year.

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,818 85	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76¾	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¾	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82¾	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.4
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.9
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.4
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¾	17.4
1866	30,564 12	74 18½	1 42½	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	58 68¾	1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	26.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.8	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0
1872	29,909 88	48 31.9	92.9	13.3
1873	29,184 50	47 37.8	91.4	12.9
1874	32,780 98	42 11½	81	11.5
1875	34,896 27	47 20½	90.7	12.9

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate Amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned Fiscal Years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 35	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,282 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 79	117 26	1,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,365 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14.563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28
1871	81,653 89	137 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	143 11	3,375 21
1873	87,104 95	141 40	5,487 04
1874	89,100 80	129 71	3,311 79
1875	90,350 14	122 27	3,261 26

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the Aggregate amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the Prison during each of the Fiscal Years from 1864 to 1875.

CASH EXPENDED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Officers' and Keepers' salary	$11,359 08	$14,467 71	$18,812 22	$15,359 30	$19,185 56	$11,985 47	$4,012 80	$11,461 81	$27,645 56	$25,853 79	$24,577 77	$29,686 53
Guards' Wages	5,771 61	5,274 04	5,995 98	7,008 04	7,008 14	16,406 25	22,989 48	14,749 04	7,187 40	6,457 55	6,652 98	----------
Rations	13,861 06	18,156 73	30,564 12	35,282 22	42,499 06	37,826 83	30,486 70	26,349 69	31,167 63	31,016 06	30,949 41	29,501 30
Building and Repairs	1,517 26	19,265 71	14,563 55	4,025 79	8,842 68	6,114 78	6,429 28	5,407 54	3,875 21	5,487 04	4,575 18	3,261 26
Clothing and Bedding	6,300 38	8,618 01	20,676 55	9,231 86	11,919 72	5,125 28	12,668 88	3,957 84	6,997 94	10,038 79	9,109 94	12,084 69
Fuel	3,409 26	4,168 60	6,736 38	3,272 98	3,273 99	4,945 02	5,805 26	5,118 96	4,907 50	4,528 08	6,875 16	5,304 07
Hospital Stores	254 62	551 47	1,399 26	220 82	895 95	806 05	1,054 10	892 51	820 26	496 28	418 24	341 90
Lights	984 29	688 25	1,406 92	1,120 57	1,037 28	731 24	693 58	553 84	546 41	988 08	1,074 67	1,009 47
Tobacco	448 60	960 32	2,328 84	1,187 76	895 42	1,049 80	2,016 46	503 40	720 78	127 50	95 67	189 49
Forage	460 14	276 89	886 78	803 76	735 21	1,033 27	970 65	495 07	733 12	1,467 18	3,847 24	4,222 84
Library	226 45	82 71	297 99	21 00	299 66	127 11	455 00	384 02	19 53	766 58	155 64	709 00
Furniture and Fixtures	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	527 85	----------	----------	1,803 08
Discharged Convicts	785 00	632 50	478 55	798 25	942 00	1,057 00	1,231 00	1,263 00	1,391 50	1,121 25	1,787 15	2,268 58
Convict's Deposits	888 61	1,586 75	412 45	184 90	83 90	154 17	294 43	168 39	1,088 79	1,165 54	----------	----------
Pursuing Fugitives	125 00	241 50	158 12	704 26	462 55	424 80	566 82	257 75	421 75	157 50	561 00	84 00
Agent's Traveling Expenses	72 56	26 90	175 80	77 15	27 95	82 25	51 60	22 45	158 80	82 70	42 80	78 15
Stationery and Printing	----------	147 45	210 75	38 70	126 59	93 80	140 90	61 45	93 50	119 33	140 00	341 72
Live Stock	66 25	66 90	567 41	719 55	251 83	804 83	753 75	39 59	11 55	----------	88 10	214 50
Interest	54 28	226 68	279 45	343 18	----------	----------	----------	----------	20 46	62 90	----------	118 75
Postage	80 57	51 92	58 49	103 83	96 11	96 19	108 03	124 36	246.52	284 82	261 22	289 09
Tools	107 45	132 80	70 53	201 60	130 85	47 70	86 06	250 55	374 86	294 60	200 10	468 68
Medicines	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	378 85
Education	28 00	67 85	66 95	132 10	90 89	132 16	125 55	152 45	842 40	848 97	245 00	238 36
Miscellaneous Expenses	65 00	200 27	838 07	110 25	427 84	640 29	304 55	77 25	166 06	858 26	911 05	501 30
Ordnance	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	22 50
Convict Labor	----------	----------	----------	----------	224 29	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	70 02
Water Rates	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	529 19	823 64	612 86	214 87
Total	$47,335 28	$75,842 55	$105,919 19	$80,268 29	$94,036 57	$94,219 79	$91,236 29	$72,290 96	$89,244 02	$91,441 09	$92,120 98	$98,511 40

TABLE Showing the Number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardon Escaped since the Establishment of the Prison, to and including September 30, 18

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'g'd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.	C
1839	56	3	.....	6	.....	.....	..
1840	45	27	7	11	.....	.....	..
1841	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....	..
1842	44	12	3	4	1	.....	..
1843	57	25	7	3	1	.....	..
1844	42	37	2	1	2	.....	..
1845	43	15	8	2	2	.....	..
1846	40	15	6	1	.....	.....	..
1847	43	24	14	2	3	.....	..
1848	33	21	15	4	.....	.....	..
1849	30	30	16	2	1	.....	..
1850	50	22	2	2	2	.....	..
1851	33	41	9	1	3	.....	..
1852	87	39	9	1	3	2	..
1853	71	42	24	.....	9	1	..
1854	103	49	9	1	3	.....	..
1855	141	47	21	6	9	.....	..
1856	136	63	20	5	3	.....	..
1857	170	63	24	3	18	2	..
1858	195	80	40	2	10	1	..
1859	212	92	41	1	11	5	..
1860	272	139	38	2	6	1	..
1861	140	177	44	.....	9	.....	..
1862	110	189	30	4	8	.....	..
1863	106	139	30	4	9	1	..
1864	105	103	36	2	5	.....	..
1865	161	104	12	12	10	.....	..
1866	305	105	6	2	5	.....	..
1867	244	161	2	9	2	.....	..
1868	256	196	3	6	11	.....	..
1869	250	195	9	11	10	3	..
1870	304	238	18	4	24	1	..
1871	207	205	19	4	15	2	..
1872	222	230	15	6	7	2	..
1873	287	186	17	5	5	8	..
1874	310	228	13	9	7	8	..
1875	391	259	26	5	10	6	
Totals	5,413	3,614	606	143	222	43	

TABLE Showing the Average Number of Years Convicts were Sentenced in each year since the Commencement of the Prison to and including September 30, 1875. Life Convicts not included.

1839, average number of years	3.5
1840, " " "	3.8
1841, " " "	3.0
1842, " " "	2.3
1843, " " "	3.7
1844, " " "	4.0
1845, " " "	4.2
1846, " " "	3.7
1847, " " "	3.6
1848, " " "	3.2
1849, " " "	4.0
1850, " " "	3.9
1851, " " "	4.3
1852, " " "	4.6
1853, " " "	3.6
1854, " " "	4.0
1855, " " "	3.1
1856, " " "	4.2
1857, " " "	4.3
1858, " " "	4.1
1859, " " "	3.2
1860, " " "	3.1
1861, " " "	3.1
1862, " " "	2.9
1863, " " "	2.2
1864, " " "	3.3
1865, " " "	3.0
1866, " " "	3.2
1867, " " "	3.3
1868, " " "	3.2
1869, " " "	3.1
1870, " " "	3.0
1871, " " "	3.3
1872, " " "	3.7
1873, " " "	3.2
1874, " " "	2.10
1875, " " "	3.1½

TABLE Showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, Age when received, County from which sent, and Year in which received.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findey	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	
William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
Gabriel Lapham	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
John M. Raynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer	22	Oakland	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
Wm. Potter	30	Wayne	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1859.
Joseph Ducatt	28	Sanilac	1858	
John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
Wm. D. Kingen	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Eben O'Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.

TABLE.—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Rosa Schwelstahl	56	R. C., Detroit	1869	Committed to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Committed to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Henry Stewart	20	R. C., Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1873.
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Castello	30	R. C., Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag	54	R. C., Detroit	1870	Died, 1874.
Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1870	
Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
Wm. McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
James Stewart	55	Bay	1871	
Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	
Minnoe Lindon	56	Newaygo	1874	
John H. Thomas	60	R. C., Detroit	1875	

Of these, 26 have died; 7 were discharged for new trial and not reconvicted 8 were pardoned; 2 have escaped; 2 have been commuted to House of Correction; 3 are insane, and 22 have been commuted from solitary confinement to imprisonment for life, leaving now in Prison 24 whose sentence was solitary confinement for life.

Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.

One was committed in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane.

And the third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.

Since 1847,—the year in which the death penalty was abolished,—there have been 39 convicts sentenced to this Prison to hard labor for life, and these were convicted of murder in second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., 16 of whom are now in Prison.

The foregoing tables and the accompanying items give all the main points in the history of the substitution of solitary imprisonment for the death penalty in this State, and its comparative results.

It will be seen that a period of twenty-eight years has elapsed since the change in the law abolishing the death penalty; and it will also be seen, upon examination, the same number were sentenced to solitary confinement during the first half of this period as during the last half; while during the same time the convictions for other and lessor crimes increased nearly one-half, and the population of the State in the same ratio.

Number of convicts in Prison September 30, 1875	788
" " " " " 30, 1874	703
Increase	85

Average daily number during 1875		739.2
" " " " 1874		687.1
Increase		52.1
Number in Prison September 30th, 1874		703
" received during the year on commitment		391
		1,094
Whole number in Prison during the year		1,094
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	259	
" " " commutation of sentence	1	
" " " reversal of sentence	5	
" " " pardon of Governor	26	
" " " death	10	
" " " escape	5	
		306
		788
Whole number days spent in Prison		269,946
Number days productive labor on contracts	149,926½	
" " " " " building	8,091	
" " " " " in Asylum as helpers	698	
" " lost before being put on contract	4,650	
" " in Agent's House and State barns	1,395	
" " lost by aged and infirm	4,366	
" " in boiler and wash house	3,060	
" " " barber shop	1,301	
" " " blacksmith shop	312	
" " " cooper and carpenter shops	717	
" " " dining room	3,074	
" " " garden	313	
" " " guard room and offices	347	
" " " halls	4,905	
" " " hospital as helpers	1,096	
" " lost by insane	3,172	
" " in kitchen, cellar, and bakery	3,088	
" " lost by lumpers	6,168	
" " in paint shop	359	
" " lost by punishment	250	
" " in soap house	355	
" " " shoe shop	1,277	
" " lost by sickness	7,790	
" " in knitting socks	449	
" " " tailor shop	2,631	
" " " cleaning buckets	634	
" " " butcher's shop	313	
" " lost by Sundays	38,324	
" " in yard	3,209	
" " lost by men charged as half time	2,778½	
" " in yard by unassigned men on State work	14,278	
" " " driving teams	619	
		269,9

Number convicts employed on contracts			532
"	"	" in Asylum	2
"	"	in Agent's House and State barns	3
"	"	aged and infirm	20
"	"	in boiler and wash house	11
"	"	" barber shop	5
"	"	" blacksmith shop	1
"	"	" cooper shop	1
"	"	" carpenter shop	2
"	"	" dining room	10
"	"	" garden	1
"	"	" guard room and offices	1
"	"	" halls	15
"	"	" hospital	4
"	"	" insane	10
"	"	" kitchen, cellar, and bakery	10
"	"	" as lumpers	20
"	"	" paint shop	1
"	"	" punishment	4
"	"	" shoe shop	4
"	"	" soap house	1
"	"	" sick	11
"	"	" knitting socks	1
"	"	" driving teams	2
"	"	" tailor shop	9
"	"	" cleaning buckets	2
"	"	" yard	11
"	"	" butcher shop	1
"	"	unassigned employed on State work in yard	93
			788

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Allegan	5	Monroe	6
Bay	9	Muskegon	6
Branch	8	Mecosta	8
Barry	2	Midland	2
Berrien	11	Montcalm	2
Cass	5	Newaygo	2
Calhoun	11	Oakland	21
Clinton	5	Osceola	1
Eaton	4	Oceana	2
Genesee	17	Ottawa	6
Hillsdale	11	Saginaw	13
Houghton	1	St. Clair	6
Huron	1	St. Joseph	4
Ingham	16	Shiawassee	1
Ionia	12	Tuscola	1
Jackson	9	Van Buren	9
Kalamazoo	16	Washtenaw	6
Kent	46	Wayne	13
Keweenaw	2	Recorder's Court, Detroit	54
Lenawee	19	United States Court, Eastern District	6
Lapeer	4	United States, Western District	4
Manistee	1		
Macomb	4	Total	391
Marquette	5		

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Three months	2	Four years	29
Four months	3	Four years six months	5
Five months	1	Five years	36
Six months	13	Six years	8
Eight months	1	Six years six months	1
Nine months	5	Seven years	12
One year	61	Seven years six months	3
One year two months	1	Eight years	1
One year three months	4	Ten years	14
One year six months	27	Twelve years	3
One year eight months	1	Twenty years	1
Two years	71	Twenty-five years	1
Two years three months	1	Thirty years	1
Two years six months	15	Life	3
Three years	55	Life, solitary	1
Three years three months	3	Indeterminate sentence	1
Three years four months	1		
Three years six months	6	Total	391

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Atlantic Ocean	1	Michigan	89
Bermuda	1	Maine	2
Connecticut	2	New Brunswick	1
Canada	32	New York	105
Denmark	1	Norway	1
England	11	New Jersey	4
France	2	Ohio	28
Georgia	1	Ontario, Province of	4
Germany	11	Pennsylvania	21
Holland	6	Prussia	1
Illinois	2	Russia	1
Indiana	6	Scotland	5
India	1	Sweden	2
Ireland	24	Tennessee	1
Iowa	1	Vermont	3
Kentucky	2	Virginia	2
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	5
Maryland	4	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	2		
Minnesota	1	Total	391
Missouri	1		

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Basket-maker	1	Livery-man	1
Broom-maker	1	Laborer	130
Barber	12	Lumberman	5
Baker	3	Miller	2
Blacksmith	4	Moulder	1
Butcher	4	Musician	1
Book-keeper	3	Mason	3
Boiler-maker	1	Machinist	4
Bar-tender	4	Miner	1
Bank cashier	1	Peddler	2
Book-binder	1	Pauper	1
Cabinet-maker	13	Painter	6
Carriage-maker	1	Preacher	1
Carpenter	10	Physician	2
Cigar-maker	15	Rag-picker	1
Clerk	5	Railroad Employes	10
Candy-maker	2	School Teacher	1
Cook	7	Salesman	4
Cooper	3	Sawyer	1
Carriage-trimmer	1	Shoemaker	10
Drayman	1	Sailor	18
Dentist	1	Speculator	1
Engineer	8	Saloon-keeper	2
Farmer	30	Stone-cutter	2
Fireman	5	Stone-paver	1
Finisher	3	Tailor	2
Grocer	1	Turner	2
Hatter	1	Tramp	1
Hotel Porter	2	Teamster	6
Hotel Waiter	5	Tinsmith	1
Hostler	8	Upholsterer	2
Horse Farrier	1	Weaver	1
Harness-maker	2	Watchmaker	2
Horse Trainer	1		
Journalist	1	Total	391

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Assault with intent to kill	8	Murder, second degree	4
Assault with intent to commit rape	6	Manslaughter	2
Assault with intent to rob	1	Murder	2
Assisting prisoners to escape from jail	1	Malicious disfiguring	1
Adultery	3	Mailing indecent postal cards	1
Bigamy	3	Polygamy	2
Incest	2	Rape	12
Larceny from the person	20		
Murder, first degree	3	Total	70

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Arson	3	Perjury	4
Attempt at larceny	1	Passing counterfeit money	5
Burglary	47	Removing dead bodies from grave	2
Burglary	3	Robbery	13
Burglary and larceny	8	Robbing U. S. Post Office	1
False pretenses	12	Receiving stolen property	4
Forgery	20	Selling counterfeit money	1
Larceny	138	Uttering and publishing forged instruments	3
Larceny compound	1		
Larceny grand	36	Total	321
Larceny from dwelling in daytime	14		
Malicious mischief	5		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	70	17.90
Crimes against property	321	82.10
Total	391	100.00

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Fifteen to twenty-one	91	23 28	Sixty to seventy	2	00.51
Twenty-one to thirty	187	47.83	Seventy to eighty	1	00.25
Thirty to forty	62	15.86			
Forty to fifty	27	06.90	Totals	391	100.00
Fifty to sixty	21	05.37			

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.	EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	282	72.12	Illiterate	32	07.42
Read and write	29	12.28			
Read only	48	08.18	Total	391	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	254	64.96	Married and separated	19	04.86
Widower	26	06.65			
Married	92	23.53	Total	391	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	88	22.50
Occasional drinker	201	50.63
Intemperate	102	26.87
Total	391	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents dead	117	29.91	Mother living	93	23.79
Parents living	129	33.00			
Father living	52	13.30	Total	391	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	364	99.99
Health impaired	22	05.63
Aged and infirm	5	01.38
Total	391	100.00

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	336	85 93
Apprenticed and left	19	04.86
Apprenticed and served	36	09.21
Total	391	100.00

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	331	84.62
Second conviction	45	11.54
Third conviction	12	03.07
Fourth conviction	3	00.77
Total	391	100.00

OTHER SENTENCES SERVED.	No.	Per Ct.
Other prisons	2	
Reform School	14	
House of Correction	31	
Total	47	

MENTAL HEALTH.	No.	Per Ct.
Good	383	97.96
Impaired	7	01.79
Insane	1	00.25
Total	391	100.00

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	367	93.86
Mulatto	12	03.07
Black	12	03.07
Half-breed Indian	00	00
Total	391	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITY.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church	261	67.00
Attended Sabbath School	130	33.00
Total	391	100.00

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN PRISON AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR 1875.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Alpena	1	Marquette	22
Allegan	6	Monroe	8
Bay	24	Muskegon	82
Barry	9	Mecosta	5
Branch	16	Midland	4
Berrien	22	Montcalm	3
Cass	11	Menominee	3
Chippewa	1	Newaygo	3
Calhoun	27	Oakland	33
Cheboygan	1	Oceana	3
Clinton	5	Ottawa	14
Eaton	8	Ontonagon	2
Genesee	23	Osceola	1
Gratiot	1	Saginaw	26
Hillsdale	19	Sanilac	4
Houghton	11	St. Clair	8
Huron	3	St. Joseph	9
Ingham	25	Shiawassee	10
Ionia	17	Tuscola	2
Jackson	18	Van Buren	14
Kalamazoo	40	Washtenaw	12
Kent	74	Wayne	28
Keweenaw	2	Recorder's Court, Detroit	135
Lenawee	29	U. S. Court, Eastern District	10
Lapeer	8	U. S. Court, Western District	5
Manistee	3		
Mason	2	Total	788
Macomb	6		

SENTENCES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
Six months	7	Two years four months	1
Nine months	4	Two years six months	33
One year	51	Two years nine months	2
One year two months	1	Three years	112
One year three months	6	Three years three months	3
One year four months	1	Three years four months	2
One year six months	32	Three years six months	20
One year eight months	1	Four years	61
One year nine months	2	Four years six months	8
Two years	110	Five years	106
Two years three months	2	Five years six months	1

SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.	SENTENCES—*Continued.*	No.
Six years	20	Sixteen years	2
Six years six months	2	Seventeen years	1
Six years eight months	1	Twenty years	7
Seven years	31	Twenty-one years	1
Seven years six months	3	Twenty-five years	7
Eight years	10	Thirty years	5
Nine years	2	Life	17
Ten years	58	Life, solitary	22
Twelve years	7	Indeterminate sentence	1
Fourteen years	4		
Fifteen years	21	Total	788

AGE.	No.	Per Ct.	AGE.	No.	Per Ct.
Fifteen to twenty-one	155	19.67	Sixty to seventy	8	01.02
Twenty-one to thirty	364	46.19	Seventy to eighty	1	00.13
Thirty to forty	152	19.29			
Forty to fifty	67	08.50	Total	788	100.00
Fifty to sixty	41	05.20			

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Alabama	1	Michigan	141
Atlantic Ocean	1	Minnesota	7
Australia	1	Mississippi	1
Belgian	1	Missouri	2
Bavaria	1	New Brunswick	1
Bermuda	1	New Jersey	4
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	2
Canada	87	New York	207
Delaware	1	Netherland	1
Denmark	2	Norway	2
England	32	Ohio	56
Florida	1	Ontario	4
France	4	Pennsylvania	40
Finland	1	Prussia	4
Georgia	2	Rhode Island	1
Germany	28	Russia	1
Holland	10	Sandwich Islands	1
Illinois	11	Scotland	6
Ireland	45	Sweden	6
Indiana	9	Switzerland	1
India	1	Tennessee	6
Iowa	1	Vermont	7
Kentucky	4	Virginia	8
Louisiana	3	Wisconsin	6
Maryland	6		
Maine	5	Total	788
Massachusetts	12		

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	No.
Attempt to poison	1	Murder, first degree	27
Adultery	8	Murder, second degree	26
Assault and attempt to kill	31	Manslaughter	13
Assault and attempt to rob	7	Malicious disfiguring	1
Attempt to commit larceny from the person	1	Manslaughter and burglary	1
Abducting female child for purposes of prostitution	1	Obstructing railroads	4
Assault and attempt to commit rape	8	Polygamy	5
Bigamy	4	Rape	35
Fornication	1	Robbing graves	2
Highway robbery	2	Seduction	1
Incest	6	Shooting with intent to kill	1
Larceny from person	37	Total	217

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	No.
Arson	11	Larceny, grand	65
Assisting prisoners to escape from jail	2	Larceny from hotels, dwellings, stores, etc.	65
Attempt to commit burglary	3	Maiming cattle	1
Attempt to commit larceny	1	Malicious mischief	7
Burglary	80	Mailing indecent postal cards	1
Burglary and larceny	28	Perjury	5
Breaking and entering building used as post office	1	Robbery	38
Embezzlement	2	Receiving stolen property	5
Forging signature to postal money order	1	Robbing U. S. Mail	1
Forgery	28	Uttering and publishing counterfeit U. S. notes	10
False pretenses	16	Uttering false drafts	1
House breaking	3		
Larceny	195	Total	571
Larceny, compound	1		

RECAPITULATION.	No.	Per Ct.
Crimes against persons	217	27.53
Crimes against property	571	72.47
Total	788	100.00

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Book-keeper	7	Mechanic	1
Book-binder	1	Machinist	9
Butcher	11	Musician	1
Barber	19	Mason	7
Bar-tender	7	Moulder	7
Baker	7	Miller	3
Brush-maker	1	Miner	5
Blacksmith	15	Merchant	1
Boiler-maker	5	Plasterer	1
Bank cashier	1	Printer	4
Brass-founder	1	Peddler	2
Burglar	4	Painter	13
Broom-maker	2	Policeman	1
Candy-maker	2	Physician and surgeon	3
Cabinet-maker	16	Plane maker	1
Carpenter	26	Railroad employé	17
Clerk	11	River driver	2
Cigar-maker	23	Sailor	40
Cook	12	Saloon keeper	7
Coach-builder	1	Sawyer	1
Cooper	10	Salesman	6
Caulker	1	Sail maker	1
Chair-matter	2	School teacher	2
Carriage-trimmer	1	Ship smith	1
Carriage-maker	1	Street peddler	1
Carver	2	Stone paver	1
Currier	1	Shoemaker	23
Collar-maker	1	Shingle packer	1
Dentist	1	Stone mason	1
Engineer	9	Stone cutter	2
Farmer	107	Speculator	2
Fireman	8	Student	1
Finisher	4	Steam fitter	1
Fork-maker	1	Sign painter	1
Glazier	1	Salt boiler	1
Grocer	4	Surveyor	1
Harness-maker	4	Tramp	1
Hotel waiter	8	Tailor	7
Hotel porter	6	Teamster	11
Hostler	7	Tinsmith	2
Hatter	1	Turner	2
Horse-farrier	4	Trapper	1
Hack-driver	1	Traveling agent	2
Journalist	1	Upholsterer	5
Junk dealer	1	Vagrant	3
Jockey	2	Weaver	1
Lawyer	1	Wool carder	1
Lather	2	Watch maker	3
Lithographer	1	Wagon maker	1
Laborer	205		
Lumberman	6	Total	788

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed	563	71.44
Apprenticed and left	79	10.03
Apprenticed and served	146	18.53
Total	788	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living	214	29.07
Parents dead	147	18.65
Father living	223	28.39
Mother living	204	25.89
Total	788	100.00

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Single	423	53.68
Widower	51	06.47
Married	265	33.63
Married and separated	49	06.22
Total	788	100.00

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended church regular	328	41.63
Attended church irregular	460	58.37
Total	788	100.00

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.	No.	Per Ct.
Attended school regular	255	32.36
Attended school irregular	533	67.64
Total	788	100.00

EDUCATIONAL.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	413	52.40
Read and write	192	24.37
Read only	102	12.95
Illiterate	81	10.28
Total	788	100.00

MORAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	220	27.92
Occasional drinker	246	31.09
Intemperate	322	40.99
Total	788	100.00

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
Healthy	686	87.05
Health impaired	87	11.04
Aged and infirm	15	01.91
Total	788	100.00

MENTAL CONDITIONS.	No-	Per Ct.
Mental health good	744	94.41
Mental health impaired	34	04.32
Insane	10	01.27
Total	778	100.00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.	No.	Per Ct.
First conviction	669	84.90
Second conviction	96	12.18
Third conviction	17	02.16
Fourth conviction	6	00.76
Total	788	100.00

SERVED PREVIOUS SENTENCES.	No.	Per Ct.
Served in other prisons	14	
Served in Reform School	24	
Served in Houses of Correction	31	
Total	69	

COLOR.	No.	Per Ct.
White	731	92.76
Mulatto	25	03.17
Black	27	03.42
Half-breed Indian	5	00.65
Total	788	100.00

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with legal regulations, I present a report of the Chaplain of Michigan State Prison: a report showing the condition of this department for the year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred seventy-five.

In the department of the chaplaincy, few, if any, special changes or improvements are ready for presentation. But a general advancement, reaching to the parts and detail of the work is evident, and is worthy a passing recognition. The prison school has been conducted the past year nearly as the year previous; and there is an encouraging improvement in the application and temper of those in attendance. An effort in teaching has been regularly and faithfully made, one hour in each week, during the year,—by teachers, both free-men and convicts,—who give the time permitted to this work. As a school, however, and as furnishing the only means in use for the instruction of our convicts, it is as inadequate as unsatisfactory. There is a troublesome weakness, a partial and hurtful absence of system, in the only effort we have been able to put forth in secular education. These things being so, we anticipate with a degree of pleasure, the prospect of being able to report at the close of the coming year, the organization and the working of a school in which systematic and daily instruction, is being given in all the branches of a common school education.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES

and gospel teaching remain nearly the same as a year since. A reference to this part of your last report will show in a substantially correct manner the religious condition of the Prison during this year. It is necessary to add that each convict is now provided by law,—when he requests it,—with that version of the holy scriptures he may prefer for private reading; and a prayer book of his own choice, is also supplied each prisoner at his request. These varied means of moral and religious culture had not been previously furnished, and now that they are in use, a corresponding improvement may be reasonably anticipated.

THE CHAPEL,

located in the third story of the central building, was completed last summer, and we enjoyed the pleasure of opening it for divine service August fifteenth, eighteen hundred seventy-five. It is a pleasant room, and well arranged for

the public worship of the Lord our Redeemer. The seating capacity of the main floor is about two hundred in excess of the present cell-room of the prison. The gallery, designed chiefly for the seating of visitors, will seat about one hundred and seventy. We did, indeed, bless the name of our God, when this place of worship came into use.

THE LIBRARY

has been increased by purchase, and by gifts, about five hundred volumes within the past twelve months, so that there is now in use among our men a few more than three thousand readable books of various forms and sizes, ranging from a small book of ten or twenty leaves, to the volume of seven or eight hundred pages. Some of our books for prison use are made up of the consecutive numbers of the better periodicals of the day. Those unbound numbers have been given by intelligent and practical friends of the prison. The gift of these monthlies is regarded as a very wisely chosen favor. It enables us to prepare an excellent book of several hundred pages, at the simple cost of binding, or about one dollar and thirty cents per volume. The books on the shelves of the prison library are in constant use; the smallest and the largest, the juvenile and the scientific, the book of travel, and that of home life, the historic, and the literary, with the books of romance, and those of Christian devotion. These, each of them, by those who prefer them, are read with interest and with profit.

EXCHANGE OF BOOKS.

It is well enough, perhaps, to say an exchange of reading is made throughout the prison, so far as desired, twice each week, and *any* day of the week, by special request of the man desiring, for any reason, to exchange his book.

APPROVED WEEKLIES,

without regard to political position, are admitted to the cells of the prison; but family, literary, and scientific journals are distributed with greater satisfaction. This miscellaneous reading, coming by mail, directly from the press, is supplied the prisoner from his own means, or by the aid of relatives, or through the kindness of former steadfast and more fortunate friends, and to some extent by publishers and societies, and by the funds of the State. It is worthy of note that in their selection of reading the men often pass from romance and the lighter volumes, to better and more instructive,—to poetry, biography, history, or the scientific and religious.

It may also be a pleasure to you to know that about four hundred and fifty slates are in use, and not far from fifteen hundred school books are furnished for convict use in the school room, or for private study in the cells.

AT THIS POINT,

after expressing my gratitude to you, and to all with whom I have been associated in prison service the past year, and acknowledgeing my appreciation of the conduct of prisoners toward me, this statement will close.

BEFORE SUBMITTING

the report to your hands, I wish to make "a few remarks" which may be worth the attention of the citizens of the State: The number of men now in your prison is one hundred in excess of the number incarcerated in the cells at the date of your last report. This is a dangerous fact, and to *disregard* the

long as the indulgences, and the habits—the social and commercial habits—of society remain as they are, and so long as the illiterate are permitted to remain ignorant, in the very shadow of our school buildings; and the vagrant remain undisturbed, and unarrested in our streets, and unpunished by our courts; so long as parent and child, aye, bridegroom and bride indeed, indulge, uninstructed and undisturbed, in radical and continuous violation of the higher rules of life, and of living, so long will the people, and those in places of trust, be seeking improved forms of prison law, and a better classification of talent, personal and associated, for the administration of prison discipline.

I remain, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. HICKOX.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirements of my office, I present to you the annual report of the sanitary condition of the prison for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1875.

The duties of the office I assumed on the 16th of August, six weeks before the termination of the year. Although in accordance with a new arrangement my whole time and work is given to the position, still my experience is yet too brief to offer any suggestions—to give any history of the work of the year beyond what is found in the hospital records, and my report must necessarily be lacking in much that is important and interesting.

I found the prison at my coming in the most excellent sanitary condition. The improvements that have been carried on during the past year included the erection of a new hospital in the upper stories of the main central building, and this had just been completed and entered. It satisfied, as I understand, a long felt want, and of it I cannot speak in terms of too high praise. Light, airy and commodious, well stored and fitted and kept in the very best order, it is the pride of the institution and one of the finest hospitals in the State. Its pleasant surroundings, its comforts and delicacies, the kind and faithful nursing of its attendants, go a long way toward counteracting one of the most unpleasant features of prison sickness, *mental depression.*

The general hygiene of the yard and buildings is good, and the diet and management of the kitchen I have always found to be all that could be desired.

It is a fact well borne out in the experience of all prisons that a generous, variable diet is essential to good health, to good living, and to good discipline, and I am happy to state that this is the principle upon which the government of this prison is based.

Here as well as outside, to contractors as well as the State, health is wealth.

Gentlemen, deeper than any formal acknowledgment can show is the gratitude I feel to you and to all the officers of the prison for the friendly social manner in which I have been treated, and the hearty support which in all cases of need has been given me.

Appended will be found the number and names of those who have died during the year, and the number of days lost by sickness, and character of disease observed in prison during the year.

Truman Bortles, died November 9th, 1874, of consumption.

Edward Hoag, died November 16th, 1874 of consumption.

Oscar Finch, died March 11th, 1875, of congestion.
William Bonnett, died May 3d, 1875, of typhoid pneumonia.
David E. Gee, died May 12th, 1875, of typhoid fever.
Truman Cole, died May 15th, 1875, of typhoid fever.
Alfred Austin, died May 22d, 1875, of typhoid pneumonia.
William H. Wilmont, died May 26th, 1875, of typhoid pneumonia.
Ulrich Eisenbert, died May 27th, 1875, of paralysis of heart.
William Waterman, died June 21st, 1875, of peritonitis.
Number of days lost by sickness, 6,838.
Number of deaths, 10.

CASES TREATED.

Angina	22	Fever, intermittent	123
Abscess	17	" typhoid	2
Asthma	2	Gastralgia	55
Acne	1	Gonorrhœa	6
Boils	46	Gastritis	3
Bronchitis	17	Granular lids	10
Catarrh	32	Hernia	4
Constipation	11	Hemorrhoids	36
Conjunctivitis	4	Headache	49
Colic	13	Hepatitis	1
Chronic suppurative inflammation middle ear	1	Hysteria	3
Chronic non-suppurative inflammation, middle ear	1	Heart-disease	1
Colds	280	Itch	6
Chancroid	1	Inflammation, external auditory canal	1
Cystitis	2	Lumbago	2
Cholera morbus	6	Lichen	1
Diarrhœa, acute	198	Lead-poison	1
Dysentery, acute	120	Malaria	1
Diarrhœa, chronic	8	Neuralgia	17
Dysentery, chronic	5	Pneumonia	8
Dyspepsia	43	Pleuritis	2
Dropsy, abdominal	1	Phthisis	3
Eczema	2	Rheumatism	58
Epilepsy	6	Syphilis	69
Enteritis	3	Spermatorrhœa	7
Erysipelas	4	Synovitis	1
Fistula-in-ano	1	Stricture of urethra	8
		Toothache	20
		Vertigo	5

SURGICAL CASES.

Wounds and injuries	85
Teeth extracted	215

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN L. KIMBALL, *Prison Physician.*

INVENTORY

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE MICHIGAN STATE PRISON ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1875.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 office table, Inspector's Room	$15 00	1 cabinet basin stand	$2 00
2 office chairs	6 00	1 mat	1 00
2 wood seat arm chairs	3 70	2 mail bags	1 00
1 rug	1 00	1 broom	25
3 window shades	6 00	23 inkstands	2 88
30 yards matting	19 50	1 large lamp and hangings	1 75
1 spittoon	75	5 engravings	5 00
1 inkstand	50	1 ewer and basin	2 75
1 stand desk, agent's and clerk's office	30 00	1 table, armory	5 00
		Lot second-hand carpet, armory	4 00
1 office desk, agent's and clerk's office	45 00	1 lap robe	3 00
		1 lounge, "new," agent's house	18 00
1 marble top table	7 50	1 lounge, "old," agent's house	4 50
1 water pitcher, 2 glasses, 1 server	2 00	4 dinner chairs	12 00
2 office chairs, "large"	6 00	1 gent's chair	20 00
3 revolving chairs	9 00	2 parlor chairs	20 50
2 waste baskets	1 50	2 walnut cane chairs	10 80
1 post office scales	1 00	1 walnut rocker	6 75
2 stands	1 50	1 cane rocker	6 75
1 letter press	5 00	4 cane seated rockers	5 00
1 armory case	38 00	2 cane seated rockers	7 20
1 mirror	2 00	6 dinner chairs	6 75
1 book and paper case	98 50	1 clock, Agent's house	1 80
70 paper cases	17 50	2 matted chairs, agent's house	90
2 spittoons	63	1 ottoman	4 50
3 curtains	6 00	1 center table	9 00
1 step ladder	1 50	1 " " small	3 00
1 leather mail satchel	1 50	1 toilet stand	90
1 office stool	75	1 quartette stand	1 80
3 engravings	11 00	3 tables	8 10
36 yards matting	27 00	1 fall-leaf stand	3 00
12 yards matting, "old"	3 00	7 window curtains	9 00
1 duster	1 00	1 cook-stove, pipe, and furniture	54 00
1 pair paper shears	1 00	1 stair-carpet	7 20
1 large table (3 drawers), Chaplain's office	9 00	1 oilcloth, old	4 00
		1 " lower hall	30 00
1 small table (2 drawers), Chaplain's office	6 00	1 parlor carpet, 60 yds	60 00
		1 carpet, 80 yds	16 00
1 small table (1 drawer), Chaplain's office	1 50	1 " 26 yds	9 00
		1 " 43 yds	36 00
2 office chairs, "new"	6 00	1 dining-room carpet, 36 yds	13 00
1 set steps	1 50	1 bed-room carpet, 43 yds	45 00
1 mirror	2	1 stair matting, 11 yds	7 20
3 spittoons	50	1 " carpet	5 40

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 bushel basket	$0 50	12 iron bedsteads, hospital	$48 00
1 hall rack	31 50	5 stand covers	75
1 hat rack	4 50	6 large cane bottom chairs	60 00
1 wardrobe	13 50	6 large cane bottom rockers	30 90
1 bureau, old	10 00	10 wooden arm chairs	18 50
2 bureaus, 8 drawers	9 00	4 cane arm chairs, old	8 00
1 bureau	13 40	5 dining room chairs, new	7 50
1 bureau wash-stand	2 75	1 wooden chair, old	50
1 " "	90	24 yards stair carpet	6 00
1 mirror	6 00	5 stands, new	6 45
1 book-case, agent's house	10 80	2 stands, old	1 50
1 sideboard, "	67 00	2 large spittoons	70
1 cupboard, "	4 50	12 small spittoons	3 00
1 ice box, "	22 50	6 chambers, new	6 00
1 milk safe, old "	3 60	1 chamber, old	25
1 ice-cream freezer "	4 10	4 hand spittoons	2 00
2 lamps, "	2 25	2 bed pans, hospital	4 00
1 wash-board, "	30	13 drinking mugs, hospital	2 73
2 wash-tubs, "	1 50	1 office desk	10 00
2 stone crocks, "	60	1 small table	2 50
5 doz. clothes-pins, "	25	1 table spread, new, hospital	1 25
2 ewers and basins "	2 40	2 pictures, "Horse Fair," and "Landscape"	10 00
60 lbs. sad iron "	3 00	5 keelers	1 25
1 clothes-horse, "	1 25	6 wooden pails	1 50
2 dish-pans, "	2 15	1 " pail, new	38
2 chamber-sets, new, ag't's house	80 10	4 mops	1 00
2 pr. shears, agent's house	50	1 ash pail	75
1 bedroom carpet, "	19 50	1 sprinkler	35
1 octagon safe, "	8 00	1 tea chest	2 00
1 union churn, new, ag't's house	6 00	6 wooden spittoons	1 20
4 tin milk pails, agent's house	2 00	1 slate and box	75
2 benches "	1 00	2 brooms	50
3½ doz. milk-pans, "	8 75	5 "	1 25
1 stone churn, "	75	1 clock	10 00
4 wooden pails, "	1 00	1 oil can	40
1 lounge, old, "	3 00	3 lamps	1 05
1 American flag, "	25 60	1 bench	1 00
1 wardrobe in bath-room, agent's house	10 00	1 zinc and board	75
1 porcelain kettle, agent's house,	1 00	1 cook stove and fixtures	45 00
48 yds. carpet cover, "	3 84	3 iron pots	1 50
1 chamber set, "	40 50	1 iron kettle	50
1 clock, guard-room	28 00	1 tin pail	50
2 office chairs, "new," guard room	6 00	3 tea pots	1 25
2 round tables, guard room	5 00	1 coffee pot	60
4 spittoons, guard room	3 00	1 dripping pan	50
1 mirror, guard room	5 00	1 toaster	40
2 pictures, guard room	00	1 kitchen table	5 00
1 iron frame settee, guard room	15 00	22 knives and forks	2 75
1 chromo, guard room	5 00	2 steels	60
1 office desk, new, deputy's office	9 00	2 butcher knives	75
2 office chairs, deputy's office	6 00	1 refrigerator	12 00
1 spittoon, deputy's office	75	2 earthen platters	3 00
88 yards matting, deputy's room	28 50	2½ doz. dinner plates	3 37
12 high stools, chapel	12 00	5-6 doz. cups and saucers	1 04
1 office chair, "new," chapel	3 00	5-6 " " old	1 04
3 small stools, chapel	1 13	2½ doz. coffee cups	3 13
1 mop	25	4 soup bowls	40
1 broom	25	6 white vegetable dishes	2 25
		5 milk pans	1 10

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
3 biscuit moulds	$0 30	1 black-walnut stand	$2 00
7 tin cups	1 75	1 probang	15
2 " steamers	1 00	2 glass jars	1 00
1 " dipper	20	1 double truss, new	3 00
1 " strainer	25	1 catarrh syringe	1 25
1 " nutmeg grater	10	1 leg machine	15 00
1 " colander	50	1 broom	25
2 " molasses cups	1 20	1 dust pan	25
3 salt dishes	24	1 leather muffler	1 00
2 pepper boxes	20	1 mop, lower hall	25
4 tin pails	80	2 brooms " "	50
2 deep dishes	75	1 earthen mug, lower hall	21
1 tin pail	50	2 pails "	50
1½ doz. tin plates	1 08	3 roller towels "	75
1 tin basin	15	1 writing-desk, hall office	15 00
1 dish pan	75	1 writing-desk, high, hall office	19 25
2 dust pans	40	1 book and key case, new, hall office	19 50
1 tin wash dish	20	1 cabinet book-case, hall office	15 00
1 large white pitcher	75	2 large cane seat chairs, arm, hall office	4 00
3 stone crocks	1 20	7 wood seat chairs, arm, hall office	10 50
½ doz. forks	80	1 wash-stand	75
1 coffee can, hospital	25	1 ewer and basin	1 50
1 rolling-pin	25	3 spittoons	75
1 hand bell	25	1 high stool, new	1 25
1 coal box	50	1 measuring standard	1 00
1 chopping-knife	50	1 key box	50
10 glass tumblers	1 00	1 key rack, hall office	1 00
1 extension table	7 00	2 pen racks, "	50
1 one-gallon demijohn	75	2 ink stands	1 25
1 two-gallon demijohn	1 00	18 yds. matting, old	9 50
1 knife box	25	1 low stool	25
1 copper boiler	4 00	1 waste basket	25
2 tables	5 00	1 key stand	1 00
2 tin wash-basins, hospital dispensary	50	4 water and mop pails	1 00
2 keelers	50	38 keelers, new	9 50
1 writing desk	10 00	2 doz. knives, @ $1 25	2 50
1 table	5 00	5 blacking brushes	1 88
1 wood-bottom chair	1 50	24 doz. redding combs	9 00
1 Delaware chair	2 00	8 " fine "	2 00
1 large stand	2 50	1 " small lamp burners	1 50
1 small stand	75	1 " forks	1 25
1 pr. brass scales and weights	5 00	2 shoe knives	25
2 wooden pails	50	26 papers stove polish	1 30
1 teeth-extracting set	23 50	52 stone mugs	10 92
1 slate	25	2 doz. large lamp burners	6 00
2 glass tumblers	20	15 small lamps	5 25
3 mortars and pestles	1 50	1 doz. large lamps	9 00
2 drachm graduating glasses	70	1 lantern	1 50
1 1-oz. graduating glass	25	72 doz. boxes matches	6 25
1 2-oz. " "	25	6 " large lamp chimneys	4 50
1 4-oz. " "	25	2 water cans, wing	3 00
2 spatulas	50	8 lamp hangers	1 00
1 earthen mug	21	2 market baskets	50
1 medicine case	8 00	1 doz. scrub brooms	4 00
1 " " new	30 00	4 cane brooms	1 50
2 quart basins	25	2 mops	50
12 doz. bottles, assorted	2 00		
2 glass funnels	30		

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 brooms	$0 50
2 slates	30
1 long table, tailor shop	8 00
1 cutter's table, tailor's shop	2 00
3 wash stands	2 25
2 flag chairs	1 00
4 wood chairs	2 00
5 stools	1 88
4 water and mop pails	1 00
2 press boards	2 00
1 stove and pipe	10 00
3 keelers	75
1 stove, "small,"	4 00
1 "	5 00
22 lengths pipe	3 30
6 elbows	75
6 spittoons	1 50
1 mop	25
3 brooms	75
2 arm chairs, east wing	3 00
14 large lamps and fixtures	14 00
5 tables	20 00
18 pails	3 25
12 keelers	3 00
5 mops	1 25
10 brooms	2 50
14 spittoons	2 80
4 large water cans, " old,"	2 00
2 small " "	75
138 spittoons in cells	27 60
5 tables, west wing	30 00
3 arm chairs	4 50
12 large lamps and fixtures	12 00
1 clock	10 00
8 spittoons	1 60
7 brooms	1 75
7 large water cans	3 50
5 mops	1 25
2 trowels	1 00
9 pails	2 25
2 keelers	50
130 spittoons, in cells	26 00
13 tin coffee cans, kitchen	16 25
25 copper soup pails	106 25
25 " dippers @ $2.00	50 00
6 tubs	6 00
6 cupboards	20 00
3 bread racks	6 00
1 flour bin	40 00
1 bread trough	25 00
6 tables	9 00
4 butcher knives	3 00
1 desk	5 00
1 clock	10 00
2 flour scrapers	1 00
1 step ladder	1 00
8 mops	2 00
5 mop tubs	2 50
3 shovels	1 50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
7 meat trays	$10 50
2 pairs brass steelyards	5 00
2 flour scoops	2 00
2 " sieves	50
175 bread pans	43 75
1 iron water boiler	750 00
4 Whitley patent iron sinks and fixtures	185 00
3 Busaquett's coffee urns, kitchen	535 50
5 steam vegetable kettles	415 00
2 Whiteley's steam meat kettles	428 00
2 " " " "	344 00
1 " " " "	144 00
700 stools	262 50
65½ doz. earthen plates	52 60
60 5-6 doz. co. cups	60 83
87½ doz. tin cups	105 00
32½ doz. plates, old	23 40
62½ doz. knives and forks	77 92
65 1-6 doz. spoons	21 50
7 benches	17 50
2 settees	30 00
4 coffee bbls	4 00
130 vinegar bottles	13 00
11½ doz earthen salt dishes	17 25
7 pails	1 75
2 meat forks	1 00
1 copper skimmer	2 50
2 molasses pitchers	50
3 colanders	5 25
30 bread boxes	15 00
3 iron pokers	3 00
1 coal scuttle	2 50
2 sink racks	2 00
1 high stool	1 25
1 coffee mill	15 00
1 black-board	3 00
2 stands	1 50
2 chopping bl'cks, butcher shop	12 00
62 beef barrels	62 00
1 steel	1 00
3 funnels	30
8 faucets	80
4 stone jars	1 90
1 pair skids	5 00
2 yeast tubs	2 00
3 " "	2 25
165 pork barrels	165 00
3 cupboards	11 00
2 baskets	1 00
12 pails	3 00
3 cans	1 50
1 double bath tub	20 00
4 pails	1 00
1 stone mug	21 00
2 clothes racks	2 00
2 nonpareil washing machines	619 16
1 clothes wringer	15 00

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 benches	$3 00	5 shoe benches, shoe shop	$5 00
4 wash-tubs	2 00	4 pails	1 00
8 soap barrels	8 00	1 spittoon	20
1 copper dipper	1 75	30 gals. lard oil, engine room	27 00
4 pounders	1 00	1 lantern	1 00
36 prs hose, old	3 60	8 balls candle wick	80
1 wash-board	25	1 clock	1 00
2 tin pails	50	2 arm chairs	2 00
1 dripping bench	5 00	2 short ladders	1 00
10 bbls soft soap	40 00	1 small table	75
1,801 lbs. soap stock	99 05	1 lamp	1 00
4 clothes baskets, new	6 00	2 cupboards	2 00
1 clothes basket, old	50	2 pails, carpenter shop	50
2 " tables	2 00	6 pails and mop, blacksmith shop	1 75
2 brooms	50	1 stove	6 00
3 large tables	15 00	12 lengths pipe	2 40
3 spittoons	75	1 elbow	20
4 slates	1 00	1 stove and pipe, big gate	8 00
1 chair	75	1 office chair, big gate	1 50
2 stools	50	1 stool	38
3 sad irons	1 50	2 brooms	50
70 lbs. borax	14 00	1 keeler	25
2 barber chairs, barber shop	15 00	2 pails	50
1 clock, barber shop	1 00	1 tin cup	06
2 cupboards, barber shop	4 00	1 slate	25
5 pairs shears	2 50	2 window curtains	50
1½ doz. razors	9 00	2 stoves, drums and pipes, asylum	75 00
9 lather cups	2 70	1 cook stove, asylum	40 00
9 " brushes	2 70	1 shovel and poker, asylum	1 00
1 copper tank	3 00	1 ash pail, asylum	4 00
1 mirror	1 50	1 thermometer "	50
4 long combs	75	14 bed cots, asylum	28 00
2 hair brushes	2 00	23 " quilts "	44 00
2 wisp brooms	50	11 " ticks filled, asylum	8 25
2 brushes	1 00	38 " sheets, asylum	13 30
1 hone	1 00	1 clothes rack, "	1 00
6 shop chairs	12 00	14 cell buckets, "	4 90
2 wood seat arm chairs	3 00	4 pails, asylum	1 00
2 spittoons	40	1 wash-tub, "	50
2 wash-stands	1 50	1 wash-board, asylum	25
1 table	1 00	8 brooms, asylum	2 00
7 doz. barber towels	21 00	1 dish pan, "	25
5 roller towels	1 88	1 keeler, "	38
20 " "	1 60	12 keelers, small, asylum	3 00
14 aprons, barber shop	2 10	1 cupboard, asylum	4 00
1 tin wash dish	25	27 towels, asylum	2 16
2 window curtains	60	1 lamp and globe, asylum	2 00
1 blacking brush	35	3 lamps and fixtures, "	3 00
10 glass bottles	1 00	1 clock, asylum	2 00
8 boxes blacking	80	2 water cans, asylum	1 00
1 screen	3 00	13 spittoons, asylum	2 60
1 mop	25	18 tin cups, asylum	2 25
1 broom	26	11 " soup plates, asylum	66
2 face puffs	50	14 pie tins, asylum	1 75
1 atomizer	1 50	14 knives, "	1 40
2 foot stools	5 00	14 forks, asylum	1 40
1 sink	75	14 spoons, "	42
3 sponges	75		
2 dye brushes	50		

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
10 windsor chairs, asylum	$5 00
1 bushel basket, "	50
3 tables, asylum,	7 50
1 centre table, asylum	15 00
1 stand, asylum	3 00
1 mirror, "	7 00
1 lounge, "	20 00
22 yards carpet, asylum	15 00
1 oil cloth, asylum	50
16 window curtains, asylum	8 00
14 white plates, asylum	84
3 quart bowls, asylum	38
5 pint bowls, "	50
1 cauldron kettle, "	75
1 set steps, asylum	8 00
1 oil can, asylum	40
1 coal stove, guard house No. 1	3 00
30 ft. ¼ inch rope	50
1 broom	25
1 stool	38
5 lengths pipe	1 25
2 elbows	50
1 pail, guard house No. 1	25
1 tin cup, " "	06
1 keeler, " "	25
1 zinc, " "	50
1 basket, " "	38
1 chair, $1; 1 shovel, 20c, g'd house No. 1	1 20
1 stove and pipe, guard house No. 2	5 00
28 ft. ¼-inch rope	50
1 pail	25
1 keeler	25
1 bucket	38
1 chair	1 25
1 stool	38
2 tin cups	12
1 shovel	25
1 stove and pipe, guard house No. 3	5 00
1 chair	1 50
1 stool	38
1 keeler	25
1 shovel	25
28 ft. ¼-inch rope	50
1 broom	25
1 pail	25
1 mug	21
1 bucket	38
1 stove and pipe, guard house No. 4	4 00
1 zinc	50
1 chair	1 50
1 stool	38
1 keeler	25
1 shovel	25
28 ft. ¼-inch rope	50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 broom, guard house	$0 25
1 pail	25
1 mug	21
1 spittoon	20
1 bucket	38
1 No. 20 Round Oak stove, barn	18 00
1 stove, Revolving Light	5 00
660 small lamps, cells	231 00
641 brooms, "	160 25
709 buckets, "	212 70
644 mugs, "	135 24
665 stools, "	249 38
508 keelers, shops	127 00
2 large corrugated stoves, State shop	70 00
2 heavy box stoves	50 00
1 large stove and pipe, old	8 00
5 old drums and lot of pipe	10 00
1 large stove, drum, and pipe, Shoe Con's	40 00
1 smaller drum and pipe, Shoe Con's	25 00
1 Albany Base, No. 27, agent's house	5 00
1 Albany Base, No. 24, agent's house	5 00
1 Family Pride, No. 25, agent's house	12 00
1 Relief, No. 24, agent's house	8 00
1 American Base, No. 4, ag't's house	6 00
1 Temple Parlor, No. 6, ag't's house	5 00
1 Acorn, No. 1	10 00
40 lengths pipe	8 00
6 square elbows	75
2 round elbows	50
5 zincs	3 75
1 cook-stove, pipe, and reservoir, hall	8 00
1 Oak wood stove	10 00
1 gross large lamp wicks, hall office	96
2 gross small lamp wicks	1 44
1 heavy box stove	25 00
1 buggy mat	2 00
1 lap robe	5 00
2 bbls. small lamp chimneys	13 38
2 windsor chairs, agent's house,	2 70
759 cots	1,518 00
Total	$10,922 36

STATIONERY.	
1 ledger, journal, and cash book, clerk's office	$49 20
Time books	3 00
1 index and register	13 00

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

STATIONERY.

1 convict deposit journal and ledger	$14 00
1 monthly register indexed and printed	6 00
1 inspector's register	10 00
1 super royal, 6 quires, Convict Record	18 00
1 super royal index to Convict Record	6 50
1 Webster Dictionary, "old"	1 50
1 State Gazetteer	3 00
1 Jackson City Directory	2 00
1250 envelopes	5 75
500 " white	2 25
750 " "	3 75
2 reams letter paper	8 00
½ ream legal cap	2 40
1 " note heads	2 00
2 gross steel pens	2 00
4 glass ink stands	2 00
1 gold pen	2 00
10 doz. lead pencils, library office	3 00
½ box slate pencils, library office,	20
1 convict letter register	5 00
1 Jackson County Atlas	10 00
2 ink stands, hospital,	25
1 register, hospital,	18 00
1 " old, hospital,	16 00
1 moral record, hall office,	18 00
1 schedule convict labor, hall office,	14 00
1 convict description book, hall office	18 00
1 record book	3 00
1 receipt book	6 00
1 gallery register	50
1 convict receipt blotter	1 00
1 account book	1 00
1 hay scales receipt book	3 00
Total	$373 30

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1 violin and fixtures, clerk's office,	$10 00
1 piccolo	5 85
1 flute	10 67
2 fifes	2 00
2 snare drums	14 50
1 bass drum and strings	25 12
1 " viol	25 00
1 clarionet	18 75
1 organ and stool	35 00
Total	$146 89

LIBRARY.

Books	$2,000 00

CLOTHING.

120 boxes collars, armory	$12 00
70 old hats "	15 50
95 new hats and caps	76 00
39 prs pants, old	78 00
48 suits clothes	240 00
240 prs socks, new	45 00
27 coats, old	135 00
3 blouses	1 50
25 dusters	12 50
2 vests, old	1 00
6 overcoats	36 00
61 wool shirts, old	76 25
32 under shirts, old	16 00
14 prs drawers	7 00
2 woolen shawls, agent's house	8 00
2½ doz. stay binding, hall office	1 69
4 neckties	50
3 great gross agate buttons	2 88
2 doz. iron thimbles	50
18 doz. Coat's spool cotton	15 75
4 boxes blk linen thread	6 40
1 box carpet thread	1 20
40 boxes paper collars	4 00
2 doz. handkerchiefs	1 20
19 doz. suspenders	57 00
4 doz. No. 12 Irish flax	2 40
1 " " "	60
3 lbs. sewing awls	75
3 balls strong twine	1 20
51 gross pant buttons	38 25
4 gross India R. vest buttons	6 00
100 lbs. woolen yarn	80 00
22 bolts toweling, 550 yards	49 50
4 bales shirting, stripe, 4,000 yards	400 00
60 yards flannel shirting	171 08
544 yards shirting stripe	54 40
1 bolt canvass, 60 yards	39 00
539 yards shirting, blue stripe	59 29
44 discharge shirts	44 00
2 doz. caps, new	8 40
49 pairs pants	196 00
5 coats	25 00
3 vests	3 00
250 pairs socks, new	87 50
50 " " old	12 50
48 pairs shoes, new	96 00
32 yards cotton cassimeres	20 80
31 " " "	20 15
24 " " "	15 60
20 " wool "	13 00
25 " " "	16 25
10 " cambric	1 00
19½ " necktie material	1 95
10 " worsted coat lining	4 50

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

CLOTHING.

27½ yards coat canvas	$6 88
55 " bleached muslin	6 88
66 " " "	8 25
24 " " "	3 60
83 " alpaca	14 82
97 cotton shirts	48 50
87 wool shirts	130 50
4 gross coat buttons	4 00
3926 yards striped satinet	4,318 60
1188 " cotton shirts, in wear	594 00
412 woolen shirts, in wear	515 00
1785 towels	89 25
785 pairs suspenders	196 25
85 leather aprons	31 88
93 canvas "	34 63
785 suits clothing	4,710 00
787 pairs shoes	787 00
2 " pants, "agent's and clerk's office"	18 00
1 vest	6 00
1 " cut and trimmed	5 00
2 coats cut and trimmed	53 00
19½ yards farmer's satin	33 86
8 " vesting	1 36
9 " brown holland	2 88
7½ " K. K. silicia	2 39
15 " " " "	4 95
16½ " red padding	6 09
87 " sleeve lining	14 62
10 " brown drilling	1 20
21 " doeskin	47 25
72 " interlining	2 88
9 " police cloth	45 00
46 8-12 doz. state coat buttons	23 33
89 4-12 " " vest "	8 33
Total	$14,094 60

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

1 caddy tobacco, armory	$12 00
½ chest tea, agent's house	17 00
120 lbs. flour, " "	3 90
25 " coffee " "	7 25
42 gallons vinegar and cask	9 40
½ chest tea	24 80
3 bbls. kerosene oil, 132 gallons,	21 12
735 lbs. salsoda	29 40
20 gallons linseed oil, engine room	20 00
150 lbs. pork, asylum	18 75
210 " rice, cellar	14 70
577 " coffee, cellar	28 85
59 " allspice	8 26
966 " pearl barley	77 28
3 " saleratus	24
2000 gallons vinegar	400 00
632 lbs. haddock	18 96
105 " mustard	18 90

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

69½ lbs. pepper	$15 29
13 bbls. salt	19 50
55 lbs. cream of tartar	12 10
75 " malt	4 20
2½ bbls. pork	60 00
610 lbs. beef	30 50
120 " bi-carbonate soda	4 20
62-salt bbls.	15 40
6 jars	6 00
4,000 lbs flour	100 40
90 lbs. ginger	14 40
3 bbls. tomato catsup and bbls.	30 00
3 bbls pickles	27 00
2 boxes, 150 lbs., Bell soap, hall office	10 50
⅓ bbl. copperas	2 70

SYRUPS AND SUGARS.

150 lbs. sugar, agent's house	15 00
30 gallons molasses, cellar	14 40
50 molasses bbls.	62 50
Total	$28,612 35

TOOLS.

20 lbs. zinc slating nails	$2 50
4 pair handcuffs, hall office	12 00
1 pair leg shackles, hall office	2 00
3 padlocks	1 13
4 papers darning needles	40
186 " sewing "	18 60
3 " harness "	38
1 doz. bristles	75
2 bars solder	86
5 lbs. clout nails	1 00
10 lbs. iron rivets	2 50
5 lbs. 6-8 zinc nails, @ 14	70
7 lbs. 7-8 iron shoe nails	88
18 papers 8-oz. tacks	90
4 " 20-oz. tacks	40
½ doz. 3-square files	50
150 lbs. nails	5 25
2 buckets, ropes and hooks	2 00
3 doz. axe helves	9 00
2 iron caps	2 00
1 rolling machine	5 00
1 Lamb knitting machine	23 00
1 " " "	75 00
1 American knitting machine	20 00
1 Domestic sewing machine	60 00
1 Singer sewing machine	60 00
1 Grover & Baker sewing machine	30 00
1 pair cutter's shears	10 00
1 " " " old	5 00
1 cutting square	50
7 pair shears	2 80
2 geese, tailor's	4 00

INVENTORY--*Continued.*

TOOLS.		TOOLS.	
2 oil cans, east wing	$1 00	1 lb. copper wire	$0 60
1 hammer	50	3 fire scoops	2 25
1 whitewash tub	1 00	1 set boiler furnace tools	5 00
2 hoes	1 00	3 oil cans	75
8 bbls. lime	4 50	1 piston for large pump	3 00
3 dirt boxes	1 13	6 lbs. rope yarn	1 80
2 oil cans, west wing	1 00	1½ lbs. lace leather	1 50
1 whitewash vat	50	1 keg red lead	2 50
4 hoes	2 00	1 brace and bits	2 00
1 shovel	1 00	2 1-inch brass faucets	8 00
4 bbls. lime	6 00	1 fire pot, $1; 2 soldering irons, $1 50	2 50
1 bench	1 00	1 pair bench shears	6 00
1 hammer	50	1 " dividers	50
1 bread box	50	1 draw knife	50
2 dirt boxes	75	2 tri-squares	1 25
2 platform scales, dining room and kitchen	80 00	2 mallets	50
2 bread shovels	2 00	2 hammers	1 50
1 hash machine	45 00	2 bottom stakes	1 00
1 " " knife	8 00	1 seaming head	50
1 saw, butcher, butcher's shop	2 50	1 soldering board	25
4 cleavers	15 00	2 lbs. rivets	50
6 butcher knives	4 50	6 chisels	2 25
1 pair trucks	5 00	1 wood tapering firmer	75
1 scriving machine, shoe shop	1 50	4 large rollers	64 00
1 crimping machine	8 00	1 wrought iron mandril	1 20
4 set tools	16 00	1 wheel-barrow	2 00
4 pairs crimp boards	1 00	1 coal-hammer	25
3 " clamps	1 50	1 whitewash brush	25
1 hose cart, engine room	50 00	1 bench vise	12 00
2 hose wrenches	2 00	4 cooper draw shaves	2 00
300 feet 2½ inches hose, and couplings	3 90	2 hammers	50
1 large nozzle for hose, engine room	10 00	1 pair compasses	50
50 feet 1 inch hose	12 50	1 shave horse	2 00
2 small nozzles	3 00	17 truss hoops	3 00
1 large pipe vise	23 00	1 cooper adze	1 00
1 " " cutter	10 00	Lot cooper tools	4 00
1 small pipe	06	1 vise and bench	3 00
1 ea. No. 2 and No. 4 die stocks	36 00	16 buckets, new	8 00
8 right and left dies, 2 inches, ½ inch	10 00	1 swedge iron	50
10 pairs pipe tongs	25 30	1 pail, cooper-shop	25
7 pipe tops 1½ to ¼	4 20	Lot hoop iron	3 00
12 wrenches	6 00	" bucket wire	1 00
2 monkey wrenches	3 50	1 bench screw and clamp, carpenter shop	2 50
1 large pipe wrench	4 50	1 work bench	5 00
15 sheets emery paper	45	2 saw horses	1 00
1 mercury	1 00	1 box saw	50
6 guage glasses	3 00	2 tri-squares	1 00
1 small leather for valve	50	1 brace and bit	2 00
2 flat files, 12 inches	50	1 drawing knife	50
1 breast drill	3 50	2 hammers	1 00
6 drills	1 50	1 set bench planes	4 00
4 lbs. sheet rubber	2 00	2 hand saws	2 00
2 composition cocks, brass	5 00	1 tool chest	10 00
7 " " rubber	3 50	1 steel square	1 00
1 belt punch	75	1 plough	5 00
		1 buck saw	1 00
		1 large wood square	1 00

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

TOOLS.	
Miscellaneous tools	$5 00
1 bellows, blacksmith shop	2 00
1 anvil, $8; 1 vise, $11	19 00
1 jack-screw, $5; 1 grindstone, $3	8 00
1 tool chest	2 00
Lot blacksmith tools	20 00
1500 lbs. scrap iron	15 00
2 shovels	50
1 crowbar	50
1 wheel-barrow	2 00
1 steel square	1 50
1 axe, asylum	1 00
1 buck-saw	1 00
1 hoe	50
2 pumps	19 00
1 derrick	25 00
Lot boiler rivets	2 00
2 wheelbarrows	2 00
1 shovel	1 00
Garden tools	2 00
2 wagons, barn and yard	100 00
1 cart	60 00
1 iron scraper	5 00
1 saw-buck	1 50
2 manure forks	1 00
11 shovels	11 00
3 buck-saws	3 00
2 wheelbarrows	2 00
2 spades	2 00
2 picks	1 50
3 crowbars	1 25
1 hammer	25
3 hoes	1 50
2 scoop-shovels	2 00
1 cart, old	10 00
1 rake	1 00
2 set double harness	35 00
1 straw-cutter	20 00
1 corn plow	3 00
1 single harness	15 00
2 curry-combs	75
1 buggy	75
1 whip	50
5 halters, barn and yard	5 00
1 pair bob sleighs	15 00
2 cutters	30 00
1 axe and helve	1 25
1 sleigh bell	1 00
2 ploughs, $20; 1 drag, $14	34 00
1 lawn-mower, $18; 1 lawn rake, $1	19 00
1 shovel	1 00
2 hoes	1 00
1 spade	1 00
1 scythe and snath	1 25
1 whetstone	10
1 trowel	50
1 pair sheers	50

TOOLS.	
1 sickle	$0 50
1 wheelbarrow	1 50
1 wooden tank, 10 bbls.	5 00
3 pails	75
4 pails, ropes	50
1 hand saw	1 00
1 scalding tub	10 00
1 wheelbarrow	2 00
1 cane broom	50
1 agricultural kettle	20 00
1 broom	25
10 bbls.	2 50
80 perch stone	50
450 fence posts	56 25
1 cart harness	10 00
1 Fairbank's hay scales	125 00
1 agricultural kettle	15 00
1 cauldron kettle	34 00
1 wheelbarrow	1 00
2 pairs trucks	30 00
1 large bell	25 00
½ bbl. mineral paint in oil	20 00
1 shovel, big gate	25
Total	$2,382 83

MEDICINES.	
Lot medicine on hand, hospital dispensary	$149 98

FUEL.	
1 ton Blosburg coal	$10 00
38 cords four-feet wood	190 00
97¼ " stove wood	194 50
Total	$394 50

GRAIN, FEED, &c.	
10 tons bran (estimate)	$180 00

BEDS AND BEDDING.	
1 comforter, agent's house	$2 00
1 pair woolen blankets, new	4 75
1 set bedding	9 00
1 mattress and bedding	27 00
2 pairs pillows	4 50
4 sheets	2 50
2 pairs pillow cases	36
12 double woolen blankets hospital	42 00
32 double woolen blankets, old, hospital	64 00
5 single woolen blankets	5 00
83 pillow ticks, new	15 50
44 " cases	8 25

INVENTORY—*Continued.*

BEDS AND BEDDING.

25 counterpanes	$25 00
28 " old	21 00
12 hair pillows	4 50
10 " "	3 75
18 feather "	13 50
4 bed quilts, old	6 00
15 mattresses	53 28
6 rubber sheets	11 50
170 yards sheeting	13 70
126 sheets	50 40
124 pillow slips	18 60
77 " ticks	9 63
57 towels	7 13
2 horse blankets	10 00
2482 sheets, in wear	744 60
591 quilts	738 75
408 single blankets	408 00
749 double blankets	1,498 00
568 straw ticks	340 80
12 large towels	5 63
812 pillow ticks	81 20
962 " cases	96 20
49 mattresses	49 00
76 sheets, new, hospital	38 00
Total	$4,438 03

SHOES.

1 doz. pairs shoes, old, hall office	$9 00
1 doz. pairs boots, old, hall office	24 00
45 prs. lasts, shoe shop	13 50
1 peg box	1 00
4½ doz. sheepskins	13 50
7½ doz. shoe uppers	67 50
918 ft. upper leather	229 50
25 prs. shoes, some worn	18 75
40 lbs. sole leather	12 00
1 set boot trees	75
3 pecks shoe pegs	1 92
1 gal. edge blacking	25
6 prs. shoe patterns	$4 50
Total	$396 17

VEGETABLES.

Lot cabbage, asylum	$10
" turnips, barnyard	40
118 bu. potatoes, cellar	28
3 " onions, "	2
44 winter squashes, asylum	3
Total	$84

LIVE STOCK.

2 cows	$100
3 "	120
1 span mules	400
1 "	400
1 horse	100
1 "	200
82 hogs	2,009
87 pigs	348
90 turkeys, old and young	58
75 chickens, " "	18
Total	$3,754

ORDNANCE.

2 Springfield rifles	$30
12 Springfield breech-loading rifles	104
1 Spencer sporting rifle	50
2 " " "	40
3 Colt's revolvers, 8-inch	30
2 " " "	14
1 Cooper's "	8
1 Smith & Wesson	10
1 Colt's revolving rifle	40
Lot of ammunition	10
Total	$336
Total	$40,728

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON,
October 20th, 1875.

Ethan H. Rice and David Lane having been appointed appraisers in the above schedu by the Board of Inspectors, being duly sworn depose and say that the foregoing apprai is correct and just according to their best knowledge and belief.

ETHAN H. RICE,
DAVID LANE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of October, A. D. 1875.

FRANKLIN S. CLARKE,
Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mich

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

Hon. W. S. WILCOX, President,	appointed	1875, Adrian.
Hon. A. A. BLISS, . . .	"	1873, Jackson.
Hon. L. W. LOVELL, . .	"	1871, Kalamazoo

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, ...	Warden.
J. D. HINCKLEY, ...	Deputy Warden
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, ...	Clerk.
Rev. GEORGE H. HICKOX, ...	Chaplain.
E. L. KIMBALL, ...	Physician.

Mrs. J. H. Russell - g.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

The Inspectors of the State Prison respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending the 30th day of September, A. D. 1877.

Special attention is called to the report of the warden, which gives in detail the workings of the prison in all its departments. The tabular statements therein contained are very valuable, and should be carefully studied by all interested in prison statistics.

Attention is also called to the reports of the chaplain and physician which give clearly and intelligently all the facts looked for in their different departments. The tables elaborated by the physician are new, and furnish a large amount of information not otherwise easily obtained.

The report of the chaplain shows that his position is no sinecure, but one of hard and constant work. We cannot too strongly commend his labors for the moral and spiritual good of the convicts, and we have no doubt that the results of his faithful efforts, if not what the most sanguine could hope for, are all that we could reasonably expect.

The past year, taking all things into account, has been a prosperous one for the prison. The general health of the inmates has been good. Order and cleanliness have prevailed, discipline has kept pace with the added experience of the officers. A more rigid system of accountability on the part of all the subordinates has been instituted, the accounting department has been systematized, and its methods improved, the officers have performed their duties with increased interest, vigilance, and good will, and we do not hesitate to say that the prison is, on the whole in a better condition than ever before.

FINANCIAL.

The earnings of the prison during the year were	$112,542 3[illegible]
Expenses	107,007 9[illegible]
Excess of earnings over expenses	$5,534 4[illegible]
If we add the sum expended for repairs, new buildings and improvements, to the expenses	$11,403 2[illegible]
There will then be an apparent excess of expenses over earnings of	$5,868 8[illegible]

But a large portion of the items that go to make up the $11,403.26 should not be considered as current expenses, chargeable to the year A. D., 1877, as they are expenditures for permanent improvements. For example, the following items, all of which are included:

Office and warehouse for the wagon contract	$750 00	
Ice house	750 00	
Warehouse taken in settlement of the Filkins-Crane contract	2,000 00	
Improvements in Kitchen	1,000 00	
Refrigerator	250 00	
		$4,750 00
There should also be added to this the permanent improvements in the lot east of Cooper street, valued by the appraisers at		2,000 00
Labor and material expended in permanent improvements on property west of Cooper street		2,000 00
		$8,750 00

From which it appears that the actual earnings of the prison over the expenses were $2,881.17. Another item may properly be considered among the earnings of the prison: In expending the appropriation of $31,500, made by the last Legislature for an addition to the wagon shop, to rebuild the cooper shops, to extend the east wing, to build a State shop, and to extend the prison wall, a very large portion of the labor on these improvements has been done by convicts. Heretofore when convict labor has been used in expending an appropriation, the labor of convicts has been charged to the appropriation, at the average price per day of contract labor. It is right that this should be so, and this has been a large source of income to the prison. In this case nothing has been charged for the labor of convicts, and consequently the proceeds of this labor does not appear in the earnings of the prison. This course has been taken to render it certain that the improvements come within the sum appropriated. The State as really gets the benefit of this labor as if it had been charged.

This, if not as good a showing as we could have wished, is better than we had reason to expect. It has not been until the last year that the full effect of the general derangement of business has been felt in the prison. The year 1877 showing the greatest business depression outside, of any year since the panic of 1873, its effects would naturally be felt by all industries in the prison.

Contractors have felt like economizing in every way, extra convicts who have been before employed have been given up, contracts have expired, and but a part of the convicts relet, and these at a diminished price,—all of which contributes to lessen the earnings of the prison, while the expenses go on and increase as the number of prisoners increase. The prison should not be looked upon as a huge manufactory, instituted by the State for the purpose of making money. Its primary object is a very different one. Hard labor is a part of the sentence of the convict, yet this is not so much that he may earn money, as that systematic labor in the prison is an aid to discipline, and is humane, as it promotes the physical, and moral health of the prisoners. If, as the result of this labor, the State receives an income, for so much the State should be thankful, and while the prison authorities should keep in mind the more important matters, they should also see that the convict as far as may be, earns his living.

But to do this he must have the work to do. As the depression of the labor market outside, is such that thousands and tens of thousands are suffering for the want of work, is it strange that the demand for labor inside the prison should fall off? Men with capital fear to invest in new enterprises, and the whole country is passing through a crisis of depression, and the industries of the prison as well as other industries must suffer by it.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Act No. 166 of the public acts of the session of 1877 appropriated thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars ($31,500) for the following purposes: Nine hundred dollars ($900.00) for an addition to the wagon shop, sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000.00) for an extension of the east wing, three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for rebuilding the cooper shop, six thousand dollars ($6,000.00) for extending the engine building, and erecting a prison shop, five thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars ($5,535.00) for a wall from the southeast corner of the present wall, east to Cooper street, thence north to a point north of the east gate, and then west to the prison wall.

The addition to the wagon shop has been completed, the cooper shop rebuilt, and the addition to the engine building and the State shop is substantially done. The work so far has come within the appropriations. The foundation of the east wing addition is laid, and the work will be completed during the coming year. As it was thought necessary to do as large an amount of the work as possible with prison labor, that the appropriation might not be exceeded, it has not progressed as rapidly as it otherwise would have done. Nothing has been done towards the work of extending the wall except to procure material.

The State shop already proves to be a great convenience to the prison and will add much to the facility and economy with which the work can be done.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The twenty acre lot lying east of the prison, has been improved, and will hereafter be of great value to the State. It was originally, a large part of it, a tamarack swamp, low and very difficult of drainage, and for years has remained an unsightly piece of property, covered with stumps, and the ground literally filled and interlaced with roots. The city having opened a drain through the low land lying north, it became possible, by connecting with it, to drain the State lot. It has been cleared of all stumps, logs, and brush, the roots taken from the soil and a thorough system of tile drainage carried out, and not only is the appearance improved, but the cultivation of the land will be a source of great profit. The grounds north and west of the prison wall, so long an offense to the public, are being graded, and when completed, with trees planted, the surroundings of the prison will be more attractive.

REPAIRS.

The item for repairs has been large the past year. The shops were originally built in the cheapest manner, and having been long in use, are now in a condition requiring constant repairs. The building occupied by the cigar contract and as a broom shop is not at all adapted for a work shop. It is 80 feet by 100 feet on the ground, three stories and an attic high, and on account of its size and shape is dimly lighted, and much of the space within poorly available for work. It is in a dilapidated, if not in an unsafe condition, and ought to be taken down and a better shop made of the material, in another part of the yard. This

can be done by prison labor with trifling expense. In addition to the repairs of the shops, a large refrigerator room has been built in the cellar under the kitchen, which more than pays the interest on the cost in keeping meats and other articles. It was also found necessary to construct a more substantial support for the range of kettles used in the kitchen for cooking purposes. Brick arches have been built in the cellar upon which they rest. The item for repairs also includes tile for drainage, a new ice house, the warehouse taken in the settlement of the Filkins & Crane contract, and the office and ware room for the wagon contract.

These and other things, without going more into detail, make the amount expended for what on the books is called repairs, seem large, but it is believed that no money has been wasted, and none expended that did not appear to be absolutely necessary.

CONTRACTS.

The shoe contract with Pingree & Smith of Detroit, for fifty men @ 55c. per day, terminates on the 31st day of December next. The contract was for five years, from January 1st, 1875, with the privilege of terminating it by the contractors at the end of three years, on their giving the State six months' notice. That notice has been given.

The cabinet contract with Henry Gilbert & Sons terminates on the 30th day of September, the close of the fiscal year for 1877. They have decided not to renew it. Mr. Henry Gilbert, having been contractor for more than *twenty years*, seems almost like a part of the institution itself. The relations of the prison with Mr. Gilbert have always been harmonious. A gentleman in the highest sense of the term, honorable and just in all his dealings, we can do no less than express our regret that it seems to him best to sever his connexion with the prison.

A new cooper contract has been entered into with Schultz, Satler & Co., of Lansing for fifty men at forty-five cents per day, for five years from the 1st of October, 1877. The contractors will occupy a part of what has been the cabinet shop. The agricultural implement contract of Withington, Cooley & Co., of one hundred and fifty men (150) men, will expire on the thirtieth day of June next. It is hoped and expected that this contract will be renewed on terms that will be mutually satisfactory. It will be seen that the shoe contract of fifty men, the cabinet contract of one hundred men, and the agricultural implement contract of one hundred and fifty men, expire at the commencement of, and during the coming year. Unless these 300 convicts can be relet on fair terms, taking also into consideration the additions that will probably be made to the number, of new convicts, the result may be a serious embarrassment to the prison.

But there are some favorable indications as to the demand for men, and it is hoped and believed that the end of the year will show a change for the better, and that a less number will be idle than at present.

THE APPRAISAL.

The appraisal of the personal property of the prison falls below that of last year. But the difference in the footings of the two years consists principally in the fact that in 1876 the cigar stock, taken on the Hollingsworth contract, was included in the appraisal at ($19,790.25) nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents, all of which was disposed of during

the past year. On the stock of cigars there has been an apparent loss to the prison of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-two cents ($14,156.32). This is a loss to be regretted, but not perhaps so seriously as if the loss had occurred under different circumstances. It became apparent during the year 1874 that Mr. Hollingsworth was falling behind in his payments. Although full of courage himself, it seemed very doubtful whether he could recover from his embarrassments. Early in 1875 the question of the cancellation of his contracts was considered, and there can be no doubt that the board, as far as the legal relations of the contracts to the prison were concerned, would have been justified in cancelling them, and taking possession of the stock in the prison. It was at a time when it seemed impossible to get an offer for men, in fact no bids whatever were received for these men in response to advertisements for proposals, and it was certain that if the men were taken from the Hollingsworth contracts there would for the time being be no employment for them. Mr. Hollingsworth himself being very sanguine that there would be a favorable turn in his affairs, and sincerely hoping that in a little time longer he would be able to pay all his indebtedness, was very solicitous for further lenity and to continue his work. It was deemed wise therefore to accede to his request for the time being, rather than to have so many convicts added to the idle list, deeming it really better for the discipline of the prison that the men should have steady work, even if the question of pay was a doubtful one. At the close of 1875, Mr. Hollingsworth's affairs not improving, the contracts were cancelled, and his stock taken into possession. The property as appraised was sufficient to pay the whole indebtedness. But the market was overstocked with a cheap grade of cigars, and with something of a prejudice against them as of prison manufacture, and the fact that it was a bankrupt stock, together with a general and continued depreciation in values, it was impossible to dispose of them except at a loss. Therefore although a loss of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-two cents ($14,156.32) appears, yet if the convicts who earned this amount had not worked at all, as would have been the case if the contracts had been cancelled, no loss to the prison would have appeared on the books, but the earnings would have appeared so much less.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners remaining in the prison September 30th, 1876,		835
Received during the year 1877—net		409
Total during the year		1,244
Discharged by expiration of sentence	316	
Sentence commuted	4	
Pardoned	21	
Escaped	3	
Died	4	
Discharged by order of Supreme Court	2	
New trial	6	
Transferred to Ionia—net	86	
Total		442
In prison September 30th, 1877		802

By act No. 115 of the public acts of 1877 a transfer of prisoners from the State Prison at Jackson to the State House of Correction at Ionia, was authorized, under certain conditions, and restrictions therein named. In accordance with the provisions of the act eighty-six have already been transferred, and there are in the prison from twenty-five to thirty more who by the terms of the said act would be included in its provisions. The Inspectors, however, did not suppose they had the right, or that it would be just, to take men from the contractors without their consent, therefore all convicts who were on contracts (where others could not be substituted) who would otherwise have been transferred, still remain in the prison. As soon as other men can be supplied to the satisfaction of the contractors, it will be done, and a further transfer be made to the full extent that the law contemplates.

PROSPECTIVE INCREASE. LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

The number in the prison on the morning of the 21st day of August, 1877, was		886
Transferred at that date—net	59	
Transferred August 28th, 1877	27	
		86
Leaving in prison		800

The actual number at this date was 798, as there had been two more discharged by expiration of sentence than had been received. In prison at this date, September 30th, 1877, 802. It will be seen, that while a large number have been sentenced by the different courts of the State to Ionia, instead of Jackson, who were guilty of State Prison offenses, and that this was during a season of the year when the number received at the State Prison usually falls off, still there was an actual increase from the date of the last transfer up to the close of the year. And, we think, it may be considered certain that for the next few years the number of convicts in the prison will be largely increased, notwithstanding all the relief that can be expected from the prison at Ionia. It will be but a short time, comparatively, when accommodations in the prison at Jackson, for one thousand prisoners, will be an absolute necessity. We have 648 cells, all over that number of convicts must in some way be provided for. The only feasible way seems to be to place cots in the corridors as at present. These as a matter of necessity are crowded together, giving convicts opportunities for conversation, involving increased expense, and constant anxiety on the part of the officers of the prison. But what is more important than all is, that it not only tends, but results, injuriously to the discipline of the prison.

Although no legislative action can be had at present, we think it proper to mention these matters herein. The original plan adopted for the improvement of the prison contemplated rebuilding the cells, and adding to their number, but no appropriation of money was made for that purpose. The present cells are small and not ventilated. The locks on the doors are of little account, and the whole cell blocks in a very unsatisfactory condition. On the supposition that it would be the policy of the Legislature to provide for carrying out the original plan as soon as it seemed best to do so, nothing has been done to improve the present cells, or add to their number. In fact little or nothing can be done except to rebuild. If it should be considered settled that they are to re-*main as they are, and not rebuilt, it is* entirely feasible to place an additional tier

over and upon the present cells. This, if done in both wings, and if made the same size as the present ones, would add 162 to the present number, making in all 810, and the work could mostly be done by convict labor. It seems to be absolutely essential that something be done to provide additional accommodations. The addition to the east wing, now being built, will add something thereto, but the cells in this addition are not intended so much for a general increase of accommodations as to provide for punishment and for solitary confinement, separate and apart from others.

REFORM AND DISCIPLINE.

It is the governing rule of the prison while endeavoring to maintain strict discipline, not only to recognize the possibility of reform, but so to administer the trust as to secure such a result. The fact is recognized that few men are *wholly* bad. Convicts are men who have passions, hopes and fears like other men. They have moral natures, that, however degraded, may be influenced and lifted up; justice and humanity they can appreciate as well as others. There is a spark somewhere, in some remote corner of the heart, covered up and smothered it may be, which if kindled by right influences will not only light up its dark recesses, but in many cases consume its evil tendencies. In case of a violation of the penal laws of the State, the violator has shown that he possesses a disposition that has led to such violation, and that similar motives and similar inducements will probably lead him, if unrestrained, to the commission of further crime. The public have the right to demand protection from any further depredations on his part. To secure this protection the criminal is tried, convicted and sentenced to be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for a longer or shorter period. This is not done in a spirit of revenge. The State does not desire to inflict punishment with no object in view, and with no benefit to result. It may well be believed that very few violators of the law would be punished at all, for offenses committed could it be shown beyond a doubt that the offense was not only the first but the *last* of which the offender would ever be guilty. But as this cannot be shown, the offender is confined as a protection to the public for the time being against the commission of further crime. It is also assumed that it may be probable during the time of his imprisonment, with the opportunity for calm reflection, the separation from evil associations, and other moral influences that are brought to bear upon him, that the controlling motives of his conduct will be so changed, that, when released, he will thereafter be, and remain a law abiding citizen; else, if there were no hope of reform, and if it were *certain* that the convict at the expiration of his term of imprisonment would at once enter upon a further career of crime, the public would not only have the right, but it would be its duty to demand that he be imprisoned during life. It reasonably follows that the system of government and the practical administration of the affairs of all penal institutions, should be intended and calculated to secure, as far as possible, such a change in the disposition of the criminal, that, at the expiration of his sentence, society will need no further protection from his acts. It has been the desire and the aim of the authorities of this institution, so to conduct it as to secure this result. It is a discouraging fact that so small a per cent of those who serve a term of imprisonment give evidence of moral improvement. It is nevertheless true, that many, while in prison, resolve to become and remain good citizens, and ever after live up to that determination. One whose moral sense is so blunted as to adopt the commission of crime as a trade or profession, and who

has studied and learned such profession for the purpose of making it a life practice, can seldom be reformed. When he leaves the prison walls he usually at once resumes his old occupation. But there are many violations of the criminal laws that are the result of momentary impulse or of momentary weakness. A violent outburst of passion may, and often does, lead to crime which is regretted and mourned over ever after. One who is mentally or morally weak when strongly tempted, will very likely yield to the temptation, whatever it may be, yet as far as prison experience shows, such men are not habitually and incorrigably bad. If in prison, they aim to obey all rules, and give the prison authoritities little or no trouble, and when they leave the prison they go without a thought of committing another crime, and are in every respect as honest as those they meet outside. Whether with the same circumstances surrounding them, and the same temptations before them, they will again be overpowered, can only be conjectured. The stigma of prison life is to some extent upon them, they are looked upon with suspicion, and their renewed start in life is not on equal terms with those who have not these disadvantages; therefore, it is not to be wondered at, that many become discouraged and hopeless, and fall again into crime. It gives us pleasure to state that we believe those having immediate authority in the prison have endeavored, while preserving strict discipline, so to regulate their intercourse with those under their charge, as to convince them that their requirements were just and right. The average convict is a man of perhaps more than ordinary acuteness of intellect, and he knows what is right, and what is wrong. If he is committed for a crime of which he knows he is actually guilty, his judgment tells him that imprisonment for the commission of the crime is just. However much he may pretend to innocence, and however loudly he may protest against the justice of the sentence, yet he *knows* that his imprisonment is just, and this knowledge leads him, in his own mind to acquiesce in, and respect the thorough administration of the discipline of the prison. If administered in a proper spirit, the influence of strict discipline is in itself good, and better calculated to produce a good effect than the lack of it. Yet the convict is sensitive to injustice, or to what he conceives to be so, whether the injustice is connected with his original sentence, or with his experience in the prison. And there is very little hope of reform in any case, where such a sense of injustice exists, although there may be no real cause for its existence. But may it not be true that convicts may have good reason to feel in some cases that injustice has been done? Without mentioning other things we refer to the

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.

Convicts, although not allowed to converse with each other, have some mysterious way of learning the history of each other, the crime for which they were sentenced, and the length of their term; and when one, who is serving a term in prison of ten years, for the commission of a certain crime, finds that others, who have been committed for precisely the same crime, are sentenced for three or five years, he feels that an outrage has been committed in his case, and as a consequence he is less susceptible to reformatory influences. Why should he be sentenced for ten years for stealing a horse, while one from an adjoining county comes for two years for the same offense. During the year ending September 30th, A. D. 1877, there were eight convicts sentenced to the State Prison, convicted of an assault with an intent to murder. An assault with intent to murder necessarily implies an attempt to murder. If a person intends

to commit murder, and attempts to carry out that intention, and fails, he is as really guilty as if the crime of murder had been committed, and deserves the punishment of a murderer. The statute under which all these convictions were had reads as follows:

"If any person shall assault another with intent to commit the crime of murder, every such offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life, or any number of years."

Although there may be circumstances surrounding and connected with particular cases that may warrant a severer or milder sentence than in other cases, yet in all, the criminal is convicted of both the intention and the attempt to commit murder, and we should naturally suppose that the crime of intending and attempting to murder would be deserving of punishment nearly equal to that of murder itself.

The eight convicts sentenced for an assault with the intent to murder, during the last year were sentenced as follows: One for forty-five years, one for twenty-five years, one for fifteen years, one for nine years, one for six years, one for five years, one for two years, and one for one year. We might further illustrate this inequality of sentences by enumerating cases in all departments of crime.

As our system of jurisprudence is at present constituted, it is not easy to find a remedy for this evil, for that it is an evil we have no doubt. With twenty different judges in as many different circuits, it is perhaps not reasonable to suppose that any two of the judges would look upon a given case in precisely the same light, and this does not imply any disparagement of the ability or integrity of the judges. An alleged criminal is presumed to be tried and convicted upon evidence *legally* introduced in open court, yet in how many cases do we know that a thousand extraneous influences surround the court and the jury, which not only influence, but determine the case. A crime is committed in a neighborhood that arouses great public indignation and great excitement among the people. This excitement is contagious. The crime is the topic of conversation. It is uppermost in the thought of all. The spark is blown into a flame. If in this condition of excitement the trial comes on, the plow is left in the field, the tools of the mechanic are laid upon the bench, the professional man neglects his briefs or his patients, the ladies, for the time, omit their household duties, and all by their presence in the court room testify their indignation against the alleged criminal. Does any one doubt that in many such cases, if not in all, both the court and the jury are influenced by this general excitement? They are unconscious of any improper influences, and such influence does not involve the question of their integrity, it only implies that they are human. But the jury are more likely to convict, and the court feels that the crime deserves a severer penalty. It is well understood that if the defendant can get his case put over, the battle is one-half won, and if continued from term to term till the excitement dies away, as it surely will, tokens of sympathy for the defendant will be developed in the community, and an undue sympathy will very likely be shown just in proportion to the undue excitement in the first instance. This is the result of the reaction that naturally and almost necessarily follows. If a trial is now had, a conviction is less certain, and if a conviction is obtained the penalty is likely to be less severe. And in many cases we find when a conviction of crime has been obtained, and a severe penalty imposed in an excited state of the community, that a feeling is very likely to grow up in the public mind that injustice has been done, and as a result, an

application for pardon is made to the Executive, signed very likely by the prosecutor, the jury and the court, and this before the term of sentence is half expired.

The law gives the courts large discretion in sentencing criminals. In the trial of almost every criminal case there are circumstances of a mitigatory, or of an aggravating character, which mitigate or aggravate the punishment deserved; and a wise discretion in all such cases, in imposing the penalty, if rightly exercised, subserves the cause of justice.

But the feature of this inequality the most difficult to remedy, is that different courts in different counties impose a different penalty, not only for the same crime, but for the same grade of the same crime. A judge who is so constituted as to look naturally upon the dark side of human nature, and who has a keen sense of the wickedness of crime, and that public security demands a rigid enforcement of the laws against criminals, will be likely to feel that one convicted of crime deserves the extreme penalty of the law, and will impose it accordingly, while a judge of sympathetic tendencies, who sees a great deal of good in human nature, would be more likely to be influenced by any mitigatory circumstances in the case, and impose a lighter penalty.

There is no rule by which these inequalities are regulated, and each judge in passing sentence is governed by his sense of what is right in the given case, and as a result there is in many cases an apparent injustice, of which the convict really thinks he has reason to complain.

HARD LABOR.

If we look into the history of those brought to the prison we shall find that a large proportion are persons who have never formed habits of labor. They know not what systematic labor is. Either from a want of early family training, or from a constitutional dislike of work, they look in every other direction for the means of subsistence, rather than to earn their bread by hard work. For such persons it is but a step to the commission of crime, and of such are the catalogues of prisons largely made up. It is therefore thought wise to provide systematic labor for convicts, and hard labor is a part of the sentence of those convicted of State Prison offenses. The regular labor of the convict for a series of years, tends at least, to the formation of habits that may materially aid him at the expiration of his term, if he is really desirous of leading a new life.

The State has a duty to those men something beyond the act of temporarily confining them in prison. It should as far as may be, fit them for, and furnish them inducements to become honest citizens. And what is better calculated to do this than to compel them to form systematic habits of labor, and at the same time allow them to learn something of the work, whether mechanical or otherwise, at which they are placed? And it would seem that if the constitutional requirement that no mechanical trade shall be taught in the State Prison were exactly reversed, it might result, in many cases, in great good to individuals, and no injury whatever to the community at large.

PUNISHMENT.

When a criminal is tried and convicted, and sentenced for the commission of a crime, the public can exact no further accountability from him on account of the crime. The law has spent its force in imposing the penalty. Having paid that penalty, his relations to the public, as far as the law is concerned, are

as if the crime had never been committed. But the public law, having spent its power in convicting and sentencing him, he, at once, on entering the prison, becomes subject to new laws—the laws for the government and control of the prison itself. These laws must be strictly obeyed, and the authorities of the prison must not only have the power, but must exercise it, to enforce obedience. Within the prison walls there is a densely populated community of comparatively bad men, not supposed to have any common interest in promoting the common good. With any other than a rigid system of perfect obedience, anarchy would exist. Every infraction of the rules to a greater or less extent effects the whole prison. Every serious violation at once becomes known to other convicts, and if overlooked in any case by the authorities, the more evil disposed will be encouraged to disobedience, hoping to escape with impunity; therefore, as strict obedience is absolutely essential to the well-being and safety of the prison, the only question is, as to the best method of enforcing that obedience. To the philanthropic mind the idea of corporal punishment of any kind is very repugnant, and there are many who sincerely believe that such punishment is never necessary, and should never be inflicted. Our experience convinces us, against our preconceived idea, that the discipline of the prison cannot be preserved without the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases, and what is equally important, unless the convicts feel that there is an absolute certainty that it will be inflicted in such cases. But no barbarous punishments are allowed. Instruments of torture that were once in use in all prisons have long since been abolished, and the genius of invention that was once so highly developed, in devising new, curious and revolting modes of punishment, is now applied to higher purposes. For slight infractions of the rules it is sufficient in most cases to take from the delinquent a portion of the good time gained. Other cases are punished by confinement in the cell. This frequently produces the desired effect. In other cases it is no punishment at all, in fact, it is preferred to hard work. If in addition to simple confinement the convict is placed upon a short allowance of food, the desired effect is more likely to be produced after a time.

But there are cases where the convicts are only kept in subjection by the dread of punishment, and they have no dread of punishment of this character. These cases are but few. A very large proportion of the prisoners are obedient and faithful, and, no doubt, really intend to conform in good faith to all the rules of the Prison. But it will not be wondered at, that among the eight to nine hundred convicts there are many who are incorrigibly evil. They care for no law. They are shrewd and crafty or defiant, as the case may be; always devising some plan of disobedience, and stealthily endeavoring to corrupt those who are well disposed. Their influence is only evil. The fear of physical punishment alone restrains them. A few blows with a leather strap (the only instrument used in the prison for the purpose of punishment) always brings them to submission. It cannot by any possibility work any permanent injury; it leaves no marks upon the body, and yet the sensations it produces are sufficiently acute to produce the desired result. We are glad to say that this form of punishment is not of frequent occurrence. As an evidence of its good effects when administered, it is invariably true that whenever a punishment of this kind is inflicted, the reports for bad conduct among the convicts at once diminish in number. In this way its influence for good is felt through the whole prison, and as the first effect of such punishment seems to wear off, the reports gradually increase until there is another infliction of the same punish-

ment, and again the reports for bad conduct among the convicts at once fall off.

We allude to this subject because we know there is strong feeling in the minds of the people against the use of the lash in the prison, and that physical punishments in the prisons of the land should be entirely abolished. Would that it could be so. But while we sympathize entirely with the feeling upon which this opinion is founded, we feel certain that corporal punishment in some form is better than any other for, and exactly adapted to, the exceptional cases in which it is inflicted. We further think there is no good reason why an act committed by a convict while in the prison, which if committed outside, would be a crime, should not be punished by immediate trial, conviction, and sentence, in the same manner as if the offense had been committed before he came to the prison. The more vicious among the convicts care nothing for the prison rules, and the opportunity of being able to shorten their term of imprisonment by good conduct is so little valued, that it never stands in the way of the gratification of their evil passions. When the term of their imprisonment expires they go out into the world free men, ready for further crime. If the laws especially provided that they could be punished for offenses committed in the prison by further imprisonment, it would do more to keep them in subordination than all things else. The effect of placing such a law upon the statute book would probably be such, that it would seldom need to be enforced.

We desire to express our thanks to the Warden for his faithfulness and vigilance in the discharge of his perplexing and responsible labors, and to those under him for their disposition to live up to the spirit of his requirements; and to the Deputy, the Clerk, Chaplain, and Physician, all of whom we believe have endeavored to do their whole duty; and particularly to yourself for the aid you have given us by your counsel and otherwise in the discharge of our duties.

W. S. WILCOX,
A. A. BLISS,
L. W. LOVELL,
Inspectors.

SUMMARY OF INVOICE, SEPT. 29, 1877.

Real Estate and Buildings:		
Land on west side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	$463,000 00	
Land on east side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	22,000 00	
		$485,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures:		
Warden's residence	$1,294 18	
Inspectors' and Warden's offices	473 63	
Chaplain's Department	98 70	
Deputy Warden's Department	73 61	
Physician's Department	401 39	
Hall Master's Department	3,872 13	
Engineer's Department	151 29	
Steward's Department	3,575 11	
Assignment No. 5	197 45	
Yard Master's Department	125 50	
Asylum Department	248 55	
Carpenter Department	36 00	
Broom shop	72 10	
		10,619 64
Tools and Machinery:		
Inspectors' and Warden's offices	$10 25	
Deputy Warden's Department	50	
Physician's Department	1 75	
Hall Master's Department	394 01	
Engineer's Department	1,467 68	
Steward's Department	27 30	
Assignment No. 5	721 08	
Yard Master's Department	1,640 40	
Asylum Department	18 15	
Carpenters' Department	102 25	
Broom shop	1,540 11	
		5,923 48
Repair Material:		
Hall Master's Department	$32 21	
Engineer's Department	323 91	
Assignment No. 5	5 40	
Yard Master's Department	147 56	
Asylum Department	50	
		509 58
Live Stock:		
Yard Master's Department	.....	2,642 40
Grain and Feed:		
Yard Master's Department	.....	81 28
Groceries:		
Hall Master's Department	$53 57	
Steward's Department	98 56	
Assignment No. 5	148 25	
Asylum	4 61	
		304 99

Flour:		
Steward's Department	$71 12	
Asylum	70	
		$71 82
Corn Meal and Hominy:		
Steward's Department	$22 17	
Asylum	29	
		22 46
Syrup and Sugar:		
Steward's Department	$169 61	
Asylum	1 50	
		171 11
Fish:		
Steward's Department	$11 60	
Asylum	21	
		11 81
Meat:		
Steward's Department	$17 15	
Asylum	5 00	
		22 15
Salt:		
Steward's Department	$13 00	
Asylum	75	
		13 75
Vegetables:		
Steward's Department		18 72
Beans:		
Steward's Department	$39 20	
Asylum	2 80	
		42 00
Potatoes:		
Steward's Department	$17 50	
Asylum	30	
		17 80
Fruit:		
Steward's Department		4 00
Fuel:		
Yard Master's Department		407 94
Lights:		
Engineer's Department		52 00
Shoes:		
Hall Master's Department	$90 00	
Assignment No. 5	1,039 83	
		1,129 83
Clothing:		
Hall Master's Department	$529 12	
Assignment No. 5	7,500 48	
Asylum	60 00	
		8,089 60
Bedding:		
Warden's residence	$110 86	
Physician's Department	344 95	
Hall Master's Department	3,629 45	
Assignment No. 5	1,433 23	
Asylum	68 55	
		5,587 04
Library:		
Chaplain's Department		2,100 36
Medicines:		
Physician's Department		44 19
Hospital Stores:		
Physician's Department		113 03

Stationery and Blank-Books:		
Inspectors' and Warden's offices	$364 73	
Chaplain's Department	34 16	
Deputy Warden's Department	171 30	
Physician's Department	155 95	
Hall Master's Department	53 19	
Steward's Department	12 35	
Assignment No. 5	28 79	
Asylum	75	
		$821 22
Ordnance:		
Inspectors' and Warden's offices		319 00
Musical Instruments:		
Inspectors' and Warden's offices		415 00
Brooms in Stock		2,055 75
Broom Material:		
Broom shop		3,063 80
Barber Shop:		
Assignment No. 5		29 40
Tobacco:		
Hall Master's Department		180 93
Total		$529,886 08

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures	$10,619 64	
Tools and Machinery	5,923 48	
Repair Material	509 58	
Live Stock	2,642 40	
Grain and Feed	81 28	
Groceries	304 99	
Flour	71 82	
Corn Meal and Hominy	22 46	
Syrup and Sugar	171 11	
Fish	11 81	
Meat	22 15	
Salt	13 75	
Vegetables	18 72	
Beans	42 00	
Potatoes	17 80	
Fruit	4 00	
Fuel	407 94	
Lights	52 00	
Shoes	1,129 83	
Clothing	8,089 60	
Bedding	5,587 04	
Library	2,100 36	
Medicines	44 19	
Hospital Stores	113 03	
Stationery and Blank-Books	821 22	
Ordnance	319 00	
Musical Instruments	415 00	
Brooms in stock	2,055 75	
Broom material	3,063 80	
Barber-shop	29 40	
Tobacco	180 93	
		$44,886 08
Real Estate and Buildings		485,000 00
Total Invoice Valuation		$529,886 08

INVENTORY

OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MICHIGAN STATE PRISON ON HAND SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1877.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 hat rack	$4 00	1 box mattress	$5 00
65 yards carpet, $1	65 00	1 couch	8 00
36 yards carpet, 25c	9 00	1 washbowl and pitcher	1 00
70 yards carpet, 40c	28 00	1 looking glass	3 00
92 yards carpet, 50c	46 00	1 clock	2 00
14 yards carpet, 75c	10 50	1 fall-leaf table	2 00
1 carpet, border, and lining	301 77	1 wash stand	50
1 stair carpet and rods	3 00	2 bureaus—small, $2.50	5 00
1 carpet cover, 48 yards, 8c	3 84	1 bureau—large	5 00
1 carpet	5 00	1 bedstead	1 50
2 carpets, $5.00, $15.00	20 00	1 washbowl and pitcher	1 25
3 plant stands, $4	12 00	1 toilet stand	75
1 oil cloth	5 00	1 feather duster	1 25
2 wardrobes, $4, $5	9 00	2 chamber sets, $50.00, $90.00	140 00
1 toilet stand	5 00	1 springbed	8 00
2 cane seat rockers, $2	4 00	2 window shades, $1	2 00
9 windsor chairs, 50c	4 50	2 washbowls and pitchers, $1.25	2 50
3 flag chairs, 25c	75	2 soap dishes, 50c	1 00
1 flag rocker	25	2 brush drainers, 40c	80
8 cane seat chairs, 75c	6 00	2 sets toilet mats, 50c	1 00
1 cane seat chair	1 00	4 kitchen tables, 75c	3 00
2 cane seat chairs, $2	4 00	1 washstand—old	50
1 walnut rocker	2 00	2 refrigerators, $7.50	15 00
1 sideboard	30 00	1 milk safe	8 00
1 extension table	8 00	1 milk safe—old	2 00
2 fall-leaf tables, $2.00, 50c	2 50	1 stone churn, 6 gallon, 10c	60
1 hat rack	15 00	1 patent churn	5 00
1 spittoon	50	4 hand lamps, 35c	1 40
1 sofa and 2 easy chairs	80 00	19 stone crocks	4 00
1 couch	40 00	1 earthern crock	25
1 easy chair	10 00	4 dish pans, 50c	2 00
2 upholstered chairs, $5	10 00	44 milk pans, 12½c	5 50
1 center table	15 00	5 small tin pails, 15c	75
1 ottoman	1 75	6 milk pails, 2 tin pails, 25c	2 00
1 drop light	15 00	4 quart basins, 10c	40
2 cuspadores, 50c	1 00	1 flag	10 00
1 water bucket	75	2 tin lard cans, $1	2 00
1 step ladder	1 50	1 copper boiler	4 50
3 toy brooms, 10c	30	1 range	50 00
1 chamber set	50 00	2 tea kettles, 50c	1 00

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 spiders, 25c	$0 50	1 fire shovel	$0 13
1 gridiron	25	1 pair tongs	12
2 mouse traps, 10c	20	1 market basket	25
2 porcelain kettles, 37½c, 50c.	88	4 clothes baskets, 37½c	1 50
2 iron kettles, 50c	1 00	2 bushel baskets, 20c	40
1 goose iron	35	2 hand bells, 25c	50
2 rolling pins, 10c	20	1 gas lighter	50
7 drinking mugs, 20c	1 40	5 wash tubs, 37½c	1 88
8 bread tins, 15c	1 20	1 pounding barrel	75
11 pie plates, 8c	88	2 wash benches	25
4 dippers, 10c	40	2 washboards, 20c	40
1 ice cream mould	30	2 pair shears, 25c	50
1 ice cream freezer	2 50	1 milk can	1 25
3 earthen mugs, 12½c	37	2 ironing boards, 25c	50
3 coffee pots, 20c	60	2 doz. silver-plated knives, $4	8 00
3 tea pots, 20c	60	2 doz. silver-plated forks, $4	8 00
1 chopping knife	25	1 doz. goblets	2 50
2 graters, 10c	20	2 cake stand glasses, 50c	1 00
1 toaster	13	3 sauce dishes, 50c	1 50
2 skimmers, 5c	10	1 soup tureen	1 00
1 can opener	25	8 pitchers, 25c	2 00
1 sieve	12	9 platters, 37½c	3 38
1 oil can	25	2 sugars, 37½c	75
1 tin wash dish	15	2 celery dishes, 25c	50
1 batter pail	25	2 glass sugar bowls, 37½c	75
2 basins, 10c	20	3 sugar boxes, 50c	1 50
4 funnels, 10c	40	9 egg cups	1 13
1 tea caddy	50	1 set table mats	38
1 jelly press	75	1 carving knife, fork and steel	1 50
177 fruit jars, 7c	12 39	1 butter dish	37
3 clothes lines, 25c	75	2 gravy dishes, 37½c	75
15½ dozen clothes pins 5c	78	2 pickle dishes, 15c	30
1 wood knife-box	12	21 sauce dishes, 5c	1 05
5 wood pails, 12½c	63	18 butter dishes, 5	90
1 pancake griddle	25	11 cup plates, 3c	33
1 pancake shovel	10	16 coffee cups and saucers, 5c.	80
1 colander	25	24 tea cups and saucers, 5c	1 20
5 dripping pans, 25c	1 25	17 soup bowls, 10c	1 70
7 brooms, 10c	70	15 pie plates, 5c	75
9 flat irons, 37½c	3 37	15 tea plates	90
1 flat iron heater	25	16 breakfast plates, 8c	1 28
1 moulding board	25	15 dinner plates, 10c	1 50
1 butter ladle	10	24 salt cellars, 10c	2 40
41 jelly bowls, 5c	2 05	8 bowls, 10c	80
3 steamers, 20c	60	11 vegetable dishes, 37½c	4 12
2 wooden bowls, 25c	50	3 pudding dishes, 10c	30
5 tin covers, 5c	25	16 window screens, wire, $1	16 00
12 patty pans, 1c	12	3 window screens, net	87
18 cake cutters, 3c	54	1 door screen, double	4 00
1 potato masher	10	1 washing machine	7 00
1 potato mould	10	1 catsup dish	25
5 spoons, 5c	25	2 earthen batter dishes, 25c	50
9 spoons, 3c	27	2 stone batter dishes, 2c	50
1 cake box	1 00	1 coffee mill	25
12 knives and forks, 5c	60	1 spice mill	25
2 hammers, 25c	50	7 spice boxes, 4c	28
1 cupboard—old	1 00	1 bread box	1 00
1 wringer	4 00	1 water jar	1 00
1 old cook stove	8 00	1 set scales	3 00
4 dust pans, 10c	40	20 dish towels, 5c	1 00

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
7 roller towels, 15c	$1 05	1 box mattress	$5 00
5 white table clothes, 2c	10 00	15 sheets, old, 62½c	9 38
2 colored table clothes, 50c, 75c	1 25	11 pillow cases, 30c	3 30
2½ dozen napkins, $3	7 50	14 towels, 50c	7 00
½ dozen napkins, small, 75c	38	1 counterpane	3 50
2 bed quilts, $1	2 00	2 hair pillows, 75c	1 50
4 pillows, 25c	1 00	4 bed quilts, $2.50	10 00
2 bedspreads, 50c	1 00	2 pairs woolen blankets, $6	12 00
2 pairs pillows, 6c	12 00	3 counterpanes, $3.50	7 00
1 hair mattress	15 00	Total	$1,405 04

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
1 desk and case	$50 00	1 each ledger, journal, and cash book	$30 00
1 desk	25 00	1 each ledger and journal	25 00
1 water-cooler and glasses	5 00	1 numerical convict record	10 00
1 revolving office chair	2 50	1 index to convict record	2 00
1 stationery desk and book shelves	5 00	1 broom memorandum	5 00
1 desk revolving chair	2 50	2 convict deposit journal and ledger	10 00
8 office chairs, $2.50	20 00	1 convict record and index (old)	6 00
1 marble top stand	6 00	1 super-royal, 6 quires, convict record	15 00
1 book and paper case	95 00	1 super-royal index to convict record	5 00
1 case of drawers and book rack	20 00	1 Inspectors' record	10 00
2 waste baskets, 50c	1 00	1 daily convict record	8 00
1 postoffice scales	1 00	1 State Gazetteer	2 50
1 armory case	20 00	1 dictionary (old)	1 50
1 letter press and stand	5 00	2 letter books, $1	2 00
1 mirror	1 00	1 broom order book	6 00
3 spittoons, 50c	1 50	1 broom shipping book	1 00
6 curtains, $1.50	9 00	1 gold pen	25
1 feather duster	2 00	1 monthly discharge list	2 00
1 pair paper shears	1 00	1 book, abstract of purchases	37 00
1 step ladder	1 00	1 " " payments	
1 leather mail bag	50	1 " " ledger	23 75
2 stands, 75c	1 50	1 M Manilla envelopes	1 00
4 pictures, $2.50	10 00	3½ M large " print'd	17 50
4 ink-stands, 50c	2 00	2½ M No. 6 " "	11 38
1 mucilage stand	75	1 index register of convict escapes	8 75
1 letter box	38	5 convict conduct records, $3	15 00
1 office seal	1 00	800 scratch books, 5c	40 00
2 rulers	50	20 blocks keepers' reports	5 40
1 secretary	15 00	3 qrs. bill paper	60
1 book-case (large)	125 00	7 " legal cap	1 40
1 table	15 00	½ ream cap, $4	2 00
40 file boxes, 15c	6 00	1 " note heads, printed	3 00
2 draughting tables	2 00	400 plain white envelopes	1 00
68 voucher boxes, 25c	17 00	2 indexes, $3.50	7 00
1 board clip	25	8 2-qr. time books, $1.50	12 00
2 lanterns, $1.25	2 50		
1 stool	75		
Total	$473 63		

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES—*Continued.*

BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	doz. mem's	$1 00
½	" " No. 321½, $2	1 00
¾	" " " 345, $3	2 25
¾	" time books, leath. cov'r, $2	1 50
½	M McGill's pap'r rings, $2.50	1 25
11	pads, broom invoices, $1.40	15 40
14	" " reports, 45c	6 30
100	numerical sheets	3 00
1	pint ink	50
½	gross pens, $1	50
1	eraser	50
1	M shipping tags	3 50
	Total	$364 73

ORDNANCE.

2	Springfield rifles	
12	" "	
1	Henry rifle	$20 00
1	Spencer Sporting rifle	50 00
3	Spencer Rep'ting rifles, $20	60 00
2	Spencer Rep'ting carbines, $20	40 00
1	New Haven musket	
1	Colt's Revolving rifle	40 00
3	Colt's revolvers, 8 in., $10	30 00
1	Colt's revolver, 3 in.	7 00

ORDNANCE.

15	pairs handcuffs, $4	$60 00
3	pairs leg irons, $4	12 00
	Total	$319 00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1	Smith American organ	$280 00
1	cabinet organ and stop	30 00
1	bass drum	25 00
2	snare drums, $7	14 00
1	cello	25 00
1	violin and case	10 00
1	clarionet	15 00
1	flute	8 00
1	picolo	5 00
2	fifes, $1	2 00
1	organ book	1 00
	Total	$415 00

TOOLS.

1	cutter head	$7 50
2	chair bits, 87½c	1 75
	hammer, screwdriver, etc.	1 00
	Total	$10 25

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	desk	$50 00
1	couch	6 00
10	file boxes, 15c	1 50
1	postoffice box	25
2	tables, $10, $4	14 00
1	chair	1 00
1	looking-glass	2 00
1	drop light	2 00
4	pictures, $2	8 00
1	set steps	1 50
2	stationery boxes, $1	2 00
1	letter stamp	4 00
4	baskets, 25c.	1 00
1	wash-stand	1 50
1	set toilet dishes	1 50
1	towel	10
1	pair clothes hooks	25
1	box	50
1	door-mat	50
1	spittoon	50
1	mail bag	50
1	broom	10
	Total	$98 70

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

15	blank books	$15 00
3¼	doz. ink-stands, $1.50	4 88
91	ink-stands (old), 12½c	11 38
7	quires paper, 20c	1 40
3	bottles ink	1 50
	Total	$34 16

LIBRARY.

144	slates, 10c	$14 40
293	" (old), 8c	23 44
512	vols. school books, 10c.	51 12
2,995	" miscellaneous books.	1,800 00
468	" bibles, 30c.	140 40
330	" hymn and tune books, 20c	66 00
1	hist. atlas Jackson county	5 00
	Total	$2,100 36

DEPUTY WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	walnut desk with cases	$40 00
24	paper file boxes, 15c	3 60
1	revolving top stool	1 50
1	walnut table, baize covered	5 00
1	" "	3 00
2	arm chairs, $1.50	3 00
2	" " 2.50	5 00
1	waste basket	50
1	spittoon	50
2	lamps, 75c and 35c	1 10
1	case, glass top	2 00
1	box for papers	50
1	key board	25
1	board for diagrams	35
1	mug	20
3	ink-stands, 20c	60
1	sponge-glass	15
2	rulers, 20c	40
4	wire paper hooks, 10c	40
¼	gross pens	25
¼	gross paper fasteners	31
	miscellaneous collection of tools, etc., taken from convicts	5 00
	Total	$73 61

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

1	numerical shop record	$10 00
1	" transfer and rate	50
1	gains and losses	8 00
1	time book, officers and employés	1 00
53	time books, shops, 75c	39 75
1	time book, punishment	1 50
1	vowel index	2 00
1	each daily and monthly summary, 1876, $10	20 00
1	daily summary, 1877	17 00
1	general "	22 50
1	" " 1878	37 25
1	receptions and discharges	50
4	memorandum books, 25c	1 00
2	writing pads, 15c	30
	lot of blanks	10 00
	Total	$171 30

TOOLS.

1	pair scissors	$0 25
1	hammer	25
	Total	$0 50

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

15	coffee cups, 6c	$0 90
10	" saucers, 6c	60
27	bowls, 10c	2 70
32	plates, 10c	3 20
2	platters, 75c	1 50
4	yellow dishes, 15c	60
4	white " 25c	1 00
1	gravy bowl	25
2	goblets, 15c	30
4	tumblers, 6c	24
3	saltcellars, 10c	30
2	tin pepper-boxes, 10c	20
1	tin flour box	10
1	flour chest	2 00
3	trays, 25c	75
1	potato-masher	10
1	meat pounder	10
23	tin cups	2 88
4	tin drinking cups, 15c	60
3	grates, 15c	45
5	tin cans, 25c	1 25
8	tin pie pans, 5c	40
6	dripping pans, 37½c	2 25
3	tea-pots	1 13
2	coffee-pots, 25c	50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	tea cannister	$0 15
5	tin covers, 10c	50
2	steamers, 25c	50
3	bread-pans, 25c	75
2	tea kettles, 75c	1 50
1	spider	25
1	cake griddle	40
1	salvor	35
2	dish-pans, 50c	1 00
3	dippers, 10c	30
1	skimmer	5
1	tin bread box	2 50
2	pitchers, 50c	1 00
1	jug	13
4	pails, 20c	80
2	lard cans, $1.50	3 00
2	chopping knives, 25c	50
2	ladles, 10c	20
26	knives, 5c	1 30
28	forks, 5c	1 40
2	butcher knives, 20c	40
1	meat saw	15
2	steels, 25c	50
5	small knives, 10c	50
1	bell	25

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

7	baskets, 25c	$1 75
1	ash pail	75
1	No. 9 Range	30 00
2	shovels, 25c	50
2	stove-hooks, 5c	10
1	poker	10
1	dustpan	15
3	2-gallon crocks, 20c	60
4	1-gallon " 10c	40
22	table-spoons, 4c	88
9	tea-spoons, 3c	27
2	mops, 25	50
8	tin wash-basins, 20c	1 60
2	bed-pans (new), $1	2 00
1	" (old)	50
8	covered chambers, 50c	4 00
3	pails, 20c	60
1	wash-board	10
43	tin cups (old), 10c	4 30
3	mugs, 15c	45
1	dipper	10
12	spittoons, 50c	6 00
17	mugs, 18c	3 06
1	bench	75
2	large spittoons, 60c	1 20
4	brooms, 10c	40
12	iron bedsteads, $4	48 00
14	cots, $2	28 00
1	single bedstead	2 00
1	spring bed bottom	5 00
24	pieces ingrain carpet, 40c	9 60
10	" hemp " 25c	2 50
23	stands, $1	23 00
2	stools, 35c	70
9	office chairs, $1.50	13 50
1	writing table	1 00
1	desk	1 50
1	barber chair	1 00
1	book stand	50
1	step-ladder	2 50
1	rubber bath tub	15 00
4	spit cups, 25c	1 00
1	tin measure	10
4	stand bells, 15c	60
2	settees, $6	12 00
12	chairs, $1	12 00
7	rocking-chairs, $1	7 00
1	stool	75
1	wood-bottom chair (old)	25
1	centre table	6 00
1	extension table	5 00
17	pictures, 40c	6 80
1	clock	8 00
1	thermometer	1 00
1	tin letter box	35
4	wood spit boxes, 20c	80
1	basket	20
1	book-case	20 00
1	pair scales (large)	5 00
1	" " (small	10 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

3	tumblers, 5c	$0 15
1	copper boiler	4 00
1	writing desk	5 00
1	medicine case	8 00
1	" "	20 00
2	wooden buckets, 20c	40
1	table	2 00
2	chairs, 50c	1 00
2	stools, 35c	70
4	tin basins, 20c	80
1	bench	3 00
1	stand	75
1	spirit lamp	25
4	1-gallon jugs	50
3	½-gallon jugs	30
1	tin quart measure	15
	Total	$401 39

BEDDING, ETC.

26	white double blankets, $2	$52 00
57	gray " " 2	114 00
4	white single "	4 00
4	gray " "	4 00
30	mattresses, $1	30 00
16	feather pillows, 75c	12 00
30	hair " 75c	22 50
7	straw " 10c	70
1	" bolster	25
9	quilts	9 00
30	white quilts, 75c	22 50
14	stand covers, 10c	1 40
96	pillow-cases, 19c	18 00
96	sheets, 40c	38 40
14	towels, 30c	4 20
12	table spreads, $1	12 00
	Total	$344 95

HOSPITAL STORES.

1	rubber syringe	$0 50
3	cupping glasses, 12½c	38
57	bottles, assorted sizes	75
10	pairs spectacles, 50c	5 00
4	sponges, 12½c	50
8	lbs. coffee sugar, 12c	96
	½-gallon demijon	50
10	trusses (new), $2	20 00
4	" (old), 50c	2 00
1	teeth extracting set	25 50
400	bottles, assorted, $2.50 gross	6 94
50	quart bottles, 20c	10 00
62	pint " 15c	9 30
19	12-oz glass-stopper bottles, 25c	4 75
18	28-oz. glass-stopper bottles, 50c	9 00

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

HOSPITAL STORES.

22	glass jars, 25c	$5 50
4	" " brass covers, 25c.	1 00
20	ointment jars, 15c	3 00
1	4-oz. graduating glass	50
1	16-oz. " "	1 00
1	glass mortar and pestle	1 00
1	" funnel	25
2	tin funnels	30
4	cupping glasses, 12½c	50
2	glass lamps, 40c	80
1	stone pill tile	30
1	tin percolater	75
2	glass pestles, 15c	30
3	spatulas (large), 25c	75
1	stone mortar and 3 pestles.	1 00
	Total	$113 03

MEDICINES.

1	lot medicines	$44 19

TOOLS, ETC.

2	barber shears, 25c	$0 50
2	hammers, 25c	50
1	screw-driver	$0 25
1	saw	50
	Total	$1 75

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	sick report	$22 00
1	diet book	15 25
1	time book	15 25
1	hospital prescription record	20 25
950	consolidated report blanks, 21c	19 95
1	examination record (in use)	11 00
1	hospital prescription record (in use)	14 75
1	daily report book (old)	16 75
1	hospital prescription record (old)	10 00
1	unfit for duty record (old)	10 00
1	quart Arnold's ink	75
	Total	$155 95

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

14	lamp burners—large, 25c	$3 50
2	waste baskets, 25c	50
1006	block numbers, 5c	50 30
1	key box	5 00
276	ridding combs, 23 doz., 37½c	8 63
696	fine combs, 58 doz., 75c	43 50
1	book and key case	18 00
1	cabinet book case	15 00
4	office arm chairs, $2.50	10 00
5	wood seat arm chairs, $1	5 00
1	writing desk	12 00
1	high desk	15 00
1	ewer and basin	1 50
1	key rack	1 00
2	pen racks, 25c	50
1	wash stand	75
1	measuring standard	1 00
4	earthen spittoons, $1.25	5 00
13	high stools, $1	13 00
2	inkstands, 75c	1 50
1	key stand	50
1	writing table	5 00
19	doz. small lamp wicks, 6c	1 14
14	balls candle wicking, 5c	70
649	small lamp chimneys, 5c	32 45

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

105	large lamp chimneys, 10c	$10 50
32	hall lamp hangers, 12½c	4 00
30	large lamps, 40c	12 00
2	hand lamps, 50c	1 00
1	large lamp	25
5	tin lamps, 25c	1 25
645	small lamps, 35c	225 75
638	small lamp burners, 10c	63 80
30	large lamp burners, 20c	5 00
626	mugs, 21c	131 46
6	hand baskets, $1.50; 6 bushel baskets, $1.50	3 00
1	coffin box	1 50
776	wash basins, 15c	116 40
862	cots, $2	1,724 00
1	cupboard	2 00
8	cot frames, new, $1.50,—$12.00; 5 cot frames, old, 75c,—$4.50	16 50
625	keelers, 20c	125 00
1	step ladder	1 50
1	step ladder	2 00
2	long ladders, $1.50	3 00
105	pails, 20c	21 00
3	pails, 25c	75

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	tin pail	$0 50
5	water sprinklers, 25c	1 25
2	water sprinklers, $1	2 00
745	spittoons (wood), $20.00	149 00
792	stools, 30c	237 60
86	stools, 35c	30 10
1	wash tub	75
9	wash tubs, 50c	4 50
2	tables, $1.50	3 00
2	tables, round, $2.50	5 00
7	tables, $2.00	14 00
1	stand with drawer	2 00
1	contribution box	5 00
1	water cooler	4 00
1	show case	3 00
1	clock	28 00
11	iron frame settees, $8	88 00
1	mirror	5 00
1	writing desk	8 00
1	gun case and cupboard combined	10 00
5	music racks, $1.50	7 50
1	window bell	1 00
5	chairs, $1.50	7 50
5	chairs, $1	5 00
3	chairs, 50c	1 50
1	chair	75
4	chairs, 25c	1 00
1	chair and platform	5 00
21	tin cups, 10c	2 10
17	wardrobes, $3	51 00
7	dippers, 10c	70
1	wash basin	20 00
1	desk	6 00
2	bells, 25c	50
1	boiler	1 50
10	caddies, $3	30 00
1	chest	1 50
1	soap box	2 00
6	stoves	23 50
1	stand	1 50
42	lengths pipe, 15c	6 30
11	elbows, 20c, $2.20, and 1 zinc, 50c	2 70
1	pair balance scales	3 00
10	water barrels, $1	10 00
6	dirt barrels, 50c	3 00
785	cell buckets, 35c	274 75
8	bucket poles, 40c	3 20
1	looking glass, 10c	10 00
1	cupboard	3 00
1	tool box	25
1	lime box	1 50
1	bench	50
2	feed boxes, $1	2 00
2	chaplain's boxes, 25c	50
1	clock, eight day	9 00
18	water cans, $1	18 00
9	oil cans, 25c	2 25
1	naphtha can	25
2	blind doors, 25c	$0 50
1	gas lighter	75
31	mats, $1	31 00
7	paintings on canvas, $2	14 00
2	paintings on board, $1	2 00
1	painting on paper	50
5	water sinks, $1.50	7 50
1	large funnel	75
1	stand, 50c, 1 cask, 25c, 1 cupboard, 50c	1 25
	Total	$3,872 13

REPAIR MATERIAL.

2	lbs clout nails, 15c	$0 30
⅛	lb. zinc point nails, 18c	09
10	lbs, rivets, 10c	1 00
4	gross ¾ inch screws, 20c	80
113	papers tacks, 9 5-12th dozen, 37½c	3 55
33	papers stove polish, 4c	1 32
72	7x9 glass, 3c	2 16
3	8x10 glass, 4c	12
1	10x12 glass	05
19	9x16 glass, 6c	1 14
11	10x18 glass, 8c	88
18	15x24 glass, 15c	2 70
1	20x27 glass	20
10	lbs. white lead, 10c	1 00
50	lbs. 3d nails, 4½c	2 25
200	lbs. copperas, 2½c	5 00
½	barrel calcine, $1.50	75
7	barrels lime, 70c	4 90
	Lot of hoop iron and bale wire	4 00
	Total	$32 21

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	claw hammer	$0 50
1	tack hammer	25
762	brooms, 10c	76 20
1	rolling machine	5 00
24	axe handles, 10c	2 40
1	tin soap cutter	1 00
11	mops, 25c	2 75
2	bucket ropes, 50c	1 00
3	fire extinguishers & charges	135 00
100	feet rope, guard houses	2 00
60	feet canvas hose, $28.35; 1 brass nozzle, $4	32 35
2	forms, $2	4 00
7	hammer, 25c	1 75
1	mould	5 00
1	press	40 00
1	anvil	1 00
2	wrenches, 25c	50
120	feet rubber hose, 6c	7 20

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

2	pokers, 10c	$0 20
3	shovels, 20c	60
8	white wash brushes—new, $3.50	28 00
8	white wash brushes—old, 50c	4 00
9	paint brushes, 12½c	1 13
6	empty lime barrels, 10c	60
7	cold chisels, 37½c	1 75
3	hoes, 25c	75
1	dirt scraper	50
4	mason's trowels, 50c	2 00
1	circular knitting machine	15 00
25	truss hoops, 20c	5 00
1	hammer	1 00
1	screw-driver	38
1	adze, No. 1	50
1	adze, No. 2	1 00
1	pair pincers	20
2	pair compasses, 37½c	75
1	shave-up	25
3	punches, 25c	75
2	coziers, 50c	1 00
1	leveler	50
1	hollowing shave	75
1	back shave	75
1	drawing shave	50
1	hand jig saw	25
1	square	1 00
1	cross-cut saw	1 00
1	rip saw	1 00
2	dressing tools, 75c	1 50
1	long jointer	75
1	oil stone	50
1	brace	50
6	bits, 20c	1 20
1	oil can	15
4	brush brooms, 10c	40
	Total	$394 01

BEDDING.

1	double blanket	$3 00
1072	double blankets, $2	$2,144 00
259	single blankets, $1	259 00
5	blanket mats, 50c	2 50
1	feather bed	5 00
25	lbs husks, 4c	1 00
215	mattresses, $1	215 00
857	pillows, 15c	128 55
556	quilts, $1.50	834 00
41	straw ticks, 50c	20 50
26	yards canvas, 65	16 90
	Total	$3,629 45

CLOTHING.

112	suspenders, 9 4-12th doz., 3c	$28 00
5	pairs cotton socks, 12½c	63
10	pairs woolen socks, 35c	3 50
139	boxes collars, 10c	13 90
11	pairs drawers, 50c	5 50

CLOTHING.

3	undershirts, 50c	$1 50
2	pairs buck gloves, 75c	1 50
75	white shirts, 75c	57 00
15	white shirts, 2d hand, 75c	11 25
12	caps, 2d hand, 35c	4 20
1	coat—new	3 50
4	pairs half-cloth mittens, 92c	3 68
3	pairs buck mittens, 92c	2 76
77	under coats, 2d hand, $2.50	192 50
15	overcoats, 2d hand, $2.50	37 50
37	linen coats, 2d hand, 35c	12 95
15	felt hats, 2d hand, 35c	5 25
63	high crown hats—new, 50c	31 50
39	wool hats, $1	39 00
70	low crown hats, 10c	7 00
2	over-jackets, 25c	50
2	knit jackets, 25c	50
30	overalls, 2d hand, 15c	4 50
51	pairs pants, 2d hand, 75c	38 25
22	pairs cotton pants, 25c	5 50
2	vests, 3c	6 00
14	vests, 2d hand, 75c	10 50
3	vests, 2d hand, 25c	75
	Total	$529 12

SHOES.

12	pairs boots, 2d hand, $1	$12 00
21	pairs new shoes, $2	42 00
19	pairs shoes, 2d hand, $1	19 00
17	pairs boots, 2d hand, $1	17 00
	Total	$90 00

GROCERIES.

63	boxes matches, 5c	$3 15
9	boxes orange soap, $4.88	43 92
1¼	boxes Bell's soap	6 50
	Total	$53 57

TOBACCO.

50½	lbs. licorice, 31c	$15 66
660	lbs. leaf tobacco, $9.70	64 02
380	lbs. leaf tobacco, $22.50	85 50
700	tobacco rations, 2¼	15 75
	Total	$180 93

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	alphabetical record	$1 50
1	numerical record	9 00
2	description records	20 00
1	clothing record	1 00
2	indexes, 75c	1 50
1	receipts, $1	1 00
1	receipts and issued	12 30
450	personal number cards, 75c.	3 38
469	good time cards, 75c	3 51
	Total	$53 19

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

6	hand lanterns, 75c	$4 50
2	" lamps, 25c	50
2	gauge " 75c	1 50
2	oil " 35c	70
7	wash-basins, 15c	1 05
1	sprinkling can	25
1	oil pump	1 00
1	240-gallon oil tank	35 00
2	48-gallon oil tanks, $8	16 00
1	15-foot ladder	1 25
2	8-foot ladder, 25c	50
4	stools, 30c	1 20
2	old chairs, 25c	50
1	coal cart	10 00
1	wheel-barrow	2 00
2	fire-scoops, 75c	1 50
3	brooms, 10c	30
4	water-pails, 20c	80
1	steam trap	20 00
2	cupboards, 50c	1 00
3	gas brackets, 58c	1 74
1	3x5 walking-beam engine	50 00
	Total	$151 29

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

2	flue scrapers, $3	$6 00
70	lbs. furnace tools	5 00
1	gauge glass	60
1	grate bar pattern	2 50
3	bracket patterns, 50c	1 50
	several small patterns	50
1	wiring machine, 1 grouver, 1 burring machine and 2 sets dies	34 13
1	turning machine and 2 sets dies	
1	setting down machine	
1	beader, 5 sets beads	
1	folding machine, 1 20-in. tin roller	36 75
2	pairs bench shears, 1 pair snips	
2	hammers, 50c	1 00
1	square stake	1 50
4	punches, 10c	40
1	chisel	25
2	pairs soldering irons, $1	2 00
2	fire-pots	2 00
3	mandrils	3 00
1	square	50
1	brace	1 00
1	key-hole saw	25
1	bench vise	12 00
1	belt punch	75
4	machine wrenches, 25c	1 00
1	pair flat pliers	50
2	raising hammers, $1	2 00
1	large monkeywrench	2 50

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

1	small monkeywrench	$0 75
4	socket wrenches, $1	4 00
1	valve wrench	50
1	large S wrench	2 00
1	small S wrench	1 00
1	large pipe wrench	2 00
2	Stanwood cutters, $6	12 00
12	short wrenches, 3 in. to ½ in., 30c	3 60
13	pairs pipe tongs, 2 in. to ½ in., $1.50	19 50
1	No. 4 pipe stock, 1 No. 2 " " dies and bushes for same, 2 in. to ¼ in.	30 00
7	pipe taps, 1½ in. to ⅜ in., $2	10 00
1	large die plate	14 00
1	small " "	6 00
18	machine taps, 1¼ in. to ⅛ in., 30c	4 00
18	cold-chisels, 25c	5 40
2	14-inch coarse files (new), 50c	4 50
2	14-inch mill files, 50c	1 00
2	10-inch " " 40c	1 00
3	8-inch " " 25c	80
2	12-inch square files, 40c	75
3	9-inch round " 30c	80
1	16-inch " file	90
2	12-inch ½ round files, 40c	50
1	10-inch ½ " file (new)	80
1	8-inch ½ " " "	30
3	14-inch mill files, 50c	25
2	8-inch 3-cor. file, 25c	1 50
12	twist drills, ⅛ to 3-16 in.	50
5	flat " 25c	20 00
3	steel " sockets, $1.50	1 25
2	machinist's hammers, 75	4 50
1	pinning hammer	1 50
1	claw " (new)	50
2	hammer handles, 10c	75
2	bench vises, $5	20
1	pipe vise	10 00
1	blacksmith's forge	20 00
2	" anvils, $12.50	60 00
2	breast-drills, $2	25 00
300	feet rubber hose	4 00
300	" canvass hose, 2½ in.	200 00
30	" hose, 1 in., 10c	334 00
4	hose wrenches	3 00
1	" cart	1 00
2	copper hose pipes, $2.50	50 00
90	lbs. lathe mandrills, 3c	5 00
60	lbs. steel lathe tools, 25c	2 70
8	lathe dogs, 35c	15 00
1	lathe chuck	2 80
1	face plate	35 00
1	turning lathe	1 50
200	lbs. blacksmith's tools, 10c	400 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

2	blacksmith's hammers, $1	$2 00
1	" sledge	2 00
	Total	$1,467 68

REPAIR MATERIAL.

34	gallons black oil, 40c	$13 60
14	" lard " $1.25	17 50
25	" black varnish, 70c	17 50
20	bushels charcoal, 10c	2 00
100	lbs. blacksmith's coal, 50c	50
3	lbs. lamp black, 35c	1 05
1	set piston rings (new)	1 50
1	tailor's stove casting	50
350	lbs. grate bars (new), 3c	10 50
300	fire brick, $45	13 50
2	lbs. red lead, 12½c	25
10	sheets Emery paper, 3c	30
1	lantern globe	25
17	lbs. solder, 15c	2 55
7	lbs. sheet zinc, 8c	56
1½	lbs. No. O copper rivets, 50c	75
1	lb. " 2 " "	50
2	lbs. " 4 " " 50c	1 00
8	lbs. " 4 iron " 10c	80
1	lbs. " 3 " rivets, tin'd.	13
230	sheets XX tin, 14x20, 9c	20 70
68	" I C " 7c	4 76
14	lbs. planished sheet copper 36c	5 04
22	lbs. No. 16 galv. iron	2 20
9	" " 26 " " 10c	90
47	" lead, 8c	3 76
1	gal. muriatic acid	50
5	pairs 2-qt. pail cars, 5c	25
5,000	lbs. scrap iron, ½c	25 00
4	steam cocks brass, $2	8 00
5	sternum nipples, 75c	3 75
3	1-in. serv. cocks, brass (old), $1	3 00
2	1-in. serv. cocks, brass (new), $2	4 00
1	1½-in. brass faucet	2 50
4	hinge valv's for pump, br'ss, $1	4 00
8	¾-in. angle valves, $1	8 00
1	1-in. " "	1 00
4	¾-in. globe valves, 65c	2 60
2	1¼-in. " " $1.25	2 50
1	1-in. " valve	92
1	1½-in. " "	1 65
1	2-in. safety " (old)	50
3	automatic air valves, $1.25	3 75
4	¾-in. compres'n cocks (old), $1	4 00
4	¾-in. compres'n cocks (new), $1.50	6 00
1	½-in. oil faucet, brass	50
3	2½-in. hose couplings, $1.25	3 75
1	1-in. oil faucet, iron	40

REPAIR MATERIAL.

1	2-in. hose nipple, brass	$0 50
3	hose coupling straps, 10c	30
1	1-in. coupling	25
7	1½ in. tees, 16c	1 12
1	4-in. tee	72
5	1¼-in. tees, 10c	50
3	2-in. tees, 24c	72
1	4-in. plug	40
10	1-in. tees, 8c	80
18	¾-in. " 5c	90
3	½-in. " 3c	09
6	¾-in. street elbows, 3c	18
14	¾-in. elbows, 3c	42
16	1-in. " 5½c	88
8	1¼-in. " 8c	64
4	1¼-in. street elbows, 8c	32
1	1½-in. elbow	10
3	2½-in. elbows, 28c	84
1	4-in. bush	26
7	1¼-in. bushes, 6c	42
2	¾-in. " 3c	06
4	2-in. plugs, 8c	32
6	1-in. " 3c	18
2	1¼-in. " 4c	08
3	1½-in. bushes, 8c	24
1	1½-in. union coupling	26
2	1-in. union couplings, 16c	32
2	¾-in. " " 14c	28
1	⅜-in. " coupling	10
4	1½-in. lock nuts, 6c	24
2	1½-in. caps, 8½c	17
41	⅜-in. gas-drop elbows, 2½c	1 03
13	pipe straps	1 95
9	" hooks, 3c	27
90	lbs. scrap brass, 10c	9 00
27	" tool steel, 20c	7 40
17	" rubber gaskets, 30c	5 10
6	" sheet rubber, 30c	1 80
12	" babbit metal, 15c	1 80
300	" iron (new), 2¾c	8 25
60	" wire, 10c	6 00
45	" set screws, 10c	4 50
10	" ⅜ nuts, 8c	80
30	" ⅞ " 6c	1 80
10	feet 2-in. pipe	39 98
16	" 1½-in. "	
71	" 1¼-in. "	
260	" 1-in. "	
64	" ¾-in. "	
9	" 4-in. "	
10	" 3-in. "	
18	" 2½-in. "	
20	1-in. nipples, 4½c	90
8	nipple holders, 15c	1 20
7	No. 8 hook-plates, 20c	1 40
60	lbs. scrap copper, 15c	9 00
	Total	$323 00

LIGHTS.

200	gallons kerosene oil, 26c	$52 00

SHOP No. 5.

TOOLS.	
18 sewing awls, 1c	$0 18
46 pegging awls, 1c	46
2 augers, 25c	50
1 washboard	20
1 draughting board	25
2 crimping boards, 50c	1 00
6 clothes baskets, 50c	3 00
5 shoe benches, $1	5 00
3 sweeping brooms, 10c	30
2 brush brooms, 10c	20
7 lather brushes, 10c	70
2 hair brushes, 25c	50
2 clothes brushes, 25c	50
2 shoe brushes, 20c	40
2 2-quart glass bottles, 10c	20
4 1 quart glass bottles, 10c	40
3 glass ink bottles, 10c	30
16 cold chisels, 15c	2 40
3 pairs clamps, 25c	75
5 barber's combs, 20c	1 00
5 steel drills, 10c	50
1 tin dipper	15
3 hand peg floats, 25c	75
17 files, 12½c	2 13
1 tin tunnel	10
6 tailor's gooses, $1	6 00
1 looking glass	50
1 shoe groover	20
24 awl hafts	2 40
7 shoe hammers, 25c	1 75
3 nail hammers, 25c	75
5 last hooks, 10c	50
25 feet rubber hose, 5c	1 25
8 burnish irons, 25c	2 00
4 crimping irons, 25c	1 00
20 shoe knives, 10c	2 00
3 drawing knives, 25c	75
1 feather knife	40
50 pairs stoga lasts, 30c	15 00
46 pairs cobbling lasts, 20c	9 20
1 shank laster	50
5 shoe rasps, 15c	75
1 Singer sewing machine	25 00
1 Domestic sewing machine	25 00
1 Grover & Baker sewing machine	5 00
2 knitting machines, $25.00	50 00
1 sciving machine	1 50
2 steam washing machines	400 00
2 steam wringing machines, small, $20	40 00
1 steam wringing machine, large	40 00
1 boot crimping machine	8 00
8 shaving mugs, 10c	80
3 pairs nippers, 25c	75
250 sewing machine needles, 3¼c	8 12

TOOLS.	
60 knitting machine needles, 4c	$2 40
110 doz. darning needles, 10c	11 00
180 doz. sewing needles, 3½c	6 30
5 mattress needles, 10c	50
5 pairs shoe pincers, 37½c	1 87
1 eyelet punch	50
1 jackplane	40
17 joints stove pipe, 15c	2 55
18 wooden pails, 15c	1 20
1 tin pail	10
4 face puffs, 20c	80
1 hand saw, 25c	25
1 eyelet set	50
1 measure stick	20
3 shoulder sticks, 15c	45
1 tailor square	50
7 heel shaves, 25c	1 75
4 emery knife-sharpeners, 15c	60
14 small shears, 30c	4 20
1 large shears	5 00
5 barber shears, 37½c	1 87
1 oil stone	50
1 pair steelyards	30
4 wash tubs, 25c	1 00
4 doz. lasting tacks, 15c	60
2 trestles, 50c	1 00
1 welt trimmer	50
1 pair boot trees	75
3 wooden vises, 75c	2 25
1 shank wheel	25
Total	$721 08

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
12 spittoons, 10c	$1 20
1 peg box	35
1 old clock	2 50
3 small cupboards, 75c	2 25
2 large cupboards, $2	4 00
1 tool chest	2 00
3 office chairs, 50c	1 50
1 peg table floats	1 00
2 2-gallon stone jugs, 10c gal.	40
1 1-gallon stone jug	10
2 pegging jacks, 75c	1 50
9 keelers, 25c	2 25
1 screen	3 00
14 stools, 35c	4 90
2 stands, 50c	1 00
1 stove	5 00
2 shovels, 25c	50
1 wooden sink	1 00
2 cutter's tables, 50c	8 00
8 large tables, $3	24 00
5 small tables, $1	5 00

SHOP No. 5—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2 large wooden tanks, $10.00	$20 00
1 small copper tank	4 00
2 large clothes racks, $50.00	100 00
2 small clothes racks, $1	2 00
Total	$197 45
STATIONERY, ETC.	
1 book, manufactured goods	$9 71
1 book, clothing issued	9 71
1 lock book	2 62
STATIONERY, ETC.	
3 account books, $2.25	$6 75
Total	$28 79
BARBER SHOP.	
2 upholstered barber's chairs and foot rests, $3	$6 00
5 wooden barber's chairs, $3	15 00
21 razors, 40c	8 40
Total	$29 40

STOCK AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

BEDDING.	
1000 pillow cases in use, 12½c	$125 00
1659 yards brown sheeting, 9c	149 31
1¾ yards navy blue flannel, $1.50	2 62
390 lbs. corn husks, 4c	15 60
2771 cotton sheets in use, 25c	682 75
20 mattress ticks, old, not in use, 25c	5 00
500 bed ticks (old), not in use, 30c	150 00
37 pillow ticks (new), 15c	5 55
37 pillow ticks (old), not in use, 10c	3 70
800 pillow ticks, (old), not in use, 11c	88 00
169½ yards ticking, No. 3, 14c	23 73
584½ yards ticking, BB, 12c	70 14
9 gross mattress tufts, 12½c	1 13
210 small towels (new), 5c	10 50
2500 small towels (old), in use, 3c	75 00
100 barber's towels, (old), in use, 12½c	12 50
18 roller towels (old), in use, 15c	2 70
Total	$1,433 23
SHOES.	
6 sticks heel ball, 10c	$0 60
4 boxes shoe blacking, 5c	20
30 lbs. borax, 10c	3 00
½ oz. bristles, $1	50
718¾ square feet upper leather, 18c	129 37
246 lbs. sole leather, 28c	68 88
30 lbs. iron shoe nails, 10c	3 00
6 lbs. zinc shoe nails, 15c	90
SHOES.	
800 pairs convicts' shoes (old), in use, 90c	$720 00
11 pairs convicts' shoes (old), not in use, 90c	9 90
45 pairs convicts' shoes (new), $1.85	83 25
30 pairs convicts' slippers, in use 25c	7 50
1 calf skin	1 00
5½ doz. balls shoe thread, 10c each	6 60
1 doz. balls shoe wax, 12½c	13
2 bushels shoe pegs, $2.50	5 00
Total	$1,039 83
REPAIR MATERIAL.	
3 quarts machine oil, $1.40	$4 20
½ lb. brass wire, 40c	20
5 gallons naphtha, 20c	1 00
Total	$5 40
GROCERIES.	
3407 lbs. stock soap, 3½c	$119 25
10 lbs. hard soap, 10c	1 00
7 barrels soap, $4	28 00
Total	$148 25
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	
1 great gross suspender rings,	$1 25
60 lbs sewed carpet rags, 4c	2 40
200 lbs paper rags, 1c	2 00
7 yards farmer's satin, $1.50	10 50

STOCK AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—*Continued.*

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

8 pairs webbing suspenders (new), 45c	$3 60
10 pairs webbing suspenders (old), 15c	1 50
300 pairs webbing suspenders, in use, 10c	30 00
5 pairs cotton suspenders (new), 5c	25
86 cotton shirts, 50c	43 00
144 cotton shirts (old), not in use, 12½c	18 00
1700 cotton shirts (old), in use, 12½c	212 50
100 wool shirts (old), in use, 50c	50 00
1082 under shirts (old), in use, 15c	162 30
130 under shirts (old), not in use, 15c	20 70
1500 pairs wool socks (new), 35c	525 00
180 pairs wool socks (old), 10c	18 00
34 pairs cotton socks (new) 11c	3 74
27 yards hickory shirting, 11c.	2 97
30 yards wool shirting, 40c	12 00
67¼ yards silicia, 15c	10 09
32 sheepskins, 25c	8 00
25 yards serge, 14c	3 50
15 dozen spools linen thread, $1.50	22 50
101 dozen spools cotton thread, 60c	60 60
16 spools silk twist, 5c	80
43 convict vests (old), not in use, 50c	21 50
817 convict vests, in use, 50c	408 50
51¼ yards elastic webbing, 18c	9 23
266¾ yards cotton webbing 9c.	24 00
125 lbs. wool yarn, $1	125 00
42¾ yards wiggan, 10c	4 27
6 sponges, 25c	1 50
46 sheets wadding, 3c	1 38
1 pint India ink	50
7 leather aprons, 30c	2 10
18 aprons, cotton, in use, 10c.	1 80
50 yards alpaca, 22c	11 00
42 dozen buckles, 4c	1 68
18⅔ dozen brass suspender buckles, 88c	6 16

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

25 yards coat binding, 8c	$2 00
37 dozen coat buttons, 10c	3 70
18 dozen vest buttons, 3c	54
372 dozen pantaloon buttons, 3c	11 16
522 dozen shirt buttons, 2c	10 44
7 pairs boots (old), not in use, 50c	3 50
8 pairs boots (old), in use, $1.50	12 00
discharge caps (new)	
discharge caps (old)	
7 convicts' caps (new), 50c	3 50
70 convicts' caps (old), not in use, 15c	10 50
800 convicts' caps, in use, 25c	200 00
3 convicts' coats (new) $4	12 00
59 convicts' coats (old), not in use, $2	118 00
822 convicts' coats, in use, $2	1,644 00
discharge coats (new)	
discharge coats (old)	
discharge overcoats	
1 officer's coat cut and trimmed	18 00
6 hair cloths, in use, 15c	90
55⅛ yards cassimere, 75c	41 63
381⅞ yards cambric, 7c	2 67
5¼ yards canvas, 16c	84
yards calico	
1719¼ yards striped cloths, $1	1,719 25
boxes paper collars	
8¼ yards drilling, 12c	99
82 pairs old drawers, 15c	12 30
115 cotton handkerchiefs, 4c	4 60
48¼ yards sleeve lining, 8c	3 86
63¾ yards inter-lining, 4c	2 55
7½ yards linen stay, 40c	3 00
3 pairs convicts' new pants, $3.60	10 80
33 pairs convicts' pantaloons (old), not in use, $1.50	49 50
886 pairs convicts' pantaloons, in use	1,752 00
9¾ yards red padding, 25c	2 43
Total	$7,500 48

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 desk and book-case	$5 00
1 desk	3 00
12 pictures and frames, 25c	3 00
4 motto boards, 50c	2 00
8 tables, $4	32 00
18 Busaquette's copper urns, $150	450 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

5 steam vegetable kettles, $70	$350 00
5 Whittley's steam meat kettles	800 00
4 Whetter's pers. iron sink and fixtures	150 00
1 water-heater	600 00
2 flour bins	25 00

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1	bread trough	$20 00
2	yeast tubs, $1	2 00
1	strainer	50
81	bread pans, 30c	24 30
81	" " (old), 20c	16 20
3	tin pails, 25c	75
2	rolling-pins, 15c	30
2	cake boards, 50c	1 00
1	bread safe	2 00
64½	doz. bowls, 50c	32 25
72	plates, 75c	54 00
63½	doz. knives, 60c	38 10
65	" forks, 60c	39 00
67	" spoons, 25c	16 75
64½	" tin cups, $1.50	96 75
100	pepper boxes, 12½c	12 50
90	saltcellars, 10c	9 00
800	stools, 37½c	300 00
10	bowl boxes (new), 50c	5 00
15	" " (old), 30c	4 50
7	doz. knives (new), 75c	5 20
6	keelers, 25c	1 55
2	large scales	65 00
1	small scale	3 00
1	Peters' hash cutting machine	40 00
1	Peters' hash cutting machine (old)	3 00
17	galvanized iron steamers, 50c	8 50
4	galvanized iron steamers (old), 25c	1 00
74	pork barrels without heads, 50c	37 00
31	pork barrels with heads, 75c	23 25
32	molasses barrels, 37½c	12 00
7	vinegar barrels, 50c	3 50
1	patent faucet	2 00
12	bread baskets, $1	12 00
1	broom and pail box	2 00
30	pails, 10c	3 00
2	settees, $8 and $6	14 00
1	piece carpet	25
2	wood boxes, 25c	50
1	scouring stand, 12½c	1 50
1	gas lighter	1 00
2	chandeliers, $3	6 00
6	bread spreads, 50c	3 00
3	wire gauge covers, 75c	2 25
1	pepper mill and grinder	5 00
4	window curtains, 25c	1 00
1	fanlight curtain	63
1	office clothes-press	2 50
2	cupboards, $5	10 00
1	carpenter's hammer	50
1	revolving office stool	50
6	roller towels, 12½c	75
8	milk cans, $3	24 00
25	doz. milk cups, $1.25	31 25

	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
2	milk pails, 25c	$0 50
1	milk tester and case	1 50
1	meat block	5 00
6	meat trays, 75c	4 50
2	meat tubs, 50c	1 00
1	cauldron	5 00
3	1-gal. copper dippers, $1	3 00
1	1-gal. crock	10
1	2-gal. "	20
1	3-gal. "	25
2	4-gal. crocks, 25c	50
1	5-gal. crock	25
1	½-gal. jug	10
3	1-gal. jugs, 10c	30
6	coffee barrels, with bearing poles, $1	6 00
18	coffee cans, 50c	9 00
25	copper pails, $2	50 00
3	5-quart dippers, $1.25	3 75
4	1-quart dippers, 62½c	2 50
14	1-pint dippers, 10c	1 40
10	½-pint dippers, 10c	1 00
2	skimmers, 25c	50
2	potato-mashers, 15c	30
1	sieve	50
1	sieve (old)	25
2	1-quart tin pans, 12½c	25
2	tubs (large), 75c	1 50
7	tubs, (small), 50c	3 50
2	2-quart bottles, 10c	20
2	3-pint " 10c	20
20	1-quart " 10c	2 00
1	2-quart measure	13
1	1-quart "	12
3	funnels, 12½c	37
2	grates, 10c	20
3	dust-pans, 12½c	38
2	lamps, 25c	50
1	stand	75
1	nutmeg-grater (large)	10
1	" (small)	10
13	grates for oven, $1.50	19 50
12	bushel baskets, 12½c	1 50
5	spoon boxes, 25c	1 25
1	linen box	1 50
2	knife boxes, 12½c	25
2	fork boxes, 12½c	25
14	bread boxes, 12½c	1 75
2	bread knives, 25c	50
6	spittoons, 25c	1 50
3	baskets, 12½c	38
1	box stove and pipe	3 00
1	cook stove (old)	3 00
4	steamers, 50c	2 00
1	clock	5 00
6	benches, 75c	4 50
	Total	$3,575 11

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS.

1	reamer	$0 50
1	truck	3 00
1	ice tongs	50
1	potato shovel	30
2	cabbage cutters, $1	2 00
20	brooms, 10c	2 00
9	scrub-brushes, 25c	2 25
6	wooden scrapers, 10c	60
2	chisels, 20c.	40
2	oil cans, 20c.	40
2	small wrenches, 25c	50
2	meat cleavers, $2	4 00
1	" saw	1 00
4	" knives, 25c	1 00
1	" fork (large)	50
2	" forks (small), 37½c	75
2	steels, 50c	1 00
2	meat block scrapers, 50c	1 00
24	meat hooks, 5c	1 20
1	¾-inch auger	25
1	trough scraper	50
2	peels, 50c	1 00
2	baker's brushes, 20c	40
1	flour shovel	50
1	coal shovel	50
1	poker	25
4	iron scrapers, 25c	1 00
	Total	$27 30

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	ration book	$8 00
1	receipt book	2 00
4	day-books, 25c	1 00
1	ink-stand	10
1	time-book	1 25
	Total	$12 35

GROCERIES.

10	lbs. sage, 60c	$6 00
100	" coffee	18 00
58	" butter, 23c	13 34
35	" crackers, 7c	2 45
4	doz. eggs, 15c	60
40	lbs. cream tartar 30c	12 00
17	" soda, 3c	51
77	" pepper, 18c	13 86
22	" mustard, 20c	4 40
120	gallons vinegar, 13c	15 60
19	lbs. tea, 50c	9 50
4	" yeast, 40c	1 60
14	bath brick, 5c	70
	Total	$98 56

FLOUR.

2,300	lbs. flour, 3 2-10c	$69 46
55	" " Graham, 3 2-10c	1 66
	Total	$71 12

CORN MEAL AND HOMINY.

157	lbs. corn meal, $1.65	$2 49
870	" hominy, $2.25	19 58
	Total	$22 17

SYRUP AND SUGAR.

767	lbs. sugar, 9½c	$72 86
193½	gallons syrup, 50c	96 75
	Total	$169 61

FISH.

120	lbs. codfish, 4¼c	$5 10
260	" pollock, 2½c	6 50
	Total	$11 60

MEAT.

245	lbs. beef, 7c	$17 15

SALT.

2	barrels salt, $1.25	$2 50
7	" " 1.50	10 50
	Total	$13 00

VEGETABLES.

2	bushels carrots, 50c	$1 00
29	" onions, 50c	14 50
6¾	" turnips, 35c	2 36
155	lbs. cabbage	86
	Total	$18 72

BEANS.

14	bushels beans, $2.80	$39 20

POTATOES.

50	bushels potatoes, 35c	$17 50

FRUIT.

80	lbs. dried apples, 5c	$4 00
	Total	$4,097 39

INVOICE OF BROOM SHOP, OCT. 1, 1877.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Lower Shop.

1	iron frame c'mbinat'n shaper	$135 00
1	w'den " " "	90 00
1	boring machine	10 00
1	10-in. buzz-saw, with frames and carriage	25 00
1	16-in. rip-saw, with frames.	25 00
1	14-in. " " "	2 00
1	2-in. shaft 24 feet long	50 00
4	shaft hangers	
4	counter shafts, with 3 pulleys each	
1	6-in. pulley, 3 ft. in diam.	
2	7-in. " 3 " "	
2	7½ in. " 22 in. "	
1	10-in. " 2 ft. "	6 50
41	feet leather belting, 7 in. wide, 40c	16 40
110	feet leather belting, 4 in. wide, 23c	25 30
40	feet leather belting, 5 in. wide, 29c	11 60
15	feet leather belting, 5 in. wide, 22c	3 30
3	broom-head shaping knives, $6	18 00
7	broom-head router knives, $4	28 00
5	broom-handle chucks, $2.50	12 50
3	block saws, 5 in. diam., $1	3 00
1	monkey wrench	50
2	S wrenches, 25c	50
1	iron vise, 3½ in. jaw, $5	5 00
8	5-in. 3 cornered files, 12½c	1 00
6	10-in. mill files, 20c	1 20
1	wood rasp, 12 in. long	35
1	⅜-in. rat-tail file	25
2	saw swedges, $1.25 and 50c	1 75
1	saw set	1 00
1	belt punch	25
1	cold-chisel	25
1	slip stone	20
2	try squares, 30c	60
2	gimlet bits, 12½c	25
3	hammers, 25c	75
1	screw-driver	35
4	oil cans, 12½c	50
5	1-bushel baskets, 10c	50
3	⅞ machine bits, $1.50	4 50
1	work bench	1 50
1	12-foot ladder	50
5	table benches, 37½c	1 88
4	sorter's benches, 50c	2 00
16	barrels, 20c	3 20
1	hand-saw	25
½	anvil	50
4	water casks, 75c	3 00
1	large leather apron	25
200	metal belt hooks, 1c	2 00

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Lower Shop.

200	feet ½-inch cord, ½c	$1 00
1	corn hackler	25
1	lath hatchet	38

Upper Shop.

19	broom-tying machines, 1st class, $25	475 00
5	broom-tying machines, 2d class, $12	60 00
14	broom press machines, $20.	280 00
1	" shaker press, $7	7 00
1	brush press	9 00
2	broom cleaning machines, $30	60 00
5	broom hand scrapers, $1	5 00
2	iron steam kettles for melting wax	36 00
2	13-foot tables, $1.50	3 00
2	oil stoves, $5	10 00
19	cutting downing knives, 50c	9 50
16	small " " 35c	5 60
12	string " " 15c	1 80
22	broom hammers, 75c	16 50
3	doz. broom needles, $6	18 00
2	3-gal. cans, 50c	1 00
1	1-gal. can, 30c	30
2	pairs swifts, 78c	1 50
1	grind-stone	3 00
1	cupboard	3 00
1	pair large shears, $3	3 00
1	" small " $4	50
1	spring balance 40 lbs. scales.	50
1	4 lbs. scales	2 50
1	varnish brush	50
3	2-gallon tin pans, 20c	60
1	4-bushel basket	50
2	1-bushel baskets, 25c	50
2	broom-corn-cutting knives, 25c	50
1	broom trimming bench	50
2	tubs, 50c	1 00
17	pairs sewing leathers, 50c.	8 50
3	extra broom machine barrels, $3	9 00
25	window curtains sheeting, 15c	3 75
1	screw-driver	25
1	monkey wrench	50
1	brace and bits	50
10	barrels, 10c	1 00
1	belt punch	75
1	6-quart tin pail	30
1	paste brush	25
1	dozen small oil cans	2 00
1	small buck saw	50
	Total	$1,540 11

INVOICE OF BROOM SHOP—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 stove and drum	$25 00
1 high stool	25
4 lengths stove pipe, 15c	60
1 small board desk	1 00
2 large stoves, $20	40 00
35 lengths stove pipe, 15c	5 25
Total	$72 10

BROOMS IN STOCK.	
Patent brooms	$1,220 25
Old style brooms	835 50
Total	$2,055 75

MATERIAL.	
55 bales broom corn, 330 lbs. each, at 6c	$1,089 00
49 bales broom corn, 300 lbs. each at 4¾c	698 25
3 bales broom corn, 325 lbs. each at 7½c	73 13
45,000 basswood handles at $10.50 M	472 50
5,000 ash-wood handles, at $14 M	70 00
3,000 maple wood handles, at $14 M	42 00
400 toy broom handles, at $18 M	9 00
1,100 maple handles, varnished, at $18 M	19 80
1,200 basswood handles, varnished, at $15 M	18 00
300 basswood handles, varnish'd, with heads attached, at $20 M	6 00

MATERIAL.	
200 brush rods eight feet long, at $6 M	$1 20
200 lbs. extra 1⅛-inch nails, 5c	10 00
2,500 lbs. baling wire, 1c	25 00
1,000 lbs. scrap iron, ¼c	2 50
250 lbs. brimstone, 4c	10 00
4,000 patent broom heads, $5 M	20 00
600 sycamore plank, $12 M	7 20
1 barrel (200 lbs.) tallow, 7c	14 00
1½ barrels (10 gal's) varnish, $2 gallon	20 00
4 barrels rosin, $2.50 bbl	10 00
20,000 broom labels, 80c M	16 00
1 gallon turpentine	75
1 quart blue varnish	50
4 lbs. tinned brads, 25c	1 00
6 lbs. tinned brush caps, $3	18 00
222 lbs. purple sewing twine, 29c	64 38
491 lbs. gray sewing twine, 29c	142 39
38 lbs. pink sewing twine, 60c	22 80
10 lbs. brush sewing twine, 60c	6 00
65 lbs. No. 20 broom wire, 11c	7 15
12 lbs. fine broom wire, 15c	1 80
783 paper bags, 5c	39 15
24 yards cotton velvet, 50c	12 00
1 lb. gimp-head tacks	15
50 lbs. 10 oz. tacks, 15c	7 50
12 lbs. 8 oz. tacks, 15c	1 80
1 gross scrub-brush backs	75
7 lbs. wool twine, 9c	63
75 lbs. bunching twine, 14c	10 50
1 barrel tallow, 300 lbs., 7½c	22 50
114 lbs. wire at 10¼c	11 97
4,500 feet cottonwood plank, $13 M	58 50
Total	$3,063 80

INVENTORY OF ASYLUM, OCT. 1, 1877.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 carpet, 17½ yds., 50c	$8 75
1 couch	12 00
1 mirror	3 00
1 center table	8 00
6 window curtains, 25c	1 50
6 cane-seat chairs, 50c	3 00
1 office chair	1 00
1 piece oil cloth	50
1 parlor stove	5 00
1 feather duster	1 00
2 spittoons	95

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 bedstead	$4 00
1 spring mattress	6 00
1 carpet, 17½ yards, 25c	4 38
1 wardrobe	5 00
1 bureau and mirror	5 00
1 toilet stand	3 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 25
1 covered chamber	50
1 soap dish	20
1 cook stove	20 00
1 wash-tub	50

INVENTORY OF ASYLUM—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	wash-board	$0 20
4	baskets, 25c	1 00
3	baking pans, 25c	75
2	2-gallon crocks, 20c	40
1	1-gallon jug	15
2	butter bowls, 25c	50
5	tin pails, 25c	1 25
1	coffee can	50
19	tin mess dishes, 10c	1 90
12	dinner plates, 6c	72
4	tea " 5c	20
2	butter " 5c	10
9	bowls, 5c	45
2	salt dishes, 10c	20
5	sauce " 6c	30
1	sugar bowl	20
6	goblets, 15c	90
1	caster	50
1	spice mill	50
1	stew pan	30
1	rolling pin	15
1	chopping knife	25
1	potato-masher	10
19	tin cups, 10c	1 90
2	tea-pots, 15c	30
1	knife box	15
2	pickle jars, 10c	20
6	pie tins, 5	30
2	earthen mugs, 20	40
1	wire sieve	13
1	milk pitcher	20
2	wire table screens, 15c	30
9	table knives, 5c	45
14	" forks, 5c	70
19	" spoons, 3c	57
5	tea-spoons, 3c	15
2	table-cloths, 50c	1 00
1	pair shears	25
10	tea-cups, 5c	50
7	tea-saucers, 5c	35
3	iron pots, 50c	1 50
1	tin steamer	15
1	" boiler	50
1	tea-kettle	50
1	copper boiler	1 00
1	fry-pan	25
2	dish-pans, 50c	1 00
1	tin pepper box	10
3	" dippers, 15c	45
7	wood pails, 20c	1 40
2	carving knives, 15c	30
1	bread knife	15
2	ash pails, 50c	1 00
1	8-day clock	3 00
2	tables, 75c	1 50
4	lamp chimneys, 5c	20
1	dust-pan	15
17	cots, $2	34 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

20	wood-seat chairs, 35c	$7 00
2	cell stools, 35c	70
16	cell buckets, 50c	8 00
15	brooms, 10c	1 50
16	keelers, 20c	3 20
1	barber chair	1 00
3	tables, 50c	1 50
2	stands, 50c	1 00
2	hand lamps, 35c	70
3	hanging lamps, $1	3 00
2	oil cans, 25	50
2	mouse traps, 10c	20
2	water cans, 50c	1 00
2	box stoves, 25c	50
38	lengths pipe, 15c	5 70
1	shovel and poker	50
10	wood spittoons, 20c	2 00
	Total	$248 55

BEDDING.

2	quilts, $1	$2 00
1	blanket	2 00
4	sheets, 20c	80
4	pillow-slips, 15c	60
2	feather pillows, 75c	1 50
6	toilet towels, 10c	60
25	towels, 6c	1 50
42	blankets, $1	42 00
35	sheets, 25c	8 75
19	pillows, 20c	3 80
6	straw-ticks, 50c	3 00
8	quilts, 25c	2 00
	Total	$68 55

CLOTHING.

15	suits clothing in wear, $4	$60 00

STATIONERY, ETC.

1	ink-stand and penholders	$0 25
3	ink-stands " " 10c	30
5	slates, 4c	20
	Total	$0 75

TOOLS.

3	blacking brushes, 10c	$0 30
1	garden rake	50
1	hay rake	10
1	hoe	25
1	spading fork	1 00

INVENTORY OF ASYLUM—*Continued.*

TOOLS.

1 axe	$0 75
2 wheelbarrows, 50c	1 00
2 wood-saws	75
2 pumps, $7 and $3	10 00
1 claw-hammer	25
1 pair steps	1 00
2 ladders, $1	2 00
1 whitewash brush	25
Total	$18 15

GROCERIES.

6 lbs. cream tartar, 12½c	$0 75
1 lb. soda	25
½ lb. ginger, 20c	10
1 lb. mustard	18
4 lbs. crackers, 6c	24
½ lb. tea	38
6 lbs. coffee, 20c	1 20
½ lb. black pepper, 16c	04
5 lbs. butter, 22c	1 10
2 lbs. peas, 6c	12
2 gallons soap, 12½c	25
Total	$4 61

FLOUR.

20 lbs. flour, 3½c	$0 70

CORN MEAL AND HOMINY.

12 lbs. corn meal, 2c	$0 24
2 lbs. hominy, 2½c	05
Total	$0 29

SYRUP AND SUGAR.

10 lbs. brown sugar, 10c	$1 00
4 lbs. white " 12½c	50
Total	$1 50

FISH.

3 lbs. codfish, 7c	$0 21

MEAT.

40 lbs. pork, in barrel, 10c	$4 00
10 lbs. beef, 10c	1 00
Total	$5 00

SALT.

½ barrel salt, $1.50	$0 75

BEANS.

¼ barrel beans	$2 80

POTATOES.

1 bushel potatoes	$2 80

REPAIRS.

½ barrel lime	$0 50
Total	$412 66

INVENTORY YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS.

3 sets double harness, $25	$75 00
2 sets single harness	25 00
7 halters, 50c	3 50
3 rim straps, 25c	75
3 horse collars (extra), $1.50	4 50
3 sets whiffletrees, $2.50	7 50
2 single whiffletrees, 25c	50
4 neckyokes, 75c	3 00
3 wagons, $35, $30, $20	85 00
1 stone wagon	40 00
1 truck wagon	60
1 cart	20
1 top buggy	125 00

TOOLS.

1 open buggy	$40 00
3 sets bob-sleighs, $20	60 00
2 cutters, $25, $10	35 00
1 buffalo robe	2 50
1 lap robe	1 00
2 horse blankets, $4	8 00
1 wh p	1 00
2 sets sleigh bells, 75c	1 50
3 curry combs, 10c	30
3 brushes, 25c	75
5 lanterns, 75c	3 75
3 manure forks, 40c	1 20
4 hay forks, 30c	1 20

INVENTORY YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS.

1	garden fork	$1 00
2	corn brooms, 10c	20
9	shovels, 50c	4 50
5	ditching shovels, 50c	2 50
2	scoop shovels, 75c	1 50
8	hoes, 25c	2 00
5	picks, $1	5 00
3	wheel barrows, $1	3 00
2	axes, 75c	1 50
1	post auger	3 00
4	iron bars, 50c	2 00
1	steel bar	1 25
2	hammers, 25c	50
1	sledge hammer	1 00
1	hand saw	50
1	steel square	75
1	draw shave	35
1	scythe and snath	1 25
2	garden rakes, 50c	1 00
2	hay rakes, 10c	20
2	plows, $4	8 00
1	scraper	2 00
1	drag	8 00
1	corn cultivator	3 00
1	straw cutter	15 00
1	force pump	5 00
7	wrenches, 20c	1 40
3	clevises, 25c	75
5	chains, $1.50	7 50
10	keelers, 20c	2 00
3	pails, 20c	60
16	baskets, 25c	4 00
20	feet rubber hose, 10c	2 00
1	derrick	25 00
1	gin pole	5 00
7	ladders	10 00
1	horizontal engine, 2 horse power	600 00
1	steam boiler, and mountings	
740	lbs. old rope, 5c	37 00
56	lbs. new rope, 5c	8 40
3	sets 7-in. sheave tackle block (old) $3	9 00
1	set 4-in. sheave tackle block, (old)	2 00
1	agricultural furnace and cauldron	10 00
2	cauldron kettles, $8	16 00
1	shovel	1 00
2	hoes, 25c	50
1	manure fork, 25c	25
1	large copper dipper	50
2	hog hooks, 75c	1 50
1	axe	50
2	buck-saws, 50c	1 00
4	pails, 20c	80
2	brooms, 10c	20

TOOLS.

2	wheelbarrows, $3	$6 00
2	tanks (5 barrels each), $1.50	3 00

Tools in Garden.

2	spades, 50c	1 00
1	shovel	75
2	rakes (garden), 50c	1 00
1	fork (garden)	1 00
1	hook (garden)	50
2	hoes, 25c	50
2	trowels, 20c	40
2	brooms, 10c	20
2	watering cans, 25c	50
1	pail	20
1	keeler	20
1	iron bar, 50	50
1	grass hook, 25c	25

In Prison Yard.

1	agricultural furnace and cauldron	15 00
3	cauldron kettles, $5	15 00
3	pails, 20c	60
1	basket, 25c	25
14	barrels, 25c	3 50

In Prison Yard.

1	water tank (10 bbls.)	5 00
13	barrels soap, $3	39 00
800	lbs. soap grease, 5c	40 00
320	lbs. potash, 5c	16 00
1	axe	50
1	buck-saw	50
2	saw-bucks, 25c	50
18	stone hammers, 75	13 50
18	shovels, 40c	7 20
1	scoop shovel	25
9	hoes, 25c	2 25
4	picks, 50c	2 00
11	wheelbarrows, $1	11 00
1	truck	20 00
1	garden rake	50
1	lawn mower	5 00
	Total	$1,640 40

LIVE STOCK IN BARNS AND YARD.

2	sorrel horses	$300 00
1	bay horse	125 00
1	brown horse	75 00
1	brown mare	40 00
2	mules	300 00
3	cows, one $60, two $40 each	140 00
3	calves, $5	15 00

INVENTORY YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK IN BARNS AND YARD.

87 hogs, given weight, 26,645 lbs. @ 4½c	$1,199 02
113 shoats, given weight 8,475 lbs. @ 4½c	381 38
67 pigs, $1	67 00
Total	$2,642 40

GRAIN AND FEED.

4,000 lbs. corn meal, 1¼c	$50 00
400 lbs. bran, 95c	3 80
650 lbs. bran, 95c,	6 18
2 tons hay, $6	12 00
¾ tons straw, $4	3 00
18 bushel oats, 35c	6 30
Total	$81 28

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 clock	$2 00
1 No. 20 stove, Round Oak	12 00
1 stove, large corrugated	25 00
2 stoves, large box, $12.50	25 50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

82 cider barrels (new), 75c	$61 50
Total	$125 50

FUEL.

12 cords 4-feet wood (asylum), $4.25	$51 00
30¾ cords 2-feet wood (asylum), $2.13	65 50
48 cords 2-feet wood, $2.23	102 24
132 cords 1⅓-feet wood, $1.35	178 20
11 cords 1⅓-feet soft wood	11 00
Total	$407 94

REPAIR MATERIAL.

4,112 feet barn boards, $12 M	$49 35
928 feet fence boards, $12 M	11 13
2,729 feet clear lumber, $20	54 58
260 fence posts, 12½c each	32 50
Total	$147 56

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 large stove and pipe	$30 00
3 work benches, $2	6 00
Total	$36 00

TOOLS.

3 iron bench screws, $1	$3 00
2 wood bench screws, 50c	1 00
5 rules, 25c	1 25
3 steel squares, 75c	2 25
3 tri-squares, 30c	90
1 bevel	45
8 jointers, $1	8 00
3 jack-planes, 50c	1 50
2 smooth-planes, 50c	1 00
1 moulding plane	50
5 hammers, 50c	2 50
2 framing chisels, $1	2 00
1 bit	25
1 brace	75
2 lath hatchets, 75c	1 50
2 draw-shaves, 65c	1 30
2 screw-drivers, 30c	60

TOOLS.

4 spoke-shaves, 30c	$1 20
5 slit guages, 25c	1 25
3 hand saws, $1	3 00
2 oil stone cans, 10c	20
2 chalk lines, 15c	30
1 pair compasses	25
2 scratch awls, 10c	20
1 grindstone and frame	2 00
5 thumb guages, 15c	75
1 pair match planes	1 50
3 augers, 1-inch, 50c, 1¼-inch, 65c, 1½-inch, 80c	1 95
1 firmer chisel, 1¾	50
2 firmer chisels, 45c	90
1 firmer chisel	20
2 bead planes, 50c	1 00
1 rabbit plane	50
1 boring machine	5 00
1 plough and bits	3 00
1 slick	2 00
1 jackscrew	4 00
1 fillisher	1 50
1 monkeywrench	1 00
3 tool chests, $3	9 00

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS.		TOOLS.	
4 hand-screws, 30c	$1 20	1 stone hammer	$2 50
2 levels, 75c	1 50	1 sand screen	3 00
2 adzes, $1	2 00	1 mason's hammer	1 00
3 mallets, 25c	75	1 stone mallet	50
1 crosscut saw	2 00	4 " points, 25c	1 00
1 oil stone	50	4 " chisels, 25c	1 00
2 door clamps, $1.50	3 00		
6 brick trowels, 50c	3 00	Total	$102 25
3 plaster trowels, $1	3 00		
1 pointing trowel	35		
6 stone hammers, $1	6 00	Total	$138 25

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Jackson, November 21, 1877.

Ethan H. Rice and Sewall S. Vaughn, having been appointed appraisers in the above schedule by the Board of Inspectors, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing appraisal is correct and just, according to their best knowledge and belief.

ETHAN H. RICE,
SEWALL S. VAUGHN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of November, 1877.

FRANKLIN S. CLARK,
Notary Public, Jackson County, Mich.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
Warden's Office, September 29, 1877.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

The Warden submits the following report of the transactions of the prison year now closed:

The real estate and buildings of the prison were appraised, in the invoice of September 30, 1876, at		$475,000 00
The present invoice places the value thereof at		485,000 00
Showing an increase in value for the year of		10,000 00
During the year there has been expended, proceeds of Legislative appropriations:		
Addition to wagon shop	$565 89	
Building State shop	2,626 27	
On addition to east wing	949 05	
		4,141 21
Leaving, for increase of value in real estate and buildings, from prison earnings		$5,858 79
The net valuation of personal property, September 30, 1876, was		$77,217 92
Personal property, as per your invoice of this date	$44,851 08	
Add amount of increase in appraisal of real estate and building made from prison earnings, as above	5,858 79	
Total	$50,709 87	
To which add amount due prison this day	36,513 55	
Total	$87,223 42	
From which deduct amount owed by prison	28,362 33	
		58,861 09
Showing a falling off of valuation since Sept. 30, 1876, of		$18,356 83

This decrease in valuation since September 30, 1876, is not properly chargeable to the business of the present year. At the date above there was a large uncollected account against Charles Hollingsworth, a late contractor for convict labor. The prison then held a quantity of cigars taken from said Hollingsworth, the appraised valuation of which entered into the invoice of Sep-

tember 30, 1876, but which have since been sold. The business of the past year will be fairly shown only by eliminating the loss on the Hollingsworth assets so far as they entered into the invoice of one year since.

The invoice of movable property of September 30, 1876, included an item of cigars appraised at		$19,790 25
From the sale of the cigars covered by said appraisal there has been realized		11,181 10
The amount realized is less than such appraised valuation by		$8,609 15
The item of "debts due prison" of one year ago included a debit balance against said Hollingsworth, and from which nothing has been realized, amounting to		12,745 21
Showing a loss on appraised valuation of assets of Sept. 30, 1876, of		$21,354 36
The "falling off of valuation since September 30, 1876," is placed above at		18,356 83
But the "loss on appraised valuation of assets of September 30, 1876," exceeds this falling off by		$2,997 53

Your attention also called to the fact that had the amount owed by prison, given above at		$28,362 33	
been made up as for prior years, it would be less by the following sums, viz:			
Am't due convicts for over-work on contracts	$263 31		
" " money on deposit	1,833 90		
" " per centage	4,585 43		
		6,682 64	
			$21,679 69

These amounts have been taken taken up, and will hereafter be carried in the reports as a part of the prison indebtedness. The three accounts have, however, been consolidated by a transfer of the other two to the convict deposit account.

The earnings of the prison for the year amount to	$112,542 35
The net current expense expenditures for the same period were	107,007 92
Leaving for earnings in excess of net *current* expenses	$5,534 43

The expenditures during the year for building, improvement, and repairs, from prison earnings, amount to	$11,403 26	
This expenditure has added to the valuation of the real estate estate and buildings, as per invoice	5,868 79	
Leaving for amount absorbed in keeping good the wear and destruction of the property for the year		$5,534 47

A detailed statement of the *gross* receipts by months for the year, as also a *like statement of the gross* expenditures, is given in the following tables:

Gross Receipts for the Year closing September 30, 1877.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT RECEIVED.	1876.			1877.									Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Co.	$12,011 37		$4,866 67						$1,418 00			$9,103 50	$27,400 14
Filkins & Crane	600 90							$5,091 18					6,692 08
Gilbert & Son				$5,916 00	$2,468 14	$2,363 25	$1,952 78		2,288 83			2,288 84	17,277 84
Withington, Cooley & Co.	2,893 13	$2,810 03	2,465 39	2,222 25	2,475 75	2,564 80	3,165 11	2,945 00	3,217 25		$5,655 58	2,672 15	33,086 44
Pingree & Smith	1,429 43			732 15	713 58	2,094 93	731 63	718 65	751 98		703 95	631 50	8,506 80
Sutter Bros.	1,125 85	1,104 40		2,172 54	1,243 43	1,073 05	1,071 81	1,084 46	1,100 96	$1,018 33	1,144 55	1,016 13	13,155 51
Broom shop	2,562 78	3,750 82	2,535 36	1,335 82	597 70	1,087 35	1,439 54	890 77	1,256 84	3,440 66		2,817 62	22,315 26
Boarding	50 00	60 00		50 00	50 00	60 00	50 00	30 00	50 00			110 00	510 00
Cigars	4,004 32	2,680 00	734 50	1,392 84		1,297 00		5,428 00	500 00	605 00		52 80	16,694 52
Visitors	185 27	139 30	78 37	85 02	141 10	103 95	111 20	111 30	219 48	164 10	155 75	1,906 46	3,401 30
Barber shop	38 80		41 00				66 40		44 60				190 80
U. S. Western District		306 00		254 00			248 33		238 66				1,046 99
U. S. Eastern District				1,100 15			476 82		277 33				1,854 30
Meat		103 99	52 50				236 99	3 90	14 48		16 00	1,160 08	1,588 03
Potatoes		9 83						5 20					15 03
Fuel		53 63											53 63
Convict Labor			67 50	14 75		5 63	37 70	11 30	47 50	346 00	27 50		557 88
Shoes			16 64	2 75			6 35	1 65	4 25	133 07	7 60		172 31
Clothing			197 93	41 01			148 23	15 11	14 30	156 05			572 63
Medicines				9 52			3 45	6 65			3 20		22 22
Bone and Basket						74 75			46 50				121 25
University Deposit						15 00							15 00
Repairs						10 25	128 75		47 38	37 86			224 24
Groceries							15 97			7 50			23 47
Grain							5 76		10 00				15 76
Over-work							27 00						27 00
Live Stock								175 00		300 00			475 00
Tools								50 00		175 00		60 00	285 00
Salary								26					26
Bedding									12 28	209 40	5 79		227 47
Lights												15 00	15 00
Rent												150 00	150 00
Totals	$24,900 85	$11,018 06	$11,055 86	$15,328 80	$7,689 70	$11,349 06	$9,923 88	$17,567 83	$11,561 22	$6,592 97	$7,720 01	$21,084 08	$156,093 22

Gross Expenditures for the Year closing September 30, 1877.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	1876.			1877.									Total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	
Agent's traveling expenses				$21 05		$10 75	$13 76	$16 25	$17 00	$16 50	$50 00	$51 92	$197 23
Barber Shop	$7 50			24 85					7 25			52 35	91 95
Baskets									13 00				13 00
Beans	75 83	$37 50	$126 58				170 51		283 61				694 03
Bedding	540 71	236 96						186 93	132 46		183 06		1,280 12
Broom shop	1,301 71	1,403 47	842 63	2,045 36	$427 81	3,601 22	189 01	1,295 98	1,634 84	1,356 54	2,070 15	2,141 60	18,310 32
Cigar	1,821 00	805 23	357 00	15 49	747 00	586 00	613 80	1,441 24	397 50	122 00			6,906 26
Clothing	218 56	280 05	252 03	1,440 53	484 55	747 16	221 47	619 55	6 04	68 10	1,506 42	1,778 28	7,622 74
Convict Gratuity	95 00	120 00	125 00	135 00	135 00	145 00	135 00		20 00	12 50	35 50	34 16	992 16
Convict Over-work			29 66		15 03	57 50	30 17		46 62	22 51	17 21	15 75	234 45
Convict Percentage	248 07	226 73	225 81	322 99	319 30	305 24	321 58	304 95	338 40	304 95	367 42	604 33	3,889 77
Convict Labor										146 55		50 40	196 95
Corn Meal			528 00	44 46	16 50	129 45		47 50			12 82	132 29	911 02
Education		13 50	19 50	19 50									52 50
Fish	75 83		81 25	9 45		133 20		17 50		216 50	15 84		549 57
Flour	1,002 80		938 40	895 60	1,035 22	965 00	1,245 60	1,188 20	1,462 35	1,437 01	1,314 25	855 50	12,339 03
Fruit	23 07			2 40			6 84	127 15		67 03			231 49
Fuel	275 97	56 68	688 07	1,467 77	1,055 82	486 48	457 03	226 23	264 14	143 13	7 75	394 38	5,523 45
Furniture and Fixtures	79	11 30	109 94	524 73	68 00	98 50	279 15		12 30	19 50		563 75	1,687 96
Grain	617 54		143 87	444 08	267 92	210 62	40 92	381 33	165 49	203 15	83 53	92 64	2,651 09
Groceries	62 55	679 54	159 12	434 50	1,324 08	343 41	138 34	309 70	1,007 76	136 83	296 48	1,771 35	6,660 66
Hay			54 62	16 05		31 13	4 55	26 51					132 86
Hospital Stores		8 00		27 15		8 00	9 65				4 80	16 00	73 60
Insurance								66 00					66 00
Interest			200 85		29 97		99 17				11 24	7 01	348 24
Library						3 50		89 35	5 00	8 95	51 90	179 70	339 00
Lights	236 25	307 81		726 15		207 42	233 40	219 00	81 33	90 37	171 76	100 64	2,374 13
Live Stock	5 00							522 10	20 00				547 10
Meat	1,275 54	415 32	998 09	1,124 10	514 74	1,040 57	982 06	1,029 20	2,123 16	1,194 62	836 54	1,595 21	13,129 15
Medicines		9 00	453 09		94 15		23 10	191 99	8 00		101 97		881 30
Milk											385 95	334 01	719 96
Miscellaneous Expenses	24 25	17 81	57 00	22 64	33 26	110 34	24 29	189 48	31 15	34 53	95 88	3 50	644 13
Postage	82 00	30 00		36 50			91 60			99 00			339 10
Potatoes	1,186 29	484 72					42 90	1,328 37				14 67	3,056 95
Printing and Stationery	218 24	151 63		94 82	113 34	243 65	44 05	15 50	5 16	102 78	3 50	90 20	1,082 87
Repairs	281 93	695 08	659 90	545 70	842 69	206 96	336 00	3,381 81	1,826 34	393 01	42 11	2,191 73	11,403 26
Salary	2,884 03	3,036 88	6 58	3,152 49	3,178 56	3,067 19	2,878 09	6,160 11	3,204 10	3,142 24	6 58	6,645 78	37,362 63
Salt			45 00		11 20		45 30		11 20			55 25	167 95

Jail	4 00	25	220 73	50	5 56	304 44	1 20	4 00				601 27
State Treasurer	10,000 00	4,866 67										14,866 67
Straw		46 75	5 15	4 70		30 98	9 50					112 80
Syrup and Sugar		462 41										462 41
Tobacco	103 60	273 04	153 81	258 81	5 76			229 89				1,225 16
Tools	5 36	51 47	79 43	50 85	47 00	661 93	113 84	37 67	235 45			1,560 97
Vegetables	202 10	120 52	6 00	74 43	64 05	35 15	31 90		19 00			733 48
Water Rates		80 00					80 00					160 00
Totals	$22,880 62	$9,951 65	$12,353 14	$14,069 47	$10,789 07	$12,961 55	$8,870 31	$20,415 06	$13,324 74	$9,795 24	$7,940 02	$20,026 85	$163,425 64

The net payments on account of current expenses of the prison for each year, commencing with 1846, is given below, as also the amount expending from prison current expense funds for buildings, repairs, and improvements. The amounts are as follows, viz:

Net Current Expense Disbursements for the years given; average amount per convict per annum; also, disbursements for buildings and repairs.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846	$9,602 53	$80 02	$4,385 86
1847	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849	16,447 63	140 57	4,387 52
1850	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851	16,927 21	120 17	1,594 33
1852	17,635 97	96 35	6,303 87
1853	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 35
1854	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859	42,283 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861	48,282 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862	46,056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863	41,979 78	117 26	1,928 04
1864	45,818 02	143 62	1,517 26
1865	56,616 81	202 20	19,365 71
1866	91,355 64	221 73	14,563 55
1867	76,242 50	143 60	4,025 79
1868	90,293 89	148 02	3,842 68
1869	86,105 01	137 70	8,114 78
1870	84,807 01	131 48	6,429 28
1871	81,653 89	137 05	5,407 54
1872	88,582 26	143 11	3,375 21
1873	87,104 95	141 40	5,487 04
1874	89,106 80	129 71	3,311 79
1875	90,350 14	122 27	3,261 26
1876	107,427 76	131 81	6,460 18
1877	107,007 92	122 87	11,178 02

Net Disbursements for Rations, and average cost of provisions per convict annually, weekly, and daily, for the years stated.

YEARS.	Net Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846	$2,819 84	$28 50	$0 45½	$0 06.5
1847	2,951 41	22 71	43¾	06.2
1848	2,885 55	23 17	44½	06.3
1849	2,858 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850	2,970 83	24 86	48	06.8
1851	3,484 17	24 71	47½	06.8
1852	4,635 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853	7,151 05	34 05	65½	09.4
1854	8,731 69	39 85	76½	10.9
1855	11,128 16	39 98	76¾	10.9
1856	12,911 01	40 79	78¼	11.1
1857	16,328 35	43 10	82½	11.7
1858	17,324 89	39 05½	75	10.7
1859	17,180 80	35 44	68	09.4
1860	18,333 70	30 68	59	08.4
1861	19,620 11	33 90	65	09.9
1862	15,071 91	32 79	63	09.0
1863	13,697 07	38 26	73½	10.5
1864	13,861 06	43 43	80	11.44
1865	18,156 73	64 84½	1 22¼	17.4
1866	30,561 12	74 18½	1 42¼	20.3
1867	35,232 22	66 35	1 27½	18.1
1868	42,499 06	58 68¾	1 12¾	16.1
1869	37,326 38	59 69.3	1 14.8	26.4
1870	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.8	12.9
1871	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.2	13.0
1872	29,909 83	48 31.9	92.9	13.3
1873	29,184 50	47 37.8	91.4	12.9
1874	32,780 83	42 11¾	81	11.5
1875	34,896 27	47 20½	90.7	12.9
1876	40,485 62	49 67	95.5	13.6
1877	38,053 54	43 69	84	12.0

HOLLINGSWORTH CONTRACT.

The indebtedness under this contract against which the loss is chargeable, accrued prior to October 1st, 1875, and amounted at that date to $29,432.47. Upon this indebtedness there has been realized $15,276.15, leaving a loss *in account* of $14,156.32. Of this loss there should be charged to the year which closed September 30, 1875, the sum of $11,926.16, and to the year which closed September 30, 1874, the balance, $2,230.16.

These losses thus placed, affect the financial results of those years in the following manner, viz.:

The net income for the year closing Sept. 30, 1874, was stated at	$10,255 14
Deduct loss on assets of said Sept. 30, 1874, as above	2,230 16
There is left, as actual net income of said year	$8,024 98

The net income for the year closing Sept. 30, 1875, was stated at	$10,209 65
Deduct the amount of above loss which entered into invoice of said year	14,156 32
And there appears a net deficiency at the close of 1875 of...	$3,946 67
The entire amount charged against Mr. Hollingsworth under his contract is	$72,619 75
There has been realized from such account cash amounting to...	58,463 43
Leaving for loss *in account*, as above	$14,156 32

THE STATE TREASURY.

When the prison authorities, in December, 1875, determined to proceed under the provisions of the statutes,—C. L. 1871, Sec. 8074,—to enforce the lien of the State against Charles Hollingsworth for the claim against him under his contracts for convict labor, his debit balance had reached $34,868.84. This indebtedness represented a deficiency in the prison revenue of a like amount, no part of which could be made available until the retained stock of nearly three and one-half millions of cigars could be put into marketable condition, and the legal formalities incident to such proceedings complied with. Under such circumstances it was found necessary, in order to meet the absolute wants of the prison, to draw from the State Treasury a sum nearly equal to such debit balance, said amount to be replaced in the State Treasury so fast and to the amount of the net receipts from the Hollingsworth assets. Thirty-two thousand dollars were drawn from the State Treasury during the first half of 1876. Of this sum there has been returned to the State Treasury during the year now closed, $14,866.67. The extraordinary expenses of the year consequent upon the large increase of convicts, with no increase in current revenue, has prevented to this time the return of any further sum.

THE PRISON BROOM SHOP.

The manufacture of brooms as a prison enterprise, having special reference to the employment of convicts who otherwise would be locked in their cells, has been continued through the year. Looked at from a financial standpoint, this enterprise has not yet been of very marked value to the State.

For the year closing September 30, 1876, the first year of the shop, the net earnings were $2,758.83, and for the year now closed, $3,952.18, or for the two years since its organization, $6,711.01. The shop has, however, given a working place for convicts who, except for this enterprise, would have been idle; has been useful in its influence on prison discipline, and, in its measure, an aid to the convicts employed therein in helping them to habits of industry.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The additions to the prison buildings during the year have been made to meet necessities growing out of the increased number of convicts or those of long standing. The wagon contract was let in 1873. It covered the labor of fifty convicts for ten years from such date. Other convicts have been taken into the employ of these contractors at special rates and for indefinite times, until the number now in their shops has reached one hundred and twenty. This

greater number required increased room. In addition to the blacksmith shop built from the appropriation of last winter, a store room has been put up for the use of these contractors inside the walls at a cost of nearly $1,000.

In the kitchen there have been improvements of about a like cost: a refrigerator of sufficient capacity to meet the current wants of the kitchen for purposes of storage for our fresh meats and milk, and as a curing and packing room for the pork killed by the prison. Mason work has been placed under and in support of the cooking kettles. The large cellar has been so divided by a wall as to shut from that portion occupied for the storage of vegetables the heat from the pipes through which is carried steam for cooking purposes. The trouble growing out of the accumulation in the kitchen of steam arising from the cooking kettles, has been removed by the introduction of a ventilating shaft. There has also been added a second oven as a safeguard against accident to the former one.

The cooper-shop which was burned on the morning of February 22d last has been rebuilt at an expense of $1,314.61, from the amount of the legislative appropriation for that purpose.

The addition to the State shop,—the building of which was also provided for by the Legislature,—is well under way, and will be ready for occupation early in the winter. This additional building, with the room it affords, will be a great aid in the manufacture and care of shoes and clothing for convict use, and of value as affording shops convenient for the mechanics necessarily employed in the repair of old and the construction of new buildings and appliances for prison use.

The foundation only for the addition to the east wing of the prison has been laid. For it and for sanitary and drainage purposes the full size of the contemplated addition has been excavated to the sand rock which underlies the prison grounds,—a sewer laid still below,—and the foundation of the cell block laid of solid masonry resting upon this rock. The space surrounding this foundation and between it and the foundation of the outer walls of the building, is left as an open basement, and this space will be ventilated by an opening direct into the large smoke or ventilating stack. This addition will be completed the coming year, and while it can hardly be said that it will afford relief to our over-crowded numbers by any material addition to the cell capacity of the prison, it will, by the facility afforded of locking up the specially vicious and unruly convicts, largely aid in the proper and more satisfactory discipline of the prison.

On the east side of Cooper street an ice-house has been built of two hundred tons capacity. In the settlement with Filkins & Crane, the State came into possession of a warehouse, forty by three hundred feet, that had been used by said parties for the storage of barrels.

This portion of the prison property has been further and more materially improved by draining and bringing under more thorough cultivation the north ten acres of the land. There yet remains the south portion of this land to bring under cultivation.

Beyond these special betterments there has been constant grading, draining, repairing, and general improvement of the whole of the prison property.

There has been a constant effort to keep the surplus convicts at some work. The numbers have been greater than ever before, and far beyond the cell capacity of the prison, the working room of the shops, or the contract demand

for labor. The corridors of the cell houses have been, at some seasons, crowded with cots for the use of convicts for whom there were no cells. During the warm weather, when out-door work could be carried on, all of the surplus convicts not unfit for duty have been kept busy at something,—breaking stone for use in making roads about the yard, policing the grounds, whitewashing and cleaning the buildings, or any other work that could in any way or in any degree improve the prison premises.

To keep these convicts so at work has somewhat increased the expenses of the year. They must be supplied with tools, and these must be kept in repair; more or less material must be furnished, and the wear and tear and the waste incident to such labor must be met; but it is believed that the expenditure is in the direction of good management, and that the improved condition of the prison and its surroundings warrant a continuance of the same policy.

The health of the convicts has been remarkably good during the year. Of the twelve hundred and forty-four individual convicts confined here for some portion of the time, but two died in prison of disease, one from breaking of a blood vessel, and one killed by accident while at his work. The improved health is the result of many causes, the principal of which are, perhaps, greater cleanliness of the premises, better ventilation, improved sewerage, and more the constant attendance and care of the prison physician, to whose report reference is here made for full information upon these and other matters pertaining to his department.

CONTRACT OF FILKINS & CRANE.

The contract with Filkins & Crane for the labor of twenty-five convicts, with an option of fifty, for the manufacture of barrels, was entered into April 1st, 1874, and was to continue in force for ten years from and after that date.

On the morning of February twenty-second last, the shop in the prison yard occupied by said contractors was destroyed by fire, and the contents entirely consumed. The loss by this fire so crippled the contractors that they were unable to proceed with the business contemplated by the contract under which they held the convict labor.

A settlement with these contractors, by your advice and consent, was effected, subject to the approval of the Legislature then in session. The terms of this settlement received the assent and approval of that body through the passage of Concurrent Resolution No. 5, of April 18, 1877.

The burning of the cooper-shop threw fifty convicts out of employ, and decreased the prison revenue by the amount of their prospective earnings.

BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS.

At its last session the Legislature, by act No. 166, appropriated:

For building an addition to the wagon shop	$965 00
" " " " east wing of prison	16,000 00
For rebuilding the cooper-shop (destroyed by fire Feb. 22, 1877)	3,000 00
For extending engine building	6,000 00
For building additional wall and entrance gate	5,535 00
Making a total of	$31,500 00

Under the above act of the Legislature the following amounts have been drawn from the State Treasury:

For addition to wagon-shop	$965 00
For rebuilding cooper-shop	3,000 00
For extending engine building	3,000 00
For addition to east wing of prison	3,000 00
Total drawn from State Treasury	$9,965 00

The expenditures are as follows:

For addition to wagon-shop	$569 89
For rebuilding cooper-shop	1,314 61
For extending engine building	2,626 27
For addtion to east wing	945 05
Total expended	$5,455 82

The cooper-shop is rebuilt, the addition to the wagon-shop is completed, the engine room extension is about half built, and the foundations of the east wing addition laid. The engine room extension will be completed during the fall, but no further work will be done on the east wing addition until the coming spring. No work has yet been done on the wall.

Of the old appropriation there was in the hands of the Warden, at the commencement of the year	$618 84
Drawn from State Treasurer during year	4,000 00
Total	$4,618 84
Expended during year	3,840 00
Remaining in hands of Warden this day	$778 84

CONTRACTS.

There were seven contracts in force at the commencement of the year now closed, two of which have terminated. The data of the contracts still continued are stated in the following table, viz.:

CONTRACTORS.	DATE OF CONTRACT.	Term of Contract. Years.	Mos.	EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT.	No. of Convicts on each Contract.	Per Diem, Convict.	Per Diem, Contract.	MANUFACTURING.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Co.	Oct. 1, 1873	10	....	Sept. 30, 1883	50	$1 00	$50 00	Wagons.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	May 1, 1873	5	2	June 30, 1878	100	65	101 25	Farming Tools.
" " "	Oct. 1, 1873	4	9	June 30, 1878	50	72½		
Pingree & Smith	Jan. 9, 1875	3	....	Jan. 19, 1878	50	55	27 50	Shoes.
Sutter Brothers	Oct. 18, 1875	5	....	Oct. 17, 1880	50	55	27 50	Cigars.
Totals					300	$3 47½	$206 25	

CONTRACTS—Continued.

	Per Diem, Convict.	Per Diem, Contract.
Average per diem contract price, September 30, 1875, was	$0 64.06	
" " " " " " 30, 1876, "	66.78	
" " " " " " 30, 1877, is	69.05	
Average per diem earnings per *convict*, September 30, 1875, was	$0 62.67	
" " " " " " " 30, 1876, "	65.27	
" " " " " " " 30, 1877, is	68.75	
Average per diem earnings per *contract*, September 30, 1875, was		$40 34
" " " " " " " 30, 1876, "		41 96
" " " " " " " 36, 1877, is		51 55

The increase in *average per diem* earnings, as shown above, is the result not of increased price of contract labor, but of the termination and closing of some of the lower rate contracts. Of the contracts in force one year since, that of Gilbert & Sons terminates with this day, and the Filkins and Crane contract was closed in March last.

Contracts now in force will terminate by expiration of term of contract during the ensuing year as follows, viz.:

CONTRACTORS.	Number of Convicts.	Date of Expiration.	Manufacturing.
Withington, Cooley & Co.	100	June 30, 1878	Farming Tools.
" " "	50	" "	" "
Pingree & Smith	50	January 1, 1878	Shoes.

A contract has been arranged with Messrs. Schultz, Sattler & Co., by which the labor of fifty convicts is to be furnished, at forty-five cents per diem, for five years from October 1, 1877. The convicts are to be employed in the manufacture of barrels.

The aggregate number of days served out by convicts in this prison during the year is three hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-five,—of which two hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and ninety-nine days were served by convicts on contract books, and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six days by convicts on the various State assignments.

The days time of service by convicts carried on the books of the several assignments or contracts, the time lost and how lost, the days labor performed, and the number of convicts unfit for duty by months, will be found in the following statements, viz.:

CONVICTS ON

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER MFG. CO.,—Contract expires September 30, 1883.—Number commencement, during, and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment; also September 30, 1877.

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Number of Days in Prison of Convicts.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	96	2	160	45	....	1	....	....	206	208	160	41	....	1	....	5	207	1	38,996
October	96	2	6	6	....	....	....	....	12	14	6	4	....	....	....	..	10	4	3,059
November	100	4	3	6	....	....	....	....	9	13	4	3	....	....	....	1	8	5	3,021
December	101	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	8	1	1	....	....	....	4	6	2	3,029
January	96	2	9	3	....	....	....	....	12	14	7	4	....	....	....	....	11	3	2,972
February	94	3	7	5	....	....	....	....	12	15	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	3	2,526
March	90	3	22	2	....	....	....	....	24	27	18	2	....	....	....	..	20	7	2,964
April	101	7	18	1	....	....	....	....	19	26	24	1	....	....	....	....	25	1	3,141
May	104	1	22	2	....	....	....	....	24	25	20	3	....	....	....	....	23	2	3,519
June	113	2	19	10	....	....	....	....	29	31	19	9	....	....	....	....	28	3	3,579
July	123	3	26	1	....	....	....	....	27	30	25	1	....	....	....	....	26	4	3,803
August	121	4	18	8	....	1	....	....	27	31	20	9	....	1	....	....	30	1	3,794
September	117	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	3,589

WITHINGTON, COOLEY & CO.,—Contract expires June 30, 1878.—Number of Convicts on this during, and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number tember 30, 1877.

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Number of Days Time of Convicts on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	168	3	370	92	....	1	1	1	465	468	365	92	....	....	1	10	468	....	64,780
October	168	3	15	8	....	....	....	....	23	26	14	7	....	....	....	....	21	5	5,294
November	171	5	4	7	....	1	....	....	12	17	7	7	....	....	....	1	15	2	5,068
December	169	2	12	5	....	....	....	....	17	19	10	6	....	....	....	1	17	2	5,211
January	169	2	32	6	....	....	....	....	38	40	28	5	....	....	....	....	33	7	5,319
February	174	7	27	5	....	....	....	....	32	39	24	6	....	....	....	1	31	8	5,071
March	185	8	59	6	....	....	....	....	65	73	64	4	....	....	....	....	68	5	5,798
April	189	5	46	8	....	....	....	1	55	60	42	9	....	....	....	1	52	8	5,724
May	194	8	38	8	....	....	....	....	46	54	38	7	....	....	....	2	47	7	5,958
June	192	7	33	14	....	....	....	....	47	54	31	15	....	....	....	....	46	8	5,690
July	189	8	56	11	....	....	....	....	67	75	48	9	....	....	....	2	59	16	5,446
August	170	16	36	10	....	....	1	....	47	63	35	9	....	....	1	2	47	16	5,194
September...	*165*	*16*	*12*	*4*	....	....	....	....	16	32	24	8	....	....	....	....	32	....	5,007

PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

of Convicts on the Contract on the first of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the by Convicts on such contract; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Day.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
15,008	....	16,062½	....	927½	31,998	417½	....	533	..	12	..	150½	5,886	6,999	Aggregate.
1,277½	....	1,127	....	78	2,482½	23½	....	58½	....	..	..	2½	492	576½	October.
1,189½	....	1,121	....	76½	2,387	69½	....	59½	....	..	..	54	451	634	November.
1,253	....	1,081½	....	76½	2,411	23	....	61	....	..	..	½	533½	618	December.
1,207½	....	1,096	....	80	2,483½	17½	....	28	10½	..	..	.....	432½	488½	January.
1,182	....	853½	....	72	2,107½	13½	....	40	....	..	..	5½	359½	418½	February.
1,293½	....	1,088½	....	81	2,463	56½	....	66½	....	..	..	.....	378	501	March.
1,176½	....	1,252½	....	75	2,504	73½	....	43½	....	..	..	.....	520	637	April.
1,330	....	1,583½	....	81	2,994½	21½	....	42½	....	..	..	.....	460½	524½	May.
1,264½	..	1,706½	....	77½	3,038	46½	....	26½	½	..	..	.....	467	540½	June.
1,196	....	1,697	....	75	2,968	52	....	28	....	..	..	24	731	835½	July.
1,311	....	1,786½	....	80	3,177½	11½	....	74½	....	..	..	39	491	617	August.
1,237	....	1,669	....	75	2,981	8½	....	4½	....	..	..	25	570	608	September.

Contract on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, on such Contract: Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sep-

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
47,879½	2,415½	..	860	1,557	52,712	1,857	118	..	83	16	..	235	9,760½	12,069½	Aggregate.
3,961½	208½	..	58	156	4,383½	63½	½	..	.....	..	..	½	845½	910	October.
3,913	180½	..	26½	127½	4,247½	67	½	..	.....	..	..	.....	753	820½	November.
3,818	298	..	55	127½	4,298½	77½	.....	..	.....	..	..	12½	912½	1,002½	December.
3,976½	206	..	86	132½	4,401	145½	7½	..	.....	..	..	4½	760½	918	January.
3,727	189	..	178	119½	4,213½	116	3	..	.....	..	..	22½	716	857½	February.
4,318½	210½	..	142½	134	4,805½	193	5½	..	25½	1	..	29	738½	992½	March.
4,078	197½	..	128	123	4,526½	190½	4½	..	17	3	..	35	947½	1,197½	April.
4,324½	214	..	118	135	4,991½	130½	31	..	18	..	..	23½	764½	967½	May.
4,342	231	..	31	129	4,734	167½	28½	..	½	1	..	3½	756	957	June.
3,782½	198½	..	7	124	4,033	272	27½	..	18	3	..	21½	1,071	1,413	July.
3,886½	201½	..	.....	126	4,184	294	5½	..	4	6	..	32½	668	1,010	August.
3,669½	171	..	30	123	3,983½	140	4	..	.....	2	..	50	827½	1,023½	September.

PINGREE & SMITH,—Contract expires January 19, 1878.—Number of Convicts on this contract on the the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Contract; each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of Each Month.	Unfit for Duty during Each Month.																	Total Number Days of Convicts on Contract.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	Gain Each Month.								Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	Loss Each Month.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate ..	55	3	90	8	....	....	....	....	98	101	89	9	....	....	....	1	99	2	19,940
October.....	55	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	7	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	3	1,749
November...	57	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	1,693
December...	56	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1,685
January.....	54	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1,632
February....	53	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	10	10	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	1	1,511
March.....	54	1	21	1	....	....	....	....	22	23	22	1	....	....	....	....	23	....	1,687
April	55	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1,692
May.....	56	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	1,692
June.....	54	1	13	1	....	....	....	....	14	15	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	4	1,634
July	54	4	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	14	10	2	....	....	....	....	12	2	1,680
August.....	54	2	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	11	7	1	....	....	....	1	9	2	1,665
September ..	53	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	1,620

FILKINS & CRANE,—Contract cancelled from February 22d, 1877.—Number of Convicts on this during, and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment;" also, Number of Days Lost

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of Each Month.	Unfit for Duty during Each Month.																	Total Number Days of Convicts on Contract.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	Gain Each Month.								Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	Loss Each Month.							No. at End of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	61	1	30	17	....	....	....	....	50	51	33	15	....	....	....	3	51	....	12,300
October.....	61	1	10	4	....	....	....	....	14	15	11	3	....	....	....	1	14	1	1,903
November...	63	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	1,866
December...	62	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	10	10	4	5	....	....	....	....	9	1	1,870
January.....	59	1	9	3	....	....	....	....	12	13	8	3	....	....	....	....	11	2	1,858
February....	61	2	6	4	....	....	....	....	10	12	8	3	....	....	....	....	11	1	1,686
March	58	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1,617
April	44	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	987
May	26	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	513
June.....	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....

first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at Number of Days Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									MONTHS.
						UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
15,222	----	293½	94	618½	16,228	484½	----	16	----	16½	----	171½	3,023½	3,712	Aggregate.
1,317	----	26	----	51	1,394	76½	----	----	----	1	----	------	277	355	October.
1,283½	----	25½	----	51	1,360	47½	----	----	----	----	----	31½	254	333	November.
1,289	----	25½	----	51	1,365½	20½	----	----	----	1	----	------	298	319½	December.
1,301	----	26½	----	53	1,380½	11	----	----	----	----	----	4½	236	251½	January.
1,177½	----	24	21	48	1,270½	17½	----	----	----	2	----	5	216	240½	February.
1,315½	----	27	27	54½	1,424	45½	----	----	----	1½	----	------	216	263	March.
1,293	----	25	6	50	1,374	22	----	----	----	----	----	15	281	318	April.
1,352½	----	27	----	54	1,433½	28	----	----	----	----	----	12½	218	258½	May.
1,269	----	20	2	52	1,343	56	----	6	----	----	----	11	218	291	June.
1,140	----	15	22	50	1,227	67	----	10	----	----	----	52	324	453	July.
1,272	----	27	16	54	1,369	62	----	----	----	----	----	19	215	296	August.
1,212	----	25	----	50	1,287	31	----	----	----	11	----	21	270	333	September.

Contract on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts unfit for Duty at the commencement, such Contract; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months ending September 30, 1877.

DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									MONTHS.
						UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
6,242	466½	----	183	443	7,334½	151½	21½	----	4	6½	----	14½	4,767½	4,965½	Aggregate.
1,234	97	----	131	76	1,538	50	9	----	3	2	----	1	300	365	October.
1,373½	102	----	32	75½	1,583	8	----	----	----		----	------	274	283	November.
1,355	99	----	----	76½	1,530½	17½	3	----	----		----	------	319	339½	December.
1,359½	96½	----	17	77½	1,550½	28½	9½	----	1	2	----	11½	255	307½	January.
920	72	----	3	58½	1,053½	47½	----	----	----	1½	----	2	581½	632½	February.
----------	------	----	----	27	27	------	----	----	----		----	------	1,590	1,590	March.
----------	------	----	----	25	25	------	----	----	----		----	------	962	962	April.
----------	------	----	----	27	27	------	----	----	----		----	------	486	486	May.
----------	------	----	----	------	----------	------	----	----	----		----	------	----------	----------	June.

SUTTER BROTHERS,—Contract expires October 17, 1880.—Number of Convicts on this Contract and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days 1877.

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Number Days of Convicts on Contract.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	80	1	151	25	....	1	....	....	177	178	148	22	....	....	....	7	177	1	29,612
October.....	80	1	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	2,592
November...	87	1	12	4	....	....	....	....	16	17	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	4	2,607
December...	88	4	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	14	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	4	2,697
January.....	87	4	10	3	....	....	....	....	13	17	11	3	....	....	....	1	15	2	2,712
February....	86	2	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	16	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	2	2,509
March.....	89	2	28	5	....	....	....	....	33	35	23	3	....	....	....	....	26	9	2,770
April	87	3	28	....	....	....	....	....	28	37	25	1	....	....	....	....	26	11	2,659
May	90	11	15	2	....	....	....	....	17	28	17	1	....	....	....	4	22	6	2,584
June	83	6	11	3	....	....	....	....	14	20	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	8	2,410
July	79	8	13	....	....	1	....	....	14	22	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	5	2,396
August	75	5	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	14	10	2	....	....	....	2	14	....	1,988
September ..	55	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,688

WM. GILBERT & SONS,—Contract expires September 30, 1877.—Number of Convicts on this Contract and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Con- Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment;" also Number of Days Lost by "Not

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Number of Days in Prison of Convicts.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	102	3	156	26	....	....	1	....	183	186	149	27	....	....	1	9	186	....	39,157
October	108	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	13	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	3	3,331
November...	108	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	11	8	....	....	....	....	1	9	2	3,258
December...	110	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	6	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	3,364
January.....	10	2	16	4	....	....	....	....	20	22	15	5	....	....	....	....	20	2	3,444
February....	0	2	17		....	....	....	....	19	21	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	8	3,073
March	107	8	22	3	....	....	....	....	25	33	26	3	....	....	....	1	30	3	3,301
April	108	3	18	2	....	....	....	....	20	23	17	1	....	....	....	....	18	5	3,195
May.....	108	5	14	2	....	....	1	....	17	22	14	2	....	....	1	1	18	4	3,354
June	107	4	11	5	....	....	....	....	16	20	10	3	....	....	....	2	15	5	3,223
July	105	5	12	3	....	....	....	....	15	20	12	6	....	....	....	....	18		3,289
August.....	104	2	14	1	....	....	....	....	15	17	15	1	....	....	....	1	17	....	3,207
September ..	102	....	11	3	....	....	....	....	14	14	10	3	....	....	....	1	14	....	3,118

on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during Contract; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30,

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
21,758½	306½	..	298½	1,033½	23,397	1,280	3	..	27	130½	..	294	4,482½	6,217	Aggregate.
1,988	26	..	25	104	2,093	49½	..	..	.....	.....	..	43	406½	499	October.
1,936	25½	..	32	102	2,095½	83½	..	..	.....	.....	..	40	388	511½	November.
1,959	25½	..	3	102	2,089½	107½	..	..	.....	.....	..	22	478	607½	December.
1,989	25½	..	70½	100½	2,185½	75½	1	..	1	5½	..	54½	389	526½	January.
1,839½	24	..	92½	80	2,036	40½	..	..	2½	24	..	48	358	473	February.
2,068½	25	..	7	80	2,180½	143½	2	..	.....	51	..	35	358	589½	March.
1,835	25	..	.....	75	1,935	211	..	..	.....	50	..	21	442	724	April.
1,997	27	..	.....	81	2,105	138	..	..	.....	.....	..	8	334	480	May.
1,751½	26	..	.....	78	1,855½	222	..	..	.....	.....	..	10½	323	555½	June.
1,658	25	..	.....	75	1,758	172	..	..	.....	.....	..	1	465	638	July.
1,485½	27	..	68½	81	1,662	30½	..	..	23½	.....	..	11	261	326	August.
1,301½	25	..	.....	75	1,401½	6½	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	280	286½	September.

on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty, at the commencement, during tracts; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.							MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.							
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	Lumpers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
22,500½	338	305½	226½	1,224	32,194½	857½	16	3	54	107½	5,925½	6,963½	Aggregate.
2,507½	104	24	14	104	2,753½	30	.....	2	....	12	533½	577½	October.
2,433½	102	25½	39½	102	2,702½	60½	.....	.....	....	7½	487½	555½	November.
2,446½	101	25½	37	102	2,712	53½	1	.....	....	.....	597½	652	December.
2,586½	106	26½	47	106	2,872	71½	.....	.....	....	.....	500½	572	January.
2,322½	96	23	34	93	2,568½	56½	.....	1	11	.....	436	504½	February.
2,497	89	27	10	105	2,728	127½	.....	.....	7	16	422½	573	March.
2,347	75½	25	11	100	2,558½	81½	½	.....	....	26	528½	636½	April.
2,548½	71½	26	34	108	2,788	121	4½	.....	....	7½	433	566	May.
2,488½	52	26	.....	98	2,659½	117½	.....	.....	11	7	428	563½	June.
2,386	50	25	.....	98	2,561	75½	.....	.....	20	1	632½	729	July.
2,549	54	27	.....	108	2,738	40	.....	.....	5	11½	412½	469	August.
2,391	37	25	.....	100	2,553	22½	10	.....	....	19	513½	565	September.

BROOM SHOP.—Prison work.—Number of Convicts at this Shop or Assignment, on the first day of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts of such Shop or Assign- Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also the Number of Days Lost

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY EACH MONTH.																	Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at End of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	50	1	108	21	1	....	....	....	130	131	107	21	1	....	....	2	131	....	25,843
October.....	50	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	1,967
November...	66	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	9	4	3	....	....	....	....	7	2	2,127
December...	80	2	7	3	....	....	....	....	10	12	6	2	....	....	....	....	8	4	2,572
January.....	85	4	4	2	1	....	....	....	7	11	4	3	....	....	....	....	7	4	2,572
February....	81	4	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	13	8	1	1	....	....	....	10	3	2,234
March.....	77	3	15	1	....	....	....	....	16	19	13	1	....	....	....	....	14	5	2,336
April.....	74	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	2	2,200
May..... ...	71	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	8	....	....	....	....	2	10	2	2,056
June.....	61	2	15	2	....	....	....	....	17	19	14	2	....	....	....	....	16	3	1,776
July.....	59	3	12	2	....	....	....	....	14	17	14	1	....	....	....	....	15	2	1,958
August.....	63	2	13	4	....	....	....	....	17	19	12	4	....	....	....	....	16	3	2,023
September..	67	3	6	3	....	....	....	....	9	12	8	4	....	....	....	....	12	....	2,023

CIGARS—HOLLINGSWORTH ASSETS.—Number of Convicts on this Contract on the first day of of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Contract; Num- month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by "Not out the Hollingsworth cigar stock.)

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY EACH MONTH.																	Total.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71
October.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
November...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18

of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at the close ment; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									MONTHS.
						UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
9,887	5,000	..	5,191½	795½	20,824	158	338½	..	449½	1½	..	142½	3,929	5,019	Aggregate.
754¼	392½	..	396½	52	1,597¾	6¼	26½	..	21	----	..	½	315	369¼	October.
748	466	..	455	51	1,720	32½	28½	..	26	----	..	------	320	407	November.
863	553¼	..	536	50	2,003½	19	37½	..	41½	----	..	13	457½	588½	December.
909	550	..	541½	53	2,053½	7½	54	..	56	----	..	27½	373½	518½	January.
813	492½	..	475½	48	1,829	5	20½	..	34½	----	..	25	320	405	February.
884¼	511	..	452½	78	1,926¼	21¼	26	..	57½	1	..	1	303	409¾	March.
835½	432½	..	394½	75	1,737½	3½	37½	..	43½	----	..	12	366	462½	April.
799	419	..	422	81	1,721	4	26	..	21½	----	..	16½	267	335	May.
687½	323	..	376	78	1,464½	14½	20	..	40	----	..	------	237	311½	June.
781½	300	..	363½	75	1,520	12½	15	..	36½	----	..	------	374	438	July.
906	303½	..	389½	80½	1,678½	18	20½	..	38½	½	..	6	261	344½	August.
856	256½	..	387	73	1,572½	14	26½	..	33	----	..	41	335	449½	September.

each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at the close ber of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days Labor Lost each at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877. (Closing

DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									MONTHS.
						UNFIT FOR DUTY.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
41	18	------	------	------	59	------	------	------	------	----	----		12	12	Aggregate.
26	18	------	------	------	44	------	------	------	------	----	----		9	9	October.
15	------	------	------	------	15	------	------	------	------	----	----		3	3	November.

CONVICTS ON

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Assignment No. 1.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Con- Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment;" also Number of Days Lost

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	31	1	26	2		----	----	----	28	29	26	2	----	----	----	----	28	1	12,331
October.....	31	1	1	----		----	----	----	1	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	975
November...	31	----	3	----		----	----	----	3	3	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	1,009
December...	34	----	3	1		----	----	----	4	4	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	1,087
January.....	36	1	1	1		----	----	----	2	3	1	2	----	----	----	----	3	----	1,085
February....	34	----	3	----		----	----	----	3	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	1,012
March.....	35	1	4	----		----	----	----	4	5	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	2	1,059
April.....	35	2	3	----		----	----	----	3	5	4	----	----	----	----	----	4	1	1,016
May.....	33	1	1	----		----	----	----	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1,019
June.....	34	1	2	----		----	----	----	2	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1,018
July.....	33	2	2	----		----	----	----	2	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	1,073
August.....	34	3	1	----		----	----	----	1	4	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	1,031
September..	32	1	2	----		----	----	----	2	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	947

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 3.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assignment; month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by "Not at

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	AIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	8	----	13	1		----	----	----	14	14	13	1		----		----	14	----	3,217
October.....	8	----	----	----		----	----	----	----		----	----		----		----	----	----	222
November...	7	----	----	----		----	----	----	----		----	----		----		----	----	----	218
December...	8	----	1	----		----	----	----	1		----	1		----		----	1	----	249
January.....	8	----	3	----		----	----	----	3	3	----	3		----		----	3	----	252
February....	8	----	----			----	----	----	----		----	----		----		----	----	----	226
March.....	10	----	2			----	----	----	2	2	2	----		----		----	2	----	298
April.....	10	----	1			----	----	----	1		----	----		----		----	----	1	292
May.....	9	1	----			----	----	----	1	2				----		----	1	1	277
June.....	9	1	1			----	----	----	1	2		1		----		----	1	1	292
July.....	10	1	3			----	----	----	3	4	3			----		----	3	1	318
August.....	10	1	----			----	----	----	----					----		----	1	----	303
September..	9	----	2			----	----	----	2	2	2			----		----	2	----	270

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, tract; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	Months.
5,781½	3,242½	....	737	309½	10,070½	129	69	....	163	...	....	19½	1,880	2,260½	Aggregate.
442	295	....	52	26	875	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	157	160	October.
494½	284½	....	51	25½	855½	3½	....	....	....	....	....	.....	150	153½	November.
440½	354½	....	51	25½	87½	18½	3	....	....	....	....	.....	194	215½	December.
465	367½	....	65	26½	924	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	158	161	January.
450	313	....	55	24	842	9	....	....	17	....	....	.....	144	170	February.
446	357	....	54	27	884	11	....	....	27	....	....	.....	137	175	March.
382	349	....	50	25	806	14	1	....	25	....	....	.....	170	210	April.
491	278	....	60	27	856	.....	3	....	27	....	....	.....	133	163	May.
534½	176	....	68	26	804½	.....	26	....	36	....	....	14½	137	213½	June.
537	157	....	75	25	794	11	30	....	25	....	....	5	208	279	July.
571	178	....	81	27	857	28	6	....	6	....	....	.....	134	174	August.
528	133	....	75	25	761	28	....	....	....	....	....	.....	158	186	September.

first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty, at the commencement, during, and at Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost each Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	Months.
2,687½	159½	.....	.....	.....	2,847	84	....	....	....	....	....		288½	370½	Aggregate.
200	4½	.....	.....	.....	204½	....	....	....	....	....	....		18	18	October.
203½	.....	.....	.....	.....	203½	....	....	....	....	....	....		14½	14½	November.
227	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	1	....	....	....	....	....		21	22	December.
230	3	.....	.....	.....	233	4	....	....		....	....		15	19	January.
209	1	.....	.....	.....	210	....	....	....		....	....		16	16	February.
247	27	.....	.....	.....	274	2	....	....		....	....		22	24	March.
236	25	.....	.....	.....	261	1	....	....		....	....		30	31	April.
226	27	.....	.....	.....	253	1	....	....		....	....		23	24	May.
218½	26	.....	.....	.....	244½	20½	....	....		....	....		27	47½	June.
214	25	.....	.....	.....	239	36	....	....		....	....		43	79	July.
241	21	.....	.....	.....	262	14	....	....		....	....		27	41	August.
235½	.....	.....	.....	.....	235½	4½	....	....		....	....		30	34½	September.

CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 5.—Number of Convicts on this Assigning, and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at End of each Month.
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.	
Aggregate	47	4	54	3	2	....	....	....	59	63	57	3	2	....	....	1	63	....	16,158
October	47	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1,365
November	39	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1,210
December	41	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	1,301
January	43	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	5	8	4	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	1,324
February	42	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	8	6	1	1	....	....	....	8	....	1,215
March	43	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1,347
April	43	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1,308
May	44	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	9	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	....	1,417
June	45	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	1,356
July	46	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	12	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	1,475
August	49	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	1,491
September	44	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1,349

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 24.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assign. Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.	
Aggregate	32	1	33	11	3	....	....	....	47	48	34	11	2	....	....	1	48	..	13,705
October	32	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	5	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	2	1,149
November	38	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1,149
December	40	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	1,285
January	42	3	3	2	3	....	....	....	8	11	6	2	1	....	....	....	9	2	1,274
February	41	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	....	1	....	....	....	5	2	1,125
March	39	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	4	..	1,180
April	37	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	1,092
May	35	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	1,158
June	37	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	..	1,079
July	36	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	1,137
August	37	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	3	4	....	....	....	....	7	..	1,095
September	33	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	..	982

ment on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the Commencement, dur- Assignment; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								Months.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
6,803½	4,947½	..	1,048½	..	12,799½	220½	185½	..	196	..	..	305	2,451½	3,358½	Aggregate.
456	510	..	54	..	1,020	26	26	..	45	..	..	26	222	345	October.
447½	427	..	29	..	903½	25½	27	..	47½	..	..	25½	181	306½	November.
432½	457	..	51	..	940½	32½	26½	..	25½	..	..	46	230	360½	December.
503½	468	..	53	..	1,024½	26	19½	..	26½	..	..	36	191½	299½	January.
500½	426½	..	60	..	987	13½	5½	..	12	..	..	24	173	228	February.
584	422½	..	100	..	1,106½	------	28½	..	11	..	..	27	174	240½	March.
560	369½	..	90	..	1,019½	2	23½	..	21	..	..	25	217	288½	April.
736½	373	..	104	..	1,213½	12½	5	..	------	..	..	3	183	203½	May.
661	364	..	109½	..	1,134½	25½	7	..	½	..	..	8½	180	221½	June.
611	365½	..	118	..	1,094½	34	7½	..	7	..	..	50	292	390½	July.
689	415½	..	135	..	1,239½	21	2½	..	------	..	..	34	194	251½	August.
622	349	..	145	..	1,116	2	7	..	------	..	..	------	224	233	September.

first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at ment; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								Months.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
7,454½	3,046	..	2,149	158	12,807½	110	12	..	287½	1	..	10	477	897½	Aggregate.
707	133	..	194½	------	1,034½	34	------	..	26	----	..	------	54½	114½	October.
673½	165	..	186½	------	1,025	22	------	..	52½	----	..	------	49½	124	November.
726½	244	..	173½	------	1,143	2	2½	..	78½	----	..	------	59	142	December.
736½	240½	..	179½	------	1,156½	2	1	..	66½	----	..	------	48	117½	January.
627½	250	..	161	------	1,038½	4	1	..	34	----	..	10	37½	86½	February.
610½	346	..	178	------	1,134½	------	3	..	10		..	------	32½	45½	March.
554½	332	..	170	17½	1,054	3½	------	..	------	----	..	------	34½	38	April.
563½	321½	..	170½	29	1,103	15½	------	..	7	----	..	------	32	54½	May.
570½	278	..	164½	28	1,041	1½	------	..	7	----	..	------	29½	38	June.
601½	259	..	195	27	1,082	11	1	..	------	1	..	------	42	55	July.
566½	247	..	192	29	1,046½	14¼	3½	..	------	----	..	------	30½	48½	August.
497	230	..	194	27½	948½	------	------	..	6	----	..	------	27½	33½	September.

ASYLUM,—Assignment No. 25.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assignment; Number of Days "for Duty" and while "in Punishment;" also Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	14	12	1	....	....	7	....	2	10	22	1	....	1	10	....	....	12	10	5,110
October.....	14	12	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	464
November...	16	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	15	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	14	487
December...	16	14	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	15	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	14	493
January.....	16	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	12	479
February....	14	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	12	371
March	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	433
April	13	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	397
May.....	14	12	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	13	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	11	419
June	13	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	11	410
July	13	11	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	416
August.....	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	9	405
September ..	11	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	336

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Assignment No. 26.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment;" also Number of Days

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY EACH MONTH.																	Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at End of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	11	....	18	7	....	....	....	....	25	25	18	6	....	....	....	1	25	....	6,395
October.....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	375
November...	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	384
December...	12	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	368
January.....	11	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	386
February....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	346
March	11	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	344
April.....	11	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	464
May	21	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	693
June.....	24	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	7	7	5	1	....	....	....	1	7	....	747
July.....	26	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	793
August.....	26	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	830
September ..	23	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	665

Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty, at the commencement, during, and at the close of each month; Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									Months.
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
.....	735	.....	....	.....	735	....	....	....	3,697	....	....	11	667	4,375	Aggregate.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	338	....	....	.....	64	402	October.
.....	60	.....	....	.....	60	....	....	....	352	....	....	11	64	427	November.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	354	....	....	.....	77	431	December.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	356	....	....	.....	61	417	January.
.....	56	.....	....	.....	56	....	....	....	270	....	....	.....	45	315	February.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	323	....	....	.....	48	371	March.
.....	60	.....	....	.....	60	....	....	....	281	....	....	.....	56	337	April.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	311	....	....	.....	46	357	May.
.....	60	.....	....	.....	60	....	....	....	303	....	....	.....	47	350	June.
.....	62	.....	....	.....	62	....	....	....	286	....	....	.....	68	354	July.
.....	66	.....	....	.....	66	....	....	....	294	....	....	.....	45	339	August.
.....	61	.....	....	.....	61	....	....	....	229	....	....	.....	46	275	September.

on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, Assignment; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.									Months.
						Unfit for Duty.									
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
2,873½	2,746	....	235½	....	5,355	44	18		½		....	10½	967	1,040	Aggregate.
116	192½	....	.....	....	308½	.....	....	....	....		....	6½	60	66½	October.
106½	220½	....	.....	....	327	.....	....	....	....		....	.....	57	57	November.
126½	175½	....	.....	....	302	1	....	....	....		....	.....	65	66	December.
146½	182½	....	.....	....	329	.....	1	....	....		....	.....	56	57	January.
126	171	....	.....	....	297	.....	....	....	....		....	.....	49	49	February.
89	208	....	.....	....	297	1	1	....	....		....	.....	45	47	March.
171	217½	....	.....	....	388½	.....	1½	....	....		....	.....	74	75½	April.
282½	275	....	.....	....	597½	½	6	....	....		....	.....	89	95½	May.
294	268	....	26	....	618	29	....	....	....		....	.....	100	129	June.
315	250	....	68½	....	633½	3	2	....	½			.....	154	159½	July.
322	317½	....	69	....	709½	5	6½	....	....			.....	109	120½	August.
207½	268	....	72	....	547½	4½	....	....	....			4	109	117½	September.

BUILDING AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT,—Assignment No. 27.—Number of Convicts on this ment, during, and at the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also ing September 30, 1877.

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																		Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.								Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	9	----	14	3	----	----	----	----	17		17	14	2	----	----	----	----	17	----	4,986
October.....	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	363
November...	14	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1		1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	361
December...	12	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2		2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	323
January.....	11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	342
February....	11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	324
March.....	11	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2		2	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	323
April	10	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2		2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	403
May	13	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	2		2	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	359
June.....	12	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	2		2	2	1	----	----	----	----	3	----	360
July	12	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	3		3	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	497
August.....	22	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	2		2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	683
September..	20	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1		2	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	648

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 28.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the the close of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assignment; each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																		Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.								Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	9	1	4	1	----	----	----	----	5		6	4	----	----	----	----	1	5	1	3,327
October.....	9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1		1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	279
November...	9	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	2		2	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	255
December...	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	267
January.....	10	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1		1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	290
February....	8	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1		1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	221
March	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	247
April	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	267
May	9	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1		1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	288
June	10	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	278
July	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	297
August.....	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	337
September..	10	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1		1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	301

Assignment on the first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commence- Convicts on such Assignment; Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months clos-

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								Months.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
2,796	673	..	261½	307½	4,038	119½	53½	..	2	..	..	1	772	948	Aggregate.
134	80	..	65	26	305	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	58	58	October.
137	85	..	36½	25½	284	23	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	54	77	November.
105	93½	..	25½	24½	248½	11½	4½	..	....	..	..	.....	58½	74½	December.
130½	79½	..	29½	26½	266	26½	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	49½	76	January.
125	71	..	48	24	268	10	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	46	56	February.
151	61	..	38	27	277	4	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	42	46	March.
242	49	..	19	25	335	1	1	..	....	..	..	.....	66	68	April.
254	5	..	.....	27	286	.....	27	..	2	..	..	.....	44	73	May.
238	23	..	.....	26	287	5	20	..	....	..	..	.....	48	73	June.
349	25	..	.....	25	399	11	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	87	98	July.
506	53	..	.....	27	586	5	1	..	....	..	..	1	90	97	August.
424½	48	..	.....	24	496½	22½	.....	..	....	..	..	.....	129	151½	September.

first day of each month; Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at Number of Days Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								Months.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
2,223	960	.....	.....	.....	3,223	72	16	....	....	....	....	....	16	104	Aggregate.
165½	82	.....	.....	.....	247½	26½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	31½	October.
179½	55	.....	.....	.....	230½	21½	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	24½	November.
217	50	.....	.....	.....	267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	December.
248	32	.....	.....	.....	280	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	January.
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	February.
244	3	.....	.....	.....	247	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	March.
233	34	.....	.....	.....	267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	April.
161	114	.....	.....	.....	275	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13	May.
126	126	.....	.....	.....	264	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	June.
145	152	.....	.....	.....	297	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	July.
162	175	.....	.....	.....	337	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	August.
156	135	.....	.....	.....	291	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	September.

YARD POLICE—Assignment No. 29.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assignment; Number month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "in Punishment"; also Number of Days Lost by "Not

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at end of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate ..	8	....	48	12	5	1	1	1	68	68	46	11	5	1	1	4	68	....	11,728
October	8	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	4	4	1		....	....	....	....	1	3	433
November	19	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	3		....	....	....	....	4	1	608
December	25	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....		1	....	....	....	1	1	798
January	28	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	2		....	....	....	....	3	1	892
February	31	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	1		1	....	....	....	2	1	1,013
March	40	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	7	3	2	....	-		1	6	1	1,216
April	43	1	5	....	3	....	1	....	9	10	4		2	-		....	6	4	1,354
May	42	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	6	10	6		1	-		....	8	2	1,157
June	35	2	9	1	....	....	....	....	10	12	8	1	....	-		2	11	1	1,189
July	42	1	6	4	....	....	....	....	10	11	5	4	....	-		....	9	2	1,369
August	43	2	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	11	7		....	-		1	9	2	1,080
September	24	2	5	....	....	1	....	....	6	8	6		....	1		....	8	....	619

IDLERS—Assignment No. 30.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each month; Number of Days spent in Prison each month by Convicts on such Assignment; Number of Days' for Duty," by "Idlers," and while "in Punishment"; also, the Number of Days Lost by "Not at

MONTHS.	No. at Commencement of Each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY DURING EACH MONTH.																	Total Days on Assignment.
		No. at Beginning of each Month.	GAIN EACH MONTH.							Aggregate of Cases during each Month.	LOSS EACH MONTH.							No. at End of each Month.	
			Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		Sickness.	Wounds or Injuries.	Aged or Infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.		
Aggregate...	46	14	25	2	15	....	1	42	85	99	51	19	9	1	7	1	88	11	10,229
October	46	14	3	....	2	....	....	....	5	19	1	2	....	....	5	....	8	11	585
November	22	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	13	2	1	....	....	1	....	4	9	477
December	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	16	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	14	422
January	20	14	1	....	2	....	....	2	5	19	3	2	1	....	....	....	6	13	519
February	23	13	1	....	4	....	....	1	6	19	4	5	1	....	....	....	10	9	409
March	14	9	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	13	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	12	586
April	19	12	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	15	3	....	1	....	....	....	4	11	645
May	27	11	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	20	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	17	1,207
June	43	17	....	1	2	....	....	6	9	23	3	2	2	....	....	....	7	19	1,426
July	54	19	4	....	....	....	....	2	6	25	5	2	2	....	....	1	10	15	1,588
August	46	15	9	1	....	....	....	8	18	33	16	2	....	1	....	....	19	14	1,463
September	29	14	5	....	4	....	1	1	11	25	11	1	1	....	1	....	14	11	902

month; Number of Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at the close of each ber of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost each at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
1,219½	5,211½	....	2,856	....	9,287	21	187	..	341½	....	..	111	1,780½	2,441	Aggregate.
.....	209	....	72	....	281	....	18	..	63	....	..	.....	71	152	October.
.....	370½	....	77½	....	448	....	23½	..	47½	....	..	½	88½	160	November.
.....	532	....	85	....	617	....	2½	..	25½	....	..	10	143	181	December.
.....	537½	....	163	....	700½	....	4	..	26½	....	..	34	127	191½	January.
.....	478½	....	364	....	842½	....	9½	..	3	....	..	15	143	170½	February.
14	587	....	419½	....	1,020½	....	15	..	8	....	..	16½	156	195½	March.
106	548	....	384	....	1,038	....	4	..	78	....	..	8	226	316	April.
67	473	....	418½	....	958½	....	4	..	47½	....	..	1	146	198½	May.
247	487½	....	261½	....	996	....	21½	..	16½	....	..	.....	155	193	June.
358½	477	....	199	....	1,034½	9½	58	..	5	....	..	.....	202	334½	July.
301	333½	....	227	....	861½	6½	26	..	15	....	..	26	145	218½	August.
126	178	....	185	....	489	5	1	..	6	....	..	.....	118	130	September.

Number of such Convicts Unfit for Duty at the commencement, during, and at the close of each month; Labor Performed each month by such Convicts; the Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1877.

Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.								MONTHS.
						Unfit for Duty.								
Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
..	.....	..	.....	94	94	....	..	..	4,016½	.....	4,469½	78½	1,570½	10,135	Aggregate.
..	.....	..	.....	2	2	....	..	..	328	.....	161	.....	94	583	October.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	287½	.....	102½	13	74	477	November.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	280	.....	56	2	75	422	December.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	326	.....	118	2½	72½	519	January.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	224	.....	120	.....	65	409	February.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	307	.....	207	.....	72	586	March.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	287	.....	235	16	107	645	April.
..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	483	.....	550	21	153	1,207	May.
..	.....	..	.....	26	26	....	..	..	463	.....	744	.....	193	1,400	June.
..	.....	..	.....	25	25	....	..	..	379	.....	875	.....	309	1,563	July.
..	.....	..	.....	27	27	....	..	..	350	.....	867	19	200	1,436	August.
..	.....	..	.....	14	14	....	..	..	293	.....	434	5	156	888	September.

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Yard Master has, in addition to his other duties, the care of the live stock of the prison. The live stock on hand at the commencement of the year, the receipts during the year, the head disposed of and how, and the live stock on hand this day, is shown by the following tabular statement, viz.:

	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Calves.	Hogs.
On hand October 1st, 1876	2	4	4	------	321
Received during the year	5	------	------	3	225
Total	7	4	4	3	546
No. sold during the year	2	2	------	------	------
No. died during the year	------	------	1	------	22
No. slaughtered during the year	------	------	------	------	253
Total	2	2	1	------	275
On hand October 1st, 1877	5	2	3	3	271

A detailed statement of the product of the two hundred and fifty-three hogs stated above as slaughtered during the year is given below. The hogs were slaughtered when the needs of the prison required, as will be noticed from the dates affixed. The showing is as follows, viz.:

MONTHS.	Day of the Month.	No. of Hogs Killed.	Gross Weight, Lbs.	Average Weight, Lbs.	Clear Pork, Lbs.	Rough Pork. Lbs.	Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.	Loss, Lbs.	Total.	Per Cent Clear Pork.
Total	------	253	78,423	309.9	35,054	24,675	9,366	7,435	1,893	78,423	44.2
October	19	5	1,833	366.6	778	646	257	152	------	1,833	42½
"	26	10	3,892	389.2	1,400	1,654	449	389	------	3,892	36
November	9	15	5,681	378.7	2,112	2,120	742	557	150	5,681	37
"	16	16	5,368	335.2	1,817	2,200	622	650	72	5,368	34
"	23	17	6,019	354	2,399	2,193	517	689	230	6,019	40
December	1	16	4,972	310.6	1,752	2,100	600	460	60	4,972	35
"	7	19	6,390	336.3	2,221	2,398	859	663	249	6,390	35
"	14	18	5,217	289.8	1,950	1,967	607	522	171	5,217	37.2
"	28	21	5,958	283.7	2,295	2,171	844	620	28	5,958	38.2
February	1	23	6,385	277.6	2,965	1,668	876	690	186	6,385	46.2
"	8	23	6,754	293.2	3,495	1,641	885	580	163	6,754	51.2
"	15	12	3,849	320.7	2,035	842	553	275	144	3,849	52.2
June	18	16	4,162	260.1	2,480	717	507	281	197	4,162	59.2
"	30	11	3,221	292.9	1,900	547	411	288	75	3,221	59
July	27	16	4,310	269.3	2,370	886	630	358	66	4,310	55
August	17	8	2,227	278.3	1,550	465	------	150	62	2,227	69.2
"	24	7	2,185	312.1	1,545	460	------	140	40	2,185	70.7

The quantity of material furnished for fattening the hogs and foraging the other portion of the live stock is given in the following, viz.:

	Articles.							
	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Oats.	Lbs. Corn-Meal.	Lbs. Bran.	Pumpkins.	Lbs. Hay.	Lbs. Wheat Straw.	Lbs. Oat Straw.
On hand October 1, 1876	68	.....	900	1,250	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Received during the year	428.7	814.2	135,712	119,820	527	31,445	20,710	21,395
Total	496.7	814.2	136,612	121,070	527	33,945	20,710	21,395
Issued to Barn	244.6	796.2	.....	11,170	527	29,945	15,240	.....
Issued to Hog-pens	252.1	.....	132,612	107,600	.....	.....	3,970	21,395
Total issued	496.7	796.2	132,612	118,770	527	29,945	19,210	21,395
On hand October 1, 1877	.....	18	4,000	1,050	.....	4,000	1,500	.....

The detail of the purchase, by months is as follows, viz.:

1876-7.	Articles.								
	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Oats.	Lbs. Corn-Meal.	Lbs. Bran.	Pumpkins.	Lbs. Hay.	Lbs. Wheat Straw.	Lbs. Oat Straw.	Cords Wood.
Total	428.7	814.2	135,712	119,820	527	31,445	20,710	21,395	275.3
October	304.1	112.2	37,870	11,105	527	1,705	.....	5,695	5
November	.....	.....	46,020	11,220	.....	6,390	1,200	10,720	
December	.....	.....	25,895	9,735	.....	.....	6,590	3,410	33.5
January	.....	100	7,890	9,705	.....	4,320	2,060	.....	131.2
February	.....	106.2	2,000	9,635	.....	2,010	.....	1,570	20.5
March	22.4	.....	.....	8,035	.....	6,885	4,640	.....	35.1
April	35.5	99.1	.....	12,950	.....	1,300			
May	66.7	47.1	.....	11,025	.....	8,835	4,750	.....	.....
June	.....	45.6	2,805	9,720	.....	.....	1,470	.....	.....
July	.....	42.5	2,010	8,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	107.6	1,050	9,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	65.8	10,172	8,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The issues, by months, were as follows, viz.:

1876-7.	Issued to Barn.								Issued to Hog-Pens.			
	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Oats.	Lbs. Corn Meal.	Lbs. Bran.	Pumpkins.	Lbs. Hay.	Lbs. Wheat Straw.	Lbs. Oat Straw.	Bush. Corn.	Lbs. Corn-Meal.	Lbs. Bran.	Lbs. Wheat Straw.
Total	226.1	814.2	.....	11,570	527	31,445	16,740	21,395	202.1	135,712	108,250	3,970
October	102	112.2	.....	660	527	.....	.....	5,695	202.1	37,870	10,445	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	1,705	1,200	10,720	.....	46,020	10,570	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....	6,390	4,680	3,410	.....	25,895	7,905	1,910
January	.....	100	.....	1,940	.....	4,320	.....	.....	.....	7,890	7,765	2,060
February	.....	106.2	.....	650	.....	2,010	.....	1,570	.....	2,000	8,985	.....
March	22.4	.....	.....	1,825	.....	6,885	4,640	.....	.....	.....	6,210	.....
April	35.5	99.1	.....	650	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,300	.....
May	66.7	47.1	.....	1,290	.....	8,835	4,750	.....	.....	.....	9,735	.....
June	.....	133.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470	.....	.....	2,805	9,720	.....
July	.....	42.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010	8,475	.....
August	.....	107.6	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	9,085	.....
September	.....	65.8	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,172	7,155	.....

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Below is a summary of the material furnished for use in the Steward's Department, the quantity used, the quantity lost by handling or decay, the quantity sold, and the quantity remaining on hand this day:

ARTICLES.	On Hand Oct. 1, '76.	Received to Sept. 30, '77.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Issued but not Charged.	Loss from Decay and in Handling.	Sold.	Total Account for as Used, as Loss or Sold.	On Hand Sept. 30, '77.
Flour, lbs.	2,300	374,630	376,930	365,345	9,285	.....	.....	374,630	2,300
Graham flour, lbs.	.....	100	100	45	.....	.....	.....	45	55
Corn meal, lbs.	.....	21,836	21,836	21,679	.....	.....	.....	21,679	157
Salt pork, lbs.	.....	46,877	46,877	47,966	.....	.....	.....	47,966	.....
Rough pork, lbs.	.....	25,297	25,297	24,861	.....	303⅛	132½	25,297	.....
Sage, lbs.	3¼	19½	52¾	31	.....	11¾	.....	42¾	10
Beef, lbs.	.....	17,501½	17,501½	172,180	.....	2,616½	.....	174,796½	245
Hams, lbs.	.....	9,366	9,366	1,132	.....	.....	2,143	.....	.....
Mutton, lbs.	.....	2,311	2,311	2,296	.....	.....	15	2,311	.....
Poultry, lbs.	.....	1,263	1,263	1,263	.....	.....	.....	1,263	.....
Codfish, lbs.	786	2,956	3,742	3,553¾	.....	68¼	.....	3,622	120
Pollock, lbs.	.....	14,429	15,429	14,422¾	.....	746¼	.....	15,169	260
Peas, lbs.	240	2,000	2,240	2,226	.....	14	.....	2,240	.....
Beans, bus.	15	419 13-60	434 13-60	404¼	.....	15 58-60	.....	420 13-60	14
Potatoes, bus.	639	3,570½	4,209½	3,842	.....	317½	.....	4,159½	50
Carrots, bus.	3	86⅔	89⅔	40⅓	.....	47 1-6	.....	87⅔	2
Squash, lbs.	.....	476	476	206	.....	270	.....	476	.....
Cabbages, lbs.	.....	19,273	19,273	3,462	15,000	656	.....	19,118	155
Onions, bus.	92⅔	65	157⅔	293⅓	.....	.....	.....	293⅓	29
Beets, bus.	39 1-6	202½	241⅔	205	.....	36⅔	.....	241⅔	.....
Turnips, bus.	34½	728¼	762 3¼-6	842¼	.....	.....	.....	842¼	6¾
Strawberries, qts.	.....	240	240	240	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Apples, bus.	65	213½	278½	225	.....	53½	.....	278½	.....
Corn, doz.	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Dried apples, lbs.	.....	1,800	1,800	1,703	.....	17	.....	1,720	80

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

ARTICLES.	On Hand Oct. 1, '76.	Received to Sept. 30, '77.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Issued but not Charged.	Loss from Decay and in Handling.	Sold.	Total Account for as Used, as Loss or Sold.	On Hand Sept. 30, '77.
Oysters, gals.	-------	75	75	75	------	-------	-------	75	-------
Prunes, lbs.	-------	743	743	727	------	16	-------	743	-------
Hominy, lbs.	990	9,020	10,010	8,974	------	166	-------	9,140	870
Barley, lbs.	220	100	320	293	------	27	-------	320	-------
Rice, lbs.	220	6,348	6,568	6,270	------	298	-------	6,568	-------
Coffee, lbs.	657	3,641	4,298	4,859	------	-------	-------	4,859	100
Sugar, lbs.	1,191	11,326	12,517	11,717½	------	32½	-------	11,750	767
Butter, lbs.	27	748½	775½	685	------	32½	-------	717½	58
Crackers, lbs.	30	1,587	1,617	1,592¼	------	-------	-------	1,592¼	35
Cheese, lbs.	-------	280	280	280	------	-------	-------	280	-------
Eggs, doz.	15	400	415	398½	------	12½	-------	411	4
Cream tartar, lbs.	60	27	87	30¾	------	16¼	-------	47	40
Soda, lbs.	90	-------	90	41	------	32	-------	73	17
Pepper, lbs.	25	1,073	1,098	911½	------	109½	-------	1,021	77
Mustard, lbs.	44½	245	289½	247½	------	19¾	-------	267½	22
Syrup, gals.	28	1,981½	2,009½	1,670	------	146	-------	1,816	193½
Salt, bbls.	16	129	145	124	12	-------	-------	136	9
Vinegar, gals.	1,237	222	1,459	569	------	770	-------	1,339	120
Lard, lbs.	-------	7,428	7,428	574½	------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tea, lbs.	44	301	345	315	------	11	-------	326	19
Yeast, lbs.	-------	401	401	392	------	5	-------	397	4
Pumpkins	-------	224	224	305	------	-------	-------	305	-------
Milk, lbs.	-------	62,565	62,565	62,565	------	-------	-------	62,565	-------
Currants, lbs.	416	-------	416	6½	------	-------	-------	-------	-------
B. Brick, No.	3	73	76	40	22	-------	-------	62	14
Kraut, bbls.	-------	-------	-------	49	------	-------	-------	49	-------

The total monthly expense of supplying the food "Issued" in supplying the convicts' tables (excluding Hospital and Asylum) is given in the following statement, viz.:

No. of Convicts, Average.	MONTHS.	Expense of Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Convict.
796	October, 1877	$2,807 93	$90 52	11.3 cents.
809.6	November, 1877	2,962 04	98 73	12.1 "
821.5	December, 1877	2,853 44	92 04	11.2 "
833.8	January, 1878	2,831 24	91 33	10.9 "
838.2	February, 1878	2,573 24	91 90	10.9 "
830.6	March, 1878	2,904 34	93 69	11.3 "
833.1	April, 1878	3,282 37	109 41	13.1 "
846.5	May, 1878	3,822 22	123 29	14.4 "
813.8	June, 1878	3,561 66	118 72	14.5 "
829.8	July, 1878	3,274 45	105 62	12.7 "
810.9	August, 1878	2,694 53	86 92	10.4 "
760.7	September, 1878	2,466 36	82 21	10.8 "

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

There has been some improvement, better economy, and fuller accounting in the clothing department, over last year.

The following is a summary of the amount of stock furnished for this department during the year, the amount used in manufacture of clothing, and the quantity on hand at the close of the year:

ARTICLES.	Stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1876.	Stock Received during the Year.	Total.	Stock Furnished House of Correct'n.	Total.	Stock Used during the Year.	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1877.
TAILOR SHOP:							
For Prison use—							
Yds. striped cloth	123¾	3,932½	4,056¼	----------	4,056¼	2,337½	1,719¾
Yds. hickory shirting	496¼	7,833¾	8,329¼	1,977 1-9	6,352 7-18	6,325 7-18	27
Yds. wool shirting	5½	282¼	287¾	----------	287¾	257¾	30
Yds. sheetings	422½	5,806	6,228½	1,050	5,178½	2,519½	1,659
Yds. Lonsdale	--------	199	199	----------	199	199	--------
Yds. toweling	50	1,700	1,750	209	1,541	1,541	--------
Yds. ticking	--------	1,466¾	1,466¾	519 4-9	947 11-36	193 11-36	754
Lbs. woolen yarn	130	502	632	50	582	457	125
Yds. suspender webbing	--------	384½	384½	----------	384½	66¼	318
Doz. suspender buckles	--------	24	24	----------	24	5½	18½
Under-shirts	--------	636	636	----------	636	636	--------
Doz. spools linen thread	5½	25	30½	4	26½	11½	15
Lbs. linen thread	2	28	30	----------	30	30	--------
Doz. spools cotton thread	24	192	216	40	176	75	101
Doz. coat buttons	9	370	379	77½	301 11-12	274 11-12	87
Doz. pantaloon buttons	454	852	1,306	284	1,042	670	372
Doz. shirt buttons	96	1,798	1,894	166½	1,727½	1,205½	522
Doz. suspender rings	--------	144	144	----------	144	----------	144
Doz. sewing machine needles	3	21 5-6	24 5-6	----------	24 5-6	4	20 5-6
Doz. sewing needles	96	347½	443½	----------	443½	263½	180
Qts. machine oil	--------	7	7	----------	7	4	3
Bbls. naphtha	--------	3	3	----------	3	2 9-10	1-10
Lbs. beeswax	--------	2	2	----------	2	2	--------
Lbs. corn-husks	--------	2,610	2,610	1,400	1,210	820	390
For Discharge Clothing—							
Yds. Cassimere	39¼	522½	561¾	----------	561¾	506¼	55½
Yds. Silesia	39	268¾	307¾	----------	307½	240½	67¼
Yds. canvas	7	99	106	----------	100	106¾	5¼
Yds. wigan	38	58¼	96¼	----------	96¼	53¾	42¾
Yds. coat lining	2	106¼	108¼	----------	108¼	58¼	50
Yds. sleeve lining	--------	59½	59½	----------	59½	39½	20
Yds. coat binding	--------	81	81	----------	81	56	25
Sheets wadding	--------	72	72	----------	72	27	45
Yds. cambric	--------	101	101	----------	101	62⅞	38¼
Spools twist	--------	50	50	----------	50	34	16
Doz. vest buttons	4	93	97	----------	97	79	18
Doz. vest buckles	10	58	68	----------	68	26	42
Doz. pairs cotton socks	--------	4	4	----------	4	1 1-6	2 5-6
SHOE SHOP:							
Square feet upper leather	1,730	1,483¼	3,213¼	545⅝	2,668 1-12	1,949½	718¾
Lbs. sole leather	164½	3,195	3,359½	550	2,809½	2,563½	246
Sheep skins	13	128	141	----------	141	109	32
Lbs. iron nails	--------	159	149	20	139	109	30
Lbs. zinc nails	6	----------	6	----------	6	----------	6
Bushels shoe pegs	--------	4¼	4¼	⅛	4¼	2¼	2
Doz. balls shoe thread	2⅛	8	10⅛	----------	10⅛	5	5⅛
Doz. balls shoe wax	--------	8	8	----------	8	7	1
Pieces heel ball	8	----------	8	----------	8	2	6
Ounces bristles	1	4	5	----------	5	4½	½
Quarts burnishing ink	--------	16	16	----------	16	16	--------
Gallons tanner's oil	--------	4	4	----------	4	4	--------
Lbs. kip leather	--------	60	60	----------	60	60	--------

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1876.	Stock Received during the Year.	Total.	Stock Furnished House of Correct'n.	Total.	Stock Used dur. ing the Year.	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1877.
LAUNDRY:							
Lbs. soap stock	1,586	10,259	11,845	----------	11,845	8,438	3,407
Lbs. sal-soda	4,355	5,304	9,659	----------	9,659	9,659	---------
Lbs. borax	60	300	360	----------	360	330	30
Bbls. soft-soap	---------	30½	30½	----------	30½	30½	---------
FOR PRISON OFFICERS:							
Yds. broad-cloth	---------	55¼	55¼	----------	55¼	55¼	---------
Yds. doeskin	---------	122½	122½	----------	122½	122½	---------
Yds. red padding	13	----------	13	----------	13	3¼	9¾
Yds. sleeve lining	34½	----------	34½	----------	34½	6¼	28¼
Yds. farmer satin	11	----------	11	----------	11	4	7
Yds. inter lining	66¾	----------	66¾	----------	66¾	3	63¾
Doz. coat buttons	---------	7	7	----------	7	7	---------
Doz. vest buttons	---------	7½	7½	----------	7½	7½	---------
Yds. drilling	8½	----------	8½	----------	8½	¼	8¼
Yds. suspender webbing	---------	15½	15½	----------	15½	15½	---------

From the stock used as per above statement there was manufactured the following articles of clothing for use as indicated, viz.:

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
CONVICT CLOTHING:													
Caps	269	33	39	24	49	32	32	....	30	....	39	....	....
Coats	178	8	44	28	25	19	15	15	8	10	4	1	1
Vests	185	8	20	43	21	23	14	21	14	10	8	1	2
Pantaloons	563	6	35	63	62	46	48	70	59	58	52	39	25
Cotton shirts	1,792	113	78	193	206	181	259	9	83	165	163	135	207
Woolen shirts	69	....	....	....	12	9	....	2	28	....	6	12	....
Woolen socks	1,890	354	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	448	403	685
Handkerchiefs	783	....	97	89	82	112	96	....	98	94	....	....	115
Towels	2,496	....	6	246	379	219	302	149	198	121	372	280	224
Cotton suspenders, pairs	360	48	54	20	22	7	34	20	27	44	28	56	....
Webbing suspenders, pairs	90	....	....	13	53	....	....	....	6	....	6	12	....
Cotton aprons	165	15	3	12	36	21	24	....	2	16	30	6	....
Cloth mittens, pairs	20	5	....	8	....	....	11	2	3	....	....	....	....
Boots, pairs	32	9	9	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Shoes, pairs	580	74	55	68	89	82	27	2	5	57	11	44	66
Slippers, pairs	34	3	7	2	....	2	4	3	4	5	1	2	1
Hand-pads, pairs	13½	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	5½	....	1
Leather aprons	129	6	20	14	14	13	....	....	24	12	12	12	2
BED CLOTHING:													
Mattresses	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	5	3
Mattress ticks	20	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	....
Cotton bed-ticks	37	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton pillow-ticks	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton pillow-slips	487	....	118	2	72	....	125	....	158	....	12	....	....
Sheets	850	72	33	73	117	116	124	....	132	88	56	39	....
DISCHARGE CLOTHING:													
Coats	57	....	....	....	....	....	2	12	12	11	19	1	....
Vests	88	14	3	1	8	5	9	8	6	8	17	9	....
Pantaloons	105	5	3	4	4	13	18	6	13	12	17	7	3
Shoes	152	....	....	12	2	16	15	13	25	27	20	17	5
FOR PRISON OFFICERS:													
Coats	21	5	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	7	....	1	1
Vests	24	3	1	4	1	2	3	....	....	7	1	1	1
Pantaloons	40	4	4	4	2	3	3	....	3	9	4	3	1
Boots, pairs	8	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Shoes, pairs	9	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1
Mattresses	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	2
Suspenders, pairs	9	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
BONE WORK:													
Tooth-picks	710	38	5	24	19	53	62	56	163	87	91	26	86
Crotchet hooks	413	9	9	34	28	58	100	77	29	54	13	....	3
Knives	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	25	14
Pin cushions	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....

The repairing done in the shop connected with this department is shown by the following statement, viz.:

MONTHS.	CONVICT CLOTHING.													BED CLOTHING.				DISCHARGE CLOTHING.					FOR PRISON OFFICERS.						
							BOOTS AND SHOES.														BOOTS AND SHOES.								
	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Socks.	Tops, prs.	Heels, prs.	Patches.	Aprons.	Mittens.	Pockets, new.	Vest-Backs, new.	Hand Pads.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Sheets.	Bed Quilts.	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Tops, prs.	Heels, prs.	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Boots, pairs.	Shoes, pairs.	Mattresses.	Suspenders.
Total.....	856	697	3,952	11,694	157	168	1,186	499½	330	36	233½	1,061	18	61	320	....	116	286	316	271	283	46	27½	41	16	21	65	82	..	..
October.....	75	51	269	834	14	168	132½	48	17	3	.....	73	6	9	271	....	30	....	51	40	49	4½	2	6	3	1	8	6	..	..
November	79	59	337	1,220	19	....	126½	51	56	2	3	89	1	12	35	....	28	....	32	31	35	4	2	2	1	1	12	9	..	..
December	109	95	315	717	32	....	105	35½	47	....	50½	105	....	8¾	....	....	3	....	34	39	23	3	1	4	1	1	6	14	..	..
January.....	83	79	315	1,207	23	....	143½	27½	48	....	51	108	....	....	....	....	14	....	33	22	28	4½	4	8	2	3	5	7	..	..
February.....	77	63	275	1,195	16	....	70	26	16	8	35½	89	2	....	7	....	11	....	27	16	18	8	4½	4	....	1	5	2	..	..
March	94	78	308	923	25	....	127	74	44	6	54	108	....	....	....	....	8	....	23	24	22	5	3	2	1	1	4	2	..	..
April.....	57	49	312	887	18	....	79	51½	15	3	13	92	....	....	....	....	22	....	16	21	19	6	4	2	3	2	5	6	..	..
May.....	77	66	369	1,059	10	....	85	51	16	....	3	85	3	8½	....	....	....	....	18	16	17	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	..	..
June.....	41	23	401	862	....	....	80	37	10	10	5	65	1	6½	....	....	....	....	26	23	24	4	1	1	....	....	4	7	1	..
July	20	21	326	975	....	....	82	42	13	1	6	62	2	....	7	....	....	....	10	7	7	1	2	3	....	1	5	8	..	..
August.....	67	55	419	877	....	....	80	41	12	3	4½	101	1	7	....	....	....	2	24	18	29	5	3	2	4	4	2	5	..	..
September....	77	58	306	938	....	....	75½	15	36	....	8	84	2	9½	....	....	....	284	22	14	12	....	.....	6	....	5	6	2	..	..

This shop manufactured for use at the State House of Correction at Ionia the following clothing, viz.:

Cogs.	ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.													STOCK USED.													
	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Cotton Shirts.	Woolen Socks, pairs.	Shoes, pairs.	Sheets.	Pillow Ticks.	Pillow Slips.	Mattress Ticks.	Mattresses.	Pillows.	Towels.	Suspenders, prs., Cotton.	Yds. Hickory Shirting.	Yds. Sheeting.	Yds. Ticking.	Yds. Toweling.	Lbs. Woolen Yarn.	Doz. Coat Buttons.	Doz. Pantaloon Buttons.	Doz. Shirt Buttons.	Doz. Spools Linen Thread.	Doz. Spools Cotton Thread.	Lbs. Corn Husks.	Soft Upper Leather.	Lbs. Sole Leather.	Lbs. Iron Nails.	Qts. Shoe Pegs.
207	225	212	201	400	279	200	300	100	202	100	100	100	400	87	1,977 1-9	1,050	519 4-9	209	50	77 1-12	284	166⅔	4	40	1,400	545⅔	550	20	16

THE PRISON POPULATION.

The data pertaining to the Prison Population during the year now closed, as also the changes in the number thereof, are presented in the following tables:

TABLE giving the Number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, at the commencement of the year, Oct. 1st, 1876, and at the commencement of each month throughout the year; the Number Received from the various sources, and Discharged through different causes, each month and during the year; the Total Number in, each month and during the year; the Number in at the end of each month, and at the close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1877; also the Net Loss for the year; the Net Loss or Net Gain for each month; the Average Daily Number for each month, and for the year; the Greatest Number in at the close of any day; the Least Number in at the close of any day, and the Greatest Number in during any day, for each month and during the year.

	For the Year.	October, 1876.	Nov., 1876.	Dec., 1876.	Jan'y, 1877.	Feb'y, 1877.	March, 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1877.	July, 1877.	August, 1877.	Sept., 1877.
No. in at commencement of each month	835	835	860	869	885	884	885	886	896	884	892	880	796
Received from sentence	408	43	34	43	29	30	32	35	26	42	23	36	32
Recovered from escape made during the year	10	------	------	------	1	1	------	1	1	2	1	1	2
Recovered from escape made Nov. 24, 1871	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
Re-transferred from Ionia	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
Returned from witness	11	------	------	3	1	------	2	2	2	1	------	------	------
Total gain	431	46	34	46	31	31	34	38	29	45	24	37	36
Total in during each month	1,266	881	894	915	916	915	919	924	925	929	916	917	832
Discharged by expiration of sentence	316	19	24	23	24	24	27	25	35	32	28	28	27
Died	4	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	------	------
Lost by escape	13	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	3	2	1	2	2
Transferred to Ionia	87	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	87	------
Discharged for new trial	6	1	------	------	1	2	------	1	------	------	------	1	------
Sent out for witness	11	------	------	3	1	------	4	------	2	1	------	------	------
Discharged by order of Supreme Court	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
Discharged by commutation of sentence to Imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction	4	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
Pardoned by the Governor	16	------	1	3	3	------	------	------	------	1	4	3	1
Pardoned by the President	5	------	------	------	------	1	2	------	------	------	2	------	------
Total loss	464	21	25	30	32	30	33	28	41	37	56	121	30
No. in at close of each month	802	860	869	885	884	885	886	896	884	892	880	796	802

Net gain												
Net loss	33				1					12	84	
Average daily number	870.9	843.8	860.5	871.7	862.3	888.3	887.3	884.5	892.6	892.4	857.7	902.1
Greatest number in at close of any day	902	860	871	895	888	903	896	902	900	892	896	909
Least number in at close of any day	796	835	854	863	878	883	881	896	883	878	796	797
Greatest number in during any day	903	861	871	895	889	894	899	903	902	892	888	810

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The gross daily gain of convicts during the year is shown by the following table:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct., 1876.	Nov., 1876.	Dec., 1876.	Jan., 1877.	Feb., 1877.	Mar., 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1877.	July, 1877.	Aug., 1877.	Sept., 1877.	
1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	2	3	8
2	1	1	------	3	------	3	6	2	------	------	------	------	16
3	5	------	------	------	10	------	------	3	------	1	2	------	21
4	------	2	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	5	------	1	10
5	------	------	5	------	------	------	------	2	1	1	------	------	9
6	2	------	------	------	2	6	1	------	3	1	3	------	18
7	------	------	------	------	2	5	------	1	1	------	1	2	12
8	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	6	------	8
9	5	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	8
10	------	1	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	3	3	------	10
11	------	------	8	------	1	------	7	------	3	------	------	1	20
12	1	------	1	------	1	------	2	------	7	1	------	1	14
13	------	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	4
14	------	------	3	------	1	3	------	2	4	------	------	2	15
15	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	4	5	12
16	------	2	------	6	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	12
17	3	1	------	------	------	------	2	1	2	3	4	1	17
18	3	1	1	------	------	------	1	2	------	3	2	3	16
19	3	------	------	------	2	------	------	2	1	------	------	3	11
20	------	7	6	1	3	1	------	------	------	1	3	3	25
21	------	2	1	1	1	------	5	2	2	------	1	2	17
22	------	2	7	5	2	5	------	1	------	------	------	3	25
23	1	2	1	3	------	------	3	------	1	------	1	------	12
24	------	------	------	1	3	------	2	1	------	------	2	------	9
25	2	3	------	------	------	------	1	------	3	1	------	2	12
26	5	------	2	------	1	1	3	1	2	------	------	1	16
27	2	6	7	------	------	3	3	------	1	------	1	------	23
28	5	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	1	1	10
29	------	2	------	------	------	1	1	1	8	------	------	1	14
30	2	------	3	3	------	1	------	1	2	------	1	------	13
31	6	------	------	3	------	2	------	------	------	3	------	------	14
Totals	46	34	48	31	31	34	38	29	45	24	37	30	431

The gross daily loss of convicts during the year will be seen by the following table:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct., 1876.	Nov., 1876.	Dec., 1876.	Jan., 1877.	Feb., 1877.	Mar., 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1877.	July, 1877.	Aug., 1877.	Sept., 1877.	
1	------	------	3	------	1	------	------	------	4	------	1	------	9
2	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	------	5
3	------	------	------	1	3	1	------	2	------	1	1	------	9
4	2	2	1	1	------	------	------	2	------	3	5	------	16
5	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	2	3	------	1	8
6	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	1	7
7	1	1	------	1	1	3	2	2	1	------	1	------	13
8	------	------	------	1	3	1	------	2	1	------	2	1	11
9	------	1	3	------	1	2	------	1	3	1	------	------	12
10	------	1	------	1	1	3	------	2	------	1	2	1	12
11	1	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	1	7
12	3	------	1	2	------	2	1	1	1	------	------	2	13
13	------	3	------	1	3	2	1	------	2	------	1	------	13
14	------	1	2	------	------	------	1	1	4	6	1	1	17
15	------	1	5	1	1	2	------	3	------	1	1	2	17
16	2	------	1	1	------	5	4	2	2	------	1	------	18
17	2	2	------	1	4	1	------	3	------	3	1	2	19
18	2	3	2	4	------	------	------	------	------	1	2	------	14
19	1	------	------	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	------	------	16
20	------	------	1	1	1	1	3	------	2	1	2	4	16
21	1	2	1	------	2	------	3	------	3	1	61	1	75
22	------	1	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	7
23	1	------	------	1	------	------	1	3	2	1	1	1	11
24	1	1	------	------	3	------	2	4	------	1	1	1	14
25	------	3	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	3	14
26	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	3	1	2	------	------	8
27	2	------	1	3	1	2	1	------	------	1	------	1	12
28	1	------	1	------	2	1	3	3	------	4	28	2	45
29	------	------	1	1	------	1	1	------	2	------	1	4	11
30	------	2	------	1	------	4	3	1	------	1	------	------	12
31	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	3
Totals	21	25	30	32	30	33	28	41	37	36	121	30	464

The number of convicts in prison at close of each day during the year, the aggregate for the year of days of prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is given by the following exhibit:

DAYS OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1876.	November, 1876.	December, 1876.	January, 1877.	February, 1877.	March, 1877.	April, 1877.	May, 1877.	June, 1837.	July, 1877.	August, 1877.	Septemb'r, 1877.	
1	835	860	866	885	833	886	896	898	880	892	881	799	10,451
2	836	861	864	888	883	889	891	899	880	892	880	799	10,462
3	841	861	864	887	890	888	821	900	880	892	881	799	10,474
4	839	861	863	887	890	888	891	899	880	894	876	800	10,468
5	839	861	867	887	890	888	891	900	879	892	876	799	10,469
6	841	860	867	885	892	894	892	900	881	892	878	798	10,480
7	840	859	867	884	893	896	890	899	881	892	878	800	10,479
8	840	859	867	883	890	895	890	898	881	892	882	799	10,476
9	845	858	864	883	890	893	890	898	879	881	882	799	10,473
10	845	858	864	884	889	890	891	896	879	893	883	798	10,470
11	844	858	872	881	890	890	898	896	881	893	882	798	10,483
12	842	858	872	879	891	888	899	895	887	894	882	797	10,484
13	842	856	872	879	888	887	898	895	885	894	881	798	10,475
14	842	855	873	879	889	890	897	896	885	888	880	799	10,473
15	842	855	868	879	888	888	897	893	885	888	883	802	10,468
16	840	857	867	884	889	884	893	892	884	888	882	802	10,462
17	841	856	867	883	885	883	895	890	886	888	885	801	10,460
18	842	854	866	879	885	883	896	892	886	890	885	804	10,462
19	844	854	866	878	886	881	895	890	882	889	885	807	10,457
20	844	861	871	878	888	881	892	890	880	889	886	806	10,466
21	843	861	871	879	887	881	894	892	879	888	826	807	10,408
22	843	862	877	882	889	886	894	893	879	888	824	809	10,426
23	843	864	878	884	889	886	896	890	878	887	824	808	10,427
24	842	863	878	885	889	886	896	887	878	896	825	807	10,422
25	844	863	875	883	889	886	897	887	881	885	824	806	10,420
26	849	863	777	883	888	887	900	885	882	883	824	807	10,426
27	849	869	883	880	887	886	902	885	883	882	825	806	10,439
28	853	869	883	880	885	887	899	883	884	878	798	805	10,404
29	853	871	882	879	.....	887	899	884	890	878	797	802	9,522
30	855	869	885	891	.....	884	896	884	892	877	798	802	9,523
31	860	.....	885	884	.....	886	.....	884	.....	880	796	.....	6,075
Totals	26,158	25,816	27,021	27,352	24,872	27,506	26,836	27,670	26,467	27,535	26,589	24,063	317,885
Average daily number	843 25-31	860 16-30	871 20-31	882 10-31	888 8-28	887 9-31	894 16-30	892 18-31	882 7-30	888 7-31	857 22-31	802 3-30	870 335-365

The death penalty as the punishment for murder in the first degree was superseded in this State on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, by "solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life."

The names, years of commitment, and counties from which they were sent are given below of all persons convicted of "murder in the first degree," *or* sentenced "to solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life," since the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

	NAME.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	Remarks.
1	Wm. Henry Anderson	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
2	John Findey	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
3	John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
4	John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
5	Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
6	Joseph Rabedeau	19	Wayne	1851	Pardoned, 1876.
7	William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
8	Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1852	Died, 1858.
9	Gabriel Lappam	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
10	James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
11	John M. Reynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
12	Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
13	James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
14	John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
15	David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane. Pardoned Aug. 21, 1877.
16	John F. Meyer	22	Oakland	1855	Died, 1869.
17	Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
18	Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo	1855	
19	James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
20	Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
21	Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
22	DeWitt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
23	Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
24	William Young	27	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
25	John Powers	21	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
26	Wm. Potter	30	Wayne	1858	Dis. by Habeas Corp., 1859.
27	Joseph Dukett	28	Sanilac	1858	
28	Robert Tully	21	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, '59.
29	John Tully	19	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, '59.
30	John Dillon	26	Barry	1858	Dis. for new trial, 1860.
31	Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859.
32	Frank Walker	18	Washtenaw	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859.
33	Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
34	Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
35	George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
36	Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
37	Truman Wilson	41	Macomb	1860	Died, 1865.
38	Wm. D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
39	Goodwin Bates	22	Lapeer	1862	
40	Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
41	James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
42	Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
43	William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
44	David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
45	Hosea N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
46	Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
47	Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.

TABLE.—Continued.

	NAME.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	Remarks.
48	John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
49	Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
50	Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
51	George Bishop	....	U. S. E. D.	1866	Convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the 9th day of October following. Commuted Sept. 20, 1866, to imprisonment for life. Died April 16, 1870.
52	Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
53	William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
54	Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
55	Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	Pardoned Aug. 8, 1877.
56	Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
57	Eben O'Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
58	William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
59	William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Disch'd for new trial, 1868. Reconvicted of "murder in the first degree" March 31, 1869. Pardoned July 30, 1869. Died Nov. 15, 1869.
60	Harlow Tappen	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
61	Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C., Detroit	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
62	Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
63	Henry Stewart	20	R. C., Detroit	1869	
64	James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
65	Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1873.
66	George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
67	Michael Costello	30	R. C., Detroit	1870	
68	Edward Hoag	54	R. C., Detroit	1870	Died, 1874.
69	Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1871	
70	Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
71	Wm. McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
72	James Stewart	55	Bay	1872	
73	Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	
74	Minnoe Lindon	56	Newaygo	1875	
75	William T. Underwood	....	R. C., Detroit	1875	Discharged by order of Supreme Court, May 3, 1875.
76	John H. Thomas	60	R. C., Detroit	1875	
77	Frederick Samples	....	R. C., Detroit	1875	
78	Lyman Burkhart	....	Washtenaw	1875	
79	John H. Fuller	54	Ottawa	1876	
80	Emory Nye	23	Calhoun	1876	Discharged for new trial Oct. 18, 1876.
81	Austin Smith	25	Calhoun	1876	Discharged for new trial Feb. 8, 1877.
82	Freeman Cargin		Saginaw	1877	
83	Julia Cargin		Saginaw	1877	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, Feb. 3, 1877.
84	George Hardy		Calhoun	1877	

Three of the above named convicts have been received during the past year, one of whom has been sent to the Detroit House of Correction on a commuted sentence.

As connected with the above and bearing upon the same points in the criminal law of the State, the following summary of the convicts now confined and who have been sent here on conviction of murder, manslaughter, or intent to murder in some of their degrees, is given:

Of those included in the list above given, there remains to-day	27
There are in prison under conviction of—	
Murder in the 2d degree	24
Attempt to murder by poison	1
Shooting with intent to murder	1
Assault with intent to murder	24
" " " kill and murder	7
" " " kill	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill	1
Manslaughter	14
Total number *here* for above crimes	100

In addition, there are now confined in the Detroit House of Correction, under commutation from this prison:

Convicted of murder in the first degree	3	
" " " second degree	2	
" attempt to murder by poisoning	1	
		6
Aggregate now *imprisoned* for above crimes		106

Or above 13 per cent of those to-day confined under commitments to this prison are upon conviction of crimes that include the *intent* to take human life.

The number of convicts pardoned, with the crimes for which they were severally convicted, the date of conviction, the term for which sentenced, and the date of discharge (not date of pardon) of each, is given in the following

TABLE.

No. Pardoned.	Register No. of Convicts Pardoned.	County or Court.	Term. Years.	Term. Months.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	How Pardoned.	Sex.
1..	4	Oakland	Life.	....	Murder of the first degree	Nov. 29, 1854..	Aug. 20, 1877...	By the Governor.	Male.
2..	23	Wayne	Life.	....	Murder of the first degree	Dec. 22, 1866...	Aug. 8, 1877....	" "	Female.
3..	36	Berrien	15	....	Murder of the second degree	Nov. 30, 1867...	Jan. 3, 1877....	" "	Male.
4..	74	U. S. E. District	10	....	Delivering counterfeit national currency with intent, etc.	June 21, 1870..	Feb. 1, 1877....	By the President	"
5..	96	U. S. E. District	10	....	Passing counterfeit U. S. fractional currency	July 6, 1871....	March 7, 1877..	" "	"
6..	97	U. S. E. District	15	....	Having in possession counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes with intent to pass	July 6, 1871....	March 13, 1877.	" "	"
7..	117	Ottawa	20	....	Robbery	Dec. 1, 1871....	Dec. 22, 1876...	By the Governor.	"
8..	200	Marquette	25	....	Rape	May 29, 1873...	July 10, 1877...	" "	"
9..	499	Recorder's Court, Detroit.	4	....	Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to steal	Dec. 17, 1874 ..	Jan. 7, 1877....	" "	"
10..	817	Kent	2	6	Forgery	Oct. 12, 1875....	Nov. 18, 1876...	" "	"
11..	865	Recorder's Court, Detroit.	2	....	Manslaughter	Dec. 4, 1875....	Dec. 2, 1876....	" "	"
12..	899	Kent	4	....	Murder of the second degree	Jan. 14, 1876...	Jan. 4, 1877....	" "	"
13..	1047	Branch	7	....	Incest	June 10, 1876...	Aug. 1, 1877....	" "	"
14..	1066	U. S. W. District	5	....	Passing counterfeit note	June 27, 1876..	July 14, 1877...	By the President.	"
15..	1067	U. S. W. District	5	....	Passing counterfeit note	June 27, 1876..	July 14, 1877...	" "	"
16..	1060	Berrien	2	....	Larceny	June 28, 1876..	Sept. 27, 1877..	By the Governor.	"
17..	1094	Eaton	3	....	Bigamy	Aug. 14, 1876...	July 25, 1877...	" "	"
18..	1107	Van Buren	.....	9	Larceny	Sept. 6, 1876...	Dec. 15, 1876...	" "	"
19..	1217	Bay	1	....	Larceny	Nov. 14, 1876...	July 17, 1877...	" "	"
20..	1241	Bay	1	3	Larceny	Nov. 14, 1876...	July 17, 1877...	" "	"
21..	1352	Kent	2	....	Larceny	Mar. 17, 1877...	June 13, 1877...	" "	"

Numbers 3 and 12 in above list were pardoned in December, 1876, but the order for release did not reach the Warden until the dates on which they were discharged.

The following convicts, all females, have been by commutation of sentence transferred to the Detroit House of Correction during the year:

Register No. of Convict.	County.	Term.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence Commuted.	Sentence as Commuted.	Sex.
1244..	Bay.....	15 years.....	Murder of the second degree.	Nov. 25, 1876...	Dec. 14, 1876...	Imprisonment for fifteen years in Detroit House of Correction.....	Female.
1308..	Saginaw.....	15 years.....	Murder of the second degree.	Dec. 29, 1876...	Feb. 3, 1877.....	Imprisonment for fifteen years in Detroit House of Correction.....	"
1309..	Saginaw.....	Life, solitary...	Murder of the first degree...	Dec. 29, 1876...	Feb. 3, 1877.....	Imprisonment for life in Detroit House of Correction	"
1441..	Bay.....	2 years.....	Larceny.....	June 13, 1877..	June 14, 1877..	Imprisonment for two years in Detroit House of Correction.....	"

It is not easy always to ascertain the number of terms served by convicts in other prisons prior to commitment here. Primarily, such information is obtained from each convict as he is received. The statements then given by them are noted, subject to correction as the facts in each case may come to the knowledge of the prison officers. The table below gives the information obtained to this date on this point as to the convicts received during the year.

TABLE.

Number of Convictions to the Michigan State Prison of the Convicts Sent Here During the Year Just Closed.			Terms Served in Other Prisons Prior to Present Commitment to Michigan State Prison.											
			Convictions to Reform School.		Convictions to Detroit House of Correction.								Convictions in Other States.	
			One Term.	Two Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Six Terms.	Nine Terms.	Eleven Terms.	Twelve Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.
		Per Ct.												
Total	408	100.00	23	3	41	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	13	4
Here on 1st conviction	360	88.24	17	3	34	11	....	2	....	1	1	1	12	4
" 2d conviction	41	10.05	5	.....	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....
" 3d conviction	2	00.49	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
" 4th conviction	3	00.74	1	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
" 5th conviction	1	00.24	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
" 6th conviction	1	00.24	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

The ages and the number of each age of the convicts received from sentence during the year is as follows, viz.:

AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.
15 years	1	27 years	22	39 years	5	54 years	1
16 "	6	28 "	24	40 "	2	55 "	1
17 "	11	29 "	18	41 "	2	56 "	1
18 "	18	30 "	15	43 "	2	57 "	3
19 "	23	31 "	9	44 "	3	58 "	1
20 "	22	32 "	12	45 "	3	60 "	2
21 "	28	33 "	7	46 "	3	61 "	1
22 "	25	34 "	5	47 "	2	68 "	1
23 "	31	35 "	9	48 "	3	72 "	1
24 "	25	36 "	5	50 "	3	Unknown	3
25 "	16	37 "	7	51 "	1		
26 "	16	38 "	7	53 "	2	Total	408

Average of convicts received from sentence during the year, 27 years 8 months 22 days.

The former occupation of the several convicts received from sentence during the year as stated by themselves is as follows, viz.:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Acrobats	2	Engineers, Locomotive	2	Peddler	1
Agent, Railroad News	1	Employee, Railroad	1	Packers, Shingle	2
Attorneys	2	Farmers	8	Photographer	1
Brick-pointers	1	Firemen, Railroad	2	Plasterer	1
Brick-layers	2	Fuller	1	Plumber and Gas-fitter	1
Bakers	2	Finishers, Wood	2	Porter	1
Barbers	9	Fisherman	1	Porter, Hotel	1
Bar-tender	1	Gardener	1	Printers	3
Blacksmiths	6	Gunsmith	1	Sailors	14
Book-keepers	5	Groom	1	School Teacher	1
Brakeman, Railroad	1	Harness-makers	2	Shoemakers	7
Brewer	1	Hostlers	4	Shoe-laster	1
Butchers	5	Hawker, Street	1	Sail-maker	1
Brush-maker	1	Joiner	1	Striper, Carriage	1
Chair-bottomer	1	Kalsominer and Paper-hanger	1	Sport	1
Chimney-sweeps	2	Keeper, Livery	1	Sawyer	1
Cabinet-makers	4	" Hotel	2	Sawyer, Jig	1
Carpenters	12	" Boarding house	1	Tailors	6
Comedian	1	" Saloon	3	Teamsters	8
Clerks	2	Laborers	173	Tobacconist	1
Clerks, Drug	1	Lithographer	1	Thief	1
Cigar-makers	13	Milliner and Dressmaker	1	Tramp	11
Cooks	3	Machinists	3	Tinman	1
Cooper	1	Machinist, Wood	1	Turner, Wood	1
Carver	1	Masons	3	Trimmer, Carriage	1
Candy-makers	2	Millers	3	Taxidermist	1
Cutter, Marble	1	Miners	2	Tanner	1
Cutter, Stone	1	Moulders	6	Trunk-makers	1
Drover	1	Musician	1	Upholsterer	1
Ditcher	1	Operator, Telegraph	1	Waiters	2
Doctor, Horse	1	Painters	11	Waiters, Hotel	2
Drivers, Hack	2	Potash-maker	1	Watchmaker	1
Engineers	5			Unknown	3
Total					408

The various social relations and habits of the convicts received are, as stated by themselves, set forth in the following, viz.:

Color.	No.	Per Ct.	Moral Relation.	No.	Per Ct.
White	385	94.38	Temperate	108	26.41
Black	15	03.67	Moderate	169	41.56
Mulatto	5	01.22	Intemperate	128	31.30
Unknown	3	00.73	Unknown	3	00.73
Total	408	100.00	Total	408	100.00

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND HABITS OF CONVICTS—Continued.

	No.	Per Ct.
Resident of State at time of conviction	329	80.63
Non-resident at time of conviction	75	18.34
Unknown " " "	4	00.98
Total	408	100.00

Industrial Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Trade and served apprenticeship	40	09.80
Trade but never served apprenticeship	117	28.84
No trade	248	60.63
Unknown	3	00.73
Total	408	100.00

Educational.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	308	75.55
Read and write	16	03.91
Read only	37	09.05
Illiterate	44	10.76
Unknown	3	00.73
Total	408	100.00

Social Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living	140	34.23
" dead	101	24.44
Father living	56	13.69
Mother "	107	26.16
Unknown	4	00.98
Total	408	100.00

Moral Relation of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents temperate	250	61.13
" intemperate	9	02.20
Father temperate	12	02.93
" intemperate	2	00.49
Mother temperate	36	08.80
Mother temperate and father intemperate	81	20.05
Unknown	18	04.40
Total	408	100.00

Conjugal Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Married	128	31.54
Married and separated	27	06.60
Widower	19	04.65
Single	230	56.23
Unknown	4	00.98
Total	408	100.00

Religious Habits.	No.	Per Ct.
Regular at church	22	05.38
Irregular at church	161	39.61
Never at church	222	54.28
Unknown	3	00.73
Total	408	100.00
Regular at Sunday-school	7	01.71
Irregular at Sunday-school	54	13.21
Never at Sunday-school	344	84.35
Unknown	3	00.73
Total	408	100.00

Religious State of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents pious	113	27.63
" not pious	157	38.63
Mother pious	84	20.54
" not pious	17	04.16
Father pious	10	02.44
" not pious	8	01.96
Unknown	19	04.64
Total	408	100.00

Sex.	No.
Males	801
Female	1
Total	802

ıe number of convicts received from the several counties, and the number e several nativities are given in the following:

NTIES FROM.	Aggregate.	United States.	Foreign States.																
			Total.	At Ocean.	Austria.	Canada.	China.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Ireland.	New Brunswick.	Poland.	Scotland.	Switzerland.	Wales.	Unknown.
ıon	408	311	97	1	1	41	1	1	13	3	11	4	11	2	1	2	1	1	3
ın	6	5	1			1													
m	1	1																	
	7	7																	
	18	9	9	1		4			1				2						1
en	14	11	3			1					2								
:h	5	5																	
un	13	11	2			1			1										
	1	1																	
ɔn	2	1	1			1													
ı	7	6	1			1													
see	15	10	5			2				1				1				1	
Traverse.	3	3																	
ot	1		1						1										
dale	14	14																	
hton	5	2	3										2		1				
ım	12	10	2			1							1						
	4	3	1						1										
lla	4	2	2			1				1									
ion	20	16	4			1			2				1						
nazoo	16	14	2						1		1								
	40	31	9			5			1		2		1						
er	6	5	1			1													
wee	20	16	4			1	1		1				1						
gston	4	3	1										1						
ınaw	1	1																	
mb	5	5																	
stee	4	4																	
sta	4	3	1								1								
ınd	2	1	1			1													
ɔminee	1	1																	
ʻoe	6	4	2						1		1								
tegon	5	4	1					1											
n	1		1										1						
calm	1	1																	
tou	1		1										1						
ıygo	3	3																	
and	7	6	1								1								
na	1	1																	
wa	5	1	4						1			3							
ıaw	30	17	13		1	9					1								2
ac	1	1																	
vassee	5	4	1													1			
lair	1	1																	
seph	14	12	2			1					1								
ola	2		2			1			1										
Buren	2	2																	
tenaw	9	8	1			1													
ne	56	44	12			6			1	1	1	1				1	1		
ford	3	1	2			1								1					

The first convicts received at the Michigan State Prison were from Wayne county, and came in March, 1839.

TABLE giving the Gains and Losses of Convicts, by Prison years, from the opening of the Prison to September 30, 1877; Annual Daily Average of Convicts; Average Length of Limited Sentences, by years; the Number of Life Solitary and Life Convicts Committed and now Remaining, and the Number Committed on Intermediate Sentences.

No. Received from Sentence to the close of each year.	Years Closing.	Number at Beginning of Prison Year.	Gain.					Total No. in during year.	Loss.								No. at Close of Prison Year.	Averages.		Life Solitary Convicts.		Life Convicts.		On Indeterminate Sentences under Act No. 168, 1873.	
			Received from Sentence.	Recovered from Escape of prior year.	Returned for Breach of Pardon.	Re-transferred from State H. of C., Ionia.	Transferred from State H. of C., Ionia.		Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Escapes, Net.	Deceased.	Through Order of Court.	Commuted to State House of Correction, Lansing.	Commuted to Detroit H. of Correction.	Transferred to State House of Correction, Ionia.	Total Loss.		Daily Average for Year.	Average Length of Limited Sentences.	Life Solitary, Committed.	Life Solitary, now Remaining.	Life, Committed.	Life, now Remaining.	Committed.	Remaining.
35	Oct. 31, 1839..	------	35	----	----	----	----	35	3	------	6	------	----	----	----	----	9	26	--------	3.5	----	----	----	----	------	------
89	" 1840..	26	54	----	----	----	----	80	20	7	10	------	----	----	----	----	37	43	--------	3.8	----	----	1	----	------	------
136	" 1841..	43	47	1	----	----	----	91	15	10	------	------	----	----	----	----	25	66	--------	3.0	----	----	2	----	------	------
188	" 1842..	66	52	----	----	----	----	118	21	5	4	2	----	----	----	----	32	86	--------	2.3	----	----	1	----	------	------
231	" 1843..	86	43	----	----	----	----	129	23	8	3	1	----	----	----	----	35	94	--------	3.7	----	----	3	----	------	------
292	" 1844..	94	61	----	----	----	----	155	27	3	1	4	----	----	----	----	35	120	--------	4.0	----	----	1	----	------	------
329	" 1845..	120	37	----	----	----	----	157	25	9	4	1	----	----	----	----	39	118	--------	4.2	----	----		----	------	------
368	" 1846..	118	39	1	----	----	----	158	25	10	2	1	----	----	----	----	38	120	120.0	3.7	----	----		----	------	------
408	Nov. 30, 1847..	120	40	----	----	----	----	160	23	14	3	3	----	----	----	----	43	117	120.0	3.6	----	----		----	------	------
457	" 1848..	117	49	----	----	----	----	166	22	14	4	------	----	----	----	----	40	126	124.5	3.2	4	1		----	------	------
488	" 1849..	126	31	----	----	----	----	157	31	15	2	1	----	----	----	----	49	108	117.0	4.0	1	----		----	------	------
538	" 1850..	108	50	----	----	----	----	158	23	2	2	2	1	----	----	----	30	128	119.5	3.9	----	----		----	------	------
621	" 1851..	128	83	1	----	----	----	212	30	2	1	4	----	----	----	----	37	175	141.0	4.3	2	----		----	------	------
708	" 1852..	175	87	----	----	----	----	262	40	8	1	3	2	----	----	----	54	208	186.5	4.6	2	----		----	------	------
779	" 1853..	208	71	1	----	----	----	280	42	24	------	9	1	----	----	----	76	204	210.0	3.6	2	1	1	----	------	------
882	" 1854..	204	103	----	----	----	----	307	49	8	1	6	----	----	----	----	64	243	219.1	4.0	4	----	3	----	------	------
1,023	" 1855..	243	141	----	----	----	----	384	47	22	6	6	----	----	----	----	81	303	278.3	3.1	5	1	3	----	------	------
1,159	" 1856..	303	136	2	----	----	----	441	64	18	5	3	----	2	1	----	91	350	316.5	4.2	3	----	2	----	------	------
1,329	" 1857..	350	170	2	----	----	----	522	61	25	3	17	2	----	----	----	108	414	378.8	4.3	2	----	4	1	------	------
1,524	" 1858..	414	195	----	1	----	----	610	72	42	2	11	2	----	----	----	129	481	443.6	4.1	5	1	2	----	------	------
1,735	" 1859..	481	211	----	1	----	----	693	91	41	1	11	5	----	----	----	149	544	484.8	3.2	4	1	3	----	------	------
2,007	" 1860..	544	272	----	----	----	----	816	136	37	2	6	2	----	----	----	183	633	597.5	3.1	3	----	2	----	------	------
2 147	" 1861..	633	140	----	----	----	----	773	176	44	------	9	----	----	----	----	229	544	578.6	3.1	1	1		1	------	------

2,257	"	1862..	544	110	----	----		----	654	189	31	3	8	1	----	----		223	431	459.6	2.9	1	1	1	1	------	------
2,361	"	1863..	431	104	1	----		----	536	155	29	5	9	1	----	----		199	337	358.2	2.2		----	2	----	------	------
2,463	"	1864..	337	102	2	1		----	442	104	35	1	5		----	----		145	297	319.15	3.3	2	----	----	----	------	------
2,624	"	1865..	297	161	1	----		----	459	106	12	13	9	---	----	----		140	319	380.2	3.0	3	1	----	----	------	------
2,929	"	1866..	319	305	----	----		----	624	103	8	2	5	1	----	----		119	505	412.2	3.2	8	5	5	1	------	------
3,183	"	1867..	505	254	----	----		----	759	155	5	10	2	3	----	----		175	584	531.1	3.2	6	1	----	----	------	------
3,439	"	1868..	584	256	----	----		----	840	194	4	5	11	2	----	----		216	624	609.7	3.2	2	----	2	1	------	------
3,689	"	1869..	624	250	----	----		----	874	192	11	11	10	3	----	----		227	647	625.3	3.1	b 4	1	1	1	------	------
3,991	"	1870..	647	302	2	----		----	951	235	17	4	24	2	----	----		82	669	645.7	3.0	5	2	2	1	------	------
4,197	Sept. 30,	1871..	669	206	----	----		----	875	207	17	3	13	2	----	----		242	633	642.7	3.3	3	1	1	----	------	------
4,417	"	1872..	633	220	1	----		----	854	229	17	6	7	4	----	----		263	591	619.6	3.7	2	2	1	1	------	------
4,702	"	1873..	591	285	----	----		----	876	185	16	5	5	3	----	4		218	658	616.4	3.2		----	3	2	1	1
5,012	"	1874..	658	310	1	----		----	969	229	15	7	7	9	----	1		268	701	687.1	2.1	----	----	2	2	------	------
5,402	"	1875..	761	390	----	1		----	1,092	256	26	4	11	7	----	----		304	788	739.2	3.15	5	4	----	----	c 1	------
5,759	"	1876..	788	357	1	----		----	1,146	274	20	5	7	5	----	----		311	835	814.96	3.16	3	1	----	----	------	------
6,167	"	1877..	835	408	1	----	1	----	1,245	316	21	3	4	8	----	4	87	443	802	870.9	3.47	3	2	----	----	------	------
------	Totals.....		------	6,167	18	4	1	----	------	4,186	652	150	237	66	1	9	87	5,388	------	--------	------	85	27	55	12	2	1

a This one (1) was sent, through commutation of sentence, to the State House of Correction (House of Correction for juvenile offenders),—name since changed to Reform School.

b One of these, Brown, on reconviction.

c Underwood, convicted of murder of the first degree, included also in this table under head "Life Solitary, Committed." In *Underwood v. The People*, 32 Mich., 1, the law (*Laws of 1873, Act No. 168*) under which Underwood was committed to prison was held "to be in plain violation of the constitutional safeguards against personal liberty without due process of law," and Underwood was ordered discharged.

The counties and the number of convicts committed from each during the year are as follows, viz.:

COUNTIES.	No. of Convicts.	COUNTIES.	No. of Convicts.	COUNTIES.	No. of Convicts.
Allegan	6	Isabella	4	Muskegon	5
Antrim	1	Jackson	20	Newaygo	3
Barry	7	Kalamazoo	16	Oakland	7
Bay	18	Kent	35	Oceana	1
Berrien	14	Lapeer	6	Ottawa	5
Branch	5	Leelanaw	1	Saginaw	30
Calhoun	13	Lenawee	20	Sanilac	1
Cass	1	Livingston	4	Shiawassee	5
Clinton	2	Macomb	5	St Clair	1
Eaton	7	Mason	1	St. Joseph	14
Genesee	15	Manistee	4	Tuscola	2
Grand Traverse	3	Manitou	1	Van Buren	2
Gratiot	1	Mecosta	4	Washtenaw	9
Hillsdale	14	Menominee	1	Wayne	5
Houghton	5	Midland	2	Wexford	3
Ingham	12	Monroe	6	Rec'der's Court, Detroit	51
Ionia	4	Montcalm	1	Sup'r Court, G'd Rapids	5
Total number of convicts					408

The several terms of sentence, the number of each term, the total number of years covered by each term of sentence, and the aggregate years of all the terms of sentence of the convicts sentenced during the year is as follows, viz.:

LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. under Each Term.	Total Years Covered by Each Term of Sentence.	LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. under Each Term.	Total Years Covered by Each Term of Sentence.
Life,—solitary	3		3 years 9 months	1	3 years 9 months.
45 years	1	45	3 " 6 "	4	14 "
35 "	1	35	3 " 3 "	1	3 " 3 "
25 "	4	100	3 "	51	153 "
20 "	1	20	2 " 6 months	17	46 " 6 "
16 "	1	16	2 " 3 "	2	4 " 6 "
15 "	7	105	2 "	61	122 "
12 "	2	24	1 " 10 months	1	1 " 10 "
10 "	12	120	1 " 6 "	41	61 " 6 "
9 "	1	9	1 " 3 "	4	5 "
8 "	3	24	1 "	73	73 "
7 "	11	77	10 months	1	10 "
6 "	3	18	9 "	3	2 " 3 "
5 " 6 months	2	11	8 "	6	4 "
5 "	35	175	6 "	19	9 " 6 "
4 " 9 months	2	9 years 6 months.	4 "	1	4 "
4 " 6 "	2	9	3 "	1	3 "
4 "	30	120			
Total convicts				408	
Aggregate years					1,419

The United States District Courts for Michigan Districts have sent to this Prison one hundred and eighty-five men since the organization of the Prison. The number sent each year; also the number discharged, pardoned, deceased, or escaped, is shown by the following, viz.:

YEARS CLOSING:	No. Received from Sentence to the Close of Each Year.	No. at Beginning of Prison Year.	Gain. Received from Sentence.	Total Number in during Year.	Loss. Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Total Loss.	No. at Close of Prison Year.	Life Convicts. Committed.	Remaining.
October 31, 1839	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
" " 1840	6	------	6	6	------	1	------	------	1	5	------	------
" " 1841	7	5	1	6	------	3	------	------	3	3	------	------
" " 1842	10	3	3	6	1	1	------	1	3	3	------	------
" " 1843	10	3	------	3	1	1	------	------	2	1	------	------
" " 1844	15	1	5	6	------	------	1	------	1	5	------	------
" " 1845	16	5	1	6	3	1	------	------	4	2	------	------
" " 1846	18	2	2	4	------	1	------	------	1	3	------	------
November 30, 1847	18	3	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
" " 1848	18	3	------	3	1	1	------	------	2	1	------	------
" " 1849	18	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
" " 1850	18	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
" " 1851	21	------	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
" " 1852	21	3	------	3	------	1	------	------	1	2	------	------
" " 1853	21	2	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------
" " 1854	23	2	2	4	------	------	------	------	------	4	------	------
" " 1855	25	4	2	6	------	------	------	------	------	6	------	------
" " 1856	26	6	1	7	------	------	------	------	------	7	------	------
" " 1857	29	7	3	10	------	------	2	------	2	8	------	------
" " 1858	31	8	2	10	------	------	------	------	------	10	------	------
" " 1859	31	10	------	10	2	1	------	------	3	7	------	------
" " 1860	48	7	17	24	2	------	1	------	3	21	------	------
" " 1861	55	21	7	28	8	4	------	------	12	16	------	------
" " 1862	60	16	5	21	3	3	1	------	7	14	------	------
" " 1863	63	14	3	17	8	2	1	------	11	6	------	------
" " 1864	73	6	10	16	5	------	1	------	6	10	------	------
" " 1865	86	10	13	23	3	3	1	------	7	16	------	------
" " 1866	103	16	17	33	6	4	1	------	11	22	*a* 1	------
" " 1867	117	22	14	36	5	1	------	------	6	30	------	------
" " 1868	127	30	10	40	6	2	1	------	9	31	------	------
" " 1869	139	31	12	43	6	3	------	------	9	34	------	------
" " 1870	153	34	14	48	7	3	4	------	14	34	------	------
September 30, 1871	161	34	8	42	9	1	------	------	10	32	------	------
" " 1872	164	32	3	35	15	2	------	------	17	18	------	------
" " 1873	167	18	3	21	3	2	------	1	6	15	------	------
" " 1874	169	15	2	17	4	------	------	------	4	13	------	------
" " 1875	178	13	9	22	6	------	1	------	7	15	------	------
" " 1876	155	15	7	22	5	1	------	------	6	16	------	------
" " 1877	185	16	------	16	4	5	------	------	9	7	------	------
" " 1878	------	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	------	------	185	------	113*a*	48	15	2	178	------	1	------

a George Bishop, who was convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the ninth day of the following October. This sentence was commuted on the twentieth day of September, 1866, to "imprisonment for the term of his natural life, with hard labor, in the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan." Bishop died April 16, 1870.

Of the 802 convicts who now remain in prison, 306 are of those received during the year, while 496 come over from the longer term convicts of prior years. The oldest convict is now near the close of twenty-nine years of prison life. He was thirty-one years of age when received, and is now past sixty.

The several prison years in which the convicts now remaining were received, the number of them received each year, the terms of sentence, and the number of convicts of each year serving the several terms, will be seen by the table below:

YEARS CLOSING:		Totals.	Life,—Solitary,—at Hard Labor.	Life, at Hard Labor.	Until Discharged.	35 Years.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	17 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	9 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years 6 months.	7 Years.	6 Years 8 months.	6 Years 6 months.	6 Years.	5 Years 6 months.	5 Years.	4 Years 9 months.	4 Years 6 months.	4 Years.	3 Years 9 months.	3 Years 6 months.	3 Years 4 months.	3 Years 3 months.	3 Years.	2 Years 6 months.	2 Years 3 months.	2 Years.	1 Year 10 months.	1 Year 9 months.	1 Year 6 months.	1 Year 3 months.	1 Year.	10 Months.	9 Months.	8 Months.	6 Months.
Aggregate Sept. 30	1877	802	27	12	1	1	5	9	1	7	1	1	3	23	4	8	57	3	14	4	38	1	1	18	2	123	2	8	75	1	11	1	1	133	29	3	88	1	1	36	2	38	1	3	12	12
From Oct. 1, '76, to Sept. 30.	1877	306	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	2	10	1	3	..	11	..	..	3	2	34	2	2	26	1	3	..	..	45	15	2	47	1	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining Oct. 1	1876	496	25	12	1	..	5	5	1	6	1	1	2	18	4	6	47	2	11	4	27	1	1	15	..	89	..	..	49	..	8	1	1	88	14	1	41	..	1	2	2	38	1	3	12	12
September 30	1876	201	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	1	9	..	3	1	7	..	..	3	..	28	..	1	20	..	4	..	..	59	11	1	41	..	1	2						
"	1875	140	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	1	3	11	..	1	7	..	30	..	4	24	..	4	1	1	29	3										
"	1874	54	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	29	..	1	5																	
"	1873	23	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	2	..	5	1	..	2	..	1																				
"	1872	19	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	1																									
"	1871	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	1																											
November 30	1870	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	8																													
"	1869	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1																														
"	1868	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a 1																				
"	1867	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1																															
"	1866	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1																																		
"	1865	1	1																																										
"	1864	1	..	..	..	..	..	1																																				
"	1862	2	1	1																																									
"	1861	2	1	1																																									
"	1859	1	1																																										
"	1858	1	1																																										
"	1857	1	..	1																																									
"	1855	1	1																																										
"	1853	1	1																																										
"	1848	1	1																																										

a Received May 5, 1868; escaped Nov. 24, 1871, and recovered from escape Sept. 1, 1877.

It has not been thought necessary to call attention to supposed law governing the management or discipline of the Prison, nor more been attempted than to place before you a summary of the operations of the year.

The statistics gathered during the year from the convict condu been omitted, since without the publication of accompanying il grams there could be but small benefit derived from their presen diagrams have been sketched, and show definitely, for one year, each punishment inflicted during the year. Other diagrams have pared illustrative of other subjects pertaining to the management of the Prison, and the application of the criminal law to the cases o victed of crime during the year and sentenced to terms in this ir the expense of engraving has deterred their publication.

Summaries of the operations of each of the departments of the intended by officers who do not report directly to the Board of] given above. They are fuller than heretofore, and show increasir part of the officers in charge of such departments; yet it is expect results will appear at the close of the coming year.

The measures instituted during the year looking to improved d accomplished much in that direction. In their application, read rendered by the officers more immediately in charge of the con general efficiency of such officers is called to your notice.

The beneficial results from the appointment of a Chaplain anc each of whom is required to give his entire time to the care of mates, are more apparent at the close of the present than of a Neither of these officers report to the Warden, but he desires h his appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which charged his duties.

The pleasant relations during the year with the Board of In rendered the discharge of the duties of his position less irksome t and their assistance in the management of the affairs of the I gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM HUMPHRE

the commencement of any year since its organization to the close of each e close of any year; the years in which the convicts discharged any year the years during which they were received; also, the number of convicts

e years find the number of convicts undischarged at the close received from the beginning of that year to the close of any

to 1845, inclusive; next above, 38, is the number discharged l numbers in said column. For instance, opposite 16 found

were discharged, but the years in which convicts heretofore he convicts received in 1843, that 48 have been discharged and discharged in 1867, 1 in 1863, 2 in 1858, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1856, 2 in

Number of Convicts of each year's receipts discharged to close of day, Sept. 30, 1877.	Years in which Convict heretofore discharged or now remaining in Prison were received.	Number of Convicts of each year's receipts remaining in Prison Sept. 30, 1877.
35	1839	.....
54	1840	.....
47	1841	.....
52	1842	.....
43	1843	.....
61	1844	.....
37	1845	.....
39	1846	.....
40	1847	.....

Table No. 4.—*Showing the Number of Convicts (Lumpers omitted throughout) on the different Contracts and at the various Prison Work Assignments at close of day Sept. 30, 1876; the Number transferred thereto and the Number transferred therefrom during the ensuing year, and the Number remaining thereat at close of day Sept. 30, 1877; the Total of the Terms of Sentence (Sentences for Life and a Sentence "Until Discharged" not included) of those on each Contract and in each Contract Shop; of the "Full Pays" of the Wagon Contract, and for the several Contracts, Broom Shop included; also of those on the Prison Work Assignments, of the Aggregate of those so assigned, and of the Aggregate on Contracts and Prison Work Assignments; also the Average Term of Sentence of them all.*

		Cabinet Contract, Shop 6a.	Cabinet Contract, Shop 6b.	Cabinet Contract, Shop 7.	Cabinet Contract, Shop 8.	Entire of Cabinet Contract.	Cooley Contract, Shop 9.	Cooley Contract, Shop 10b.	Cooley Contract, Shop 11.	Cooley Contract, Shop 12.	Cooley Contract, Shop 13.	Ent'e of Cooley Contract.	Cigar Contract.	Wagon Contract, Shop 18.	Wagon Contract, Shop 20.	Wagon Contract, Shop 21.	Ent'e of Wagon Contract.	Wagon Contract, Full Pays.
Average of their terms of sentence	Years	5	5	6	4	5	6	6	7	7	3	6	5	6	5	4	5	7
	Months	7	------	1	9	6	------	8	10	4	9	7	5	3	5	7	4	------
	Days	27	9	15	22	15	------	------	3	5	3	12	22	7	4	6	28	11
Total of their terms of sentence	Years	152	155	196	38	543	150	140	376	279	86	1,032	279	225	211	179	617	323
	Months	10	9	------	6	1	------	------	6	3	6	3	6	9	9	6	------	6
No. of convicts at close of day Sept. 30, '77 *a*		27	31	32	8	98	26	22	50	39	23	160	54	37	40	42	119	50
Transferred from during year		------	------	------	------	46	------	------	------	------	------	72	52	------	------	------	72	------
Total during year		------	------	------	------	144	------	------	------	------	------	232	106	------	------	------	191	------
Transferred to during year		------	------	------	------	41	------	------	------	------	------	70	30	------	------	------	98	------
No. of convicts at close of day Sept. 30, '76		------	------	------	------	103	------	------	------	------	------	162	76	------	------	------	93	------
Life convicts not included in average		------	------	------	------	------	1	1	2	1	------	5	3	1	1	3	5	4

		Shoe Contract.	Averages and Summary of all Contr'cts.	Broom Shop.	Prison Work, Hall, Assignment 1.	Prison Work, Engin'r. Assignment 3.	Prison Work, Shoe, etc. Assignment 5.	Prison Work, Kitchen. Assignment 24.	Prison Work, Asylum. Assignment 25.	Prison Work, Yard. Assignment 26.	Prison Work, Carpenters. Assign't 27.	Prison Work, Hospital. Assignment 28.	Prison Work, Yard Police. Assign't 29.	Prison Work, Idlers. Assignment 30.	Prison Work.	Prison Work. Assignment 30 omitted.	Prison.
Average of their terms of sentence	Years	5	6	2	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	5
	Months	2	2	9	11	10	6	6	7	2	1	11	8	7	6	7	8
	Days	15	5	26	25	------	15	10	21	------	6	1	6	17	25	29	18
Total of their terms of sentence	Years	265	3,275	172	80	43	216	135	82	93	82	29	108	148	969	820	4,245
	Months	9	10	9	8	6	2	10	6	------	------	3	------	3	2	11	------
No. of convicts at close of day Sept. 30, 1877 *a*		52	547	64	30	9	45	32	12	19	21	10	19	35	232	197	779
Transferred from during year		21	------	49	56	11	44	45	12	50	27	16	108	485	----	------	------
Total during year		73	------	113	83	20	89	77	24	69	48	26	127	520	----	------	------
Transferred to during year		20	------	65	56	12	42	45	10	58	40	17	119	475	----	------	------
No. of convicts at close of day Sept. 30, 1876		53	------	48	30	8	47	32	14	11	8	9	8	45	----	------	------
Life convicts not included in average		1	17	3	3	------	6	2	4	1	1	------	------	3	20	------	37
Convict sentenced "until discharged" not in average		----	------	----	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	----	------	------

a The lumpers, 23 in number, are omitted. *b* The skilled men in Shop 11, 10 years; the unskilled men in Shop 11, 6 years 5 months 5 days.

Table No. 7.—*Showing the average daily Number, for each month and during the year, of Officers and Employes at, and Convicts confined in, the Michigan State Prison at Jackson during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1877; also the greatest and least Number in, and the highest and lowest Number Unfit for Duty, at close of day; the average Number Unfit for Duty, and the per cent of those Unfit for Duty to whole Number in Prison; the average daily Number in Punishment at close of day, and an average of the daily Number of Idlers; and embracing a similar showing of those assigned to Productive Labor, and also of those at Unproductive Labor—including in the average of the Officers of the latter the General Officers of the Prison.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.	For the Year.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.
Average daily number of officers and employes	50.9	49.5	49.4	50.4	49.8	50.1	49.6	50.4	50.8	52	51.7	53	54.8
Average daily number of convicts at close of day	870.9	845.8	860.5	871.7	882.3	888.3	887.3	894.5	892.6	882.4	884.4	857.4	802.1
Average daily number of convicts unfit for duty at close of day	55.2	51.2	.....	51.8	53.5	44	59	60.9	58.3	67.7	.....	53.8	.....
Greatest number in prison at close of any day	902	860	871	885	888	893	896	902	900	892	894	886	809
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	79	57	62	58	58	53	68	72	66	73	79	67	49
Least number in prison at close of any day	796	835	854	863	878	883	881	886	883	878	877	796	797
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	27	47	43	43	47	34	50	49	47	58	57	42	27
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number in prison	.06+	.06+	.06+	.05+	.06+	.04+	.06+	.06+	.06+	.07+	.07+	.06+	.04+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	5.4	3.4	7	4.1	6.7	6.7	4.7	6.3	3.4	2.1	6	7.4	6.7
Average daily number of idlers at close of day (Sundays and 4th of July excepted)	14.4	6	4	2.2	4.4	5	7.7	9.4	20.4	20.8	35	32.1	17.4
AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS:													
Average daily number of officers and employes (Sundays and 4th of July excepted)	19.7	19.1	20.2	12.9	20.5	20.5	19.8	19.8	19.7	19	18.9	19	19
Average daily number of convicts at close of day	632	643.5	655.3	659	661.6	664.7	660.4	653.3	634.7	610.4	599.1	576.5	568.1
Average daily number of convicts unfit for duty at close of day	22.7	15.5	18.5	17.4	19.7	18.2	31.1	.....	22.7	29.2	32.4	23.7	12.5
Greatest number at close of any day	671	653	664	665	666	669	671	664	648	618	613	590	576
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	42	21	24	22	25	26	41	40	28	36	42	35	23
Least number at close of any day	561	629	652	652	658	660	655	649	620	604	587	561	564
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	3	11	12	13	14	12	23	22	18	20	23	15	3
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number	.03+	.02+	.02+	.02+	.02+	.02+	.04+	.04+	.03+	.04+	.05+	.04+	.02+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	3.6	2.3	5	1.8	4	4.7	3	4.3	2.5	1.2	3.8	4.4	6.3
AT UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS:													
Average daily number of officers and employes	34.1	32.8	31.8	33	32	32.6	32.4	33.8	33.7	35.6	36.4	36.5	39
Average daily number of convicts at close of day	238.9	200.3	205.3	212.7	220.7	223.7	226.9	241.3	257.9	271.8	289.1		234

Average daily number of convicts unfit for duty at close of day	32.5	35.8	36.6	34.5	33.8	25.7	27.8	29.8	35.6	33.4	36.7	30.1	34.7
Greatest number at close of any day	306	207	213	225	238	228	233	254	266	281	295	306	227
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	41	37	39	39	38	32	33	32	39	41	40	35	27
Least number at close of any day	194	194	203	200	217	221	222	227	251	264	279	285	231
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	23	34	30	30	31	23	26	27	32	35	34	23	22
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number	.13+	.17+	.17+	.16+	.15+	.11+	.12+	.12+	.13+	.14+	.12+	.10+	.10+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	2	1.2	2	2.3	2.7	2	1.6	2	.9	.9	2.1	3	.4

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is my report for the year ending September 30th, 1877:

Religious meetings held	52
Sermons delivered	47
Gospel addresses given	8

A few of those sermons and addresses were by persons from the outside, and were most favorably received.

In addition to those meetings, two musical entertainments have been given by the Franz-Schubert club of this city, and those entertainments were very pleasant occasions.

PRISON SCHOOL.

Number of sessions	52
Number of classes	21
Number of scholars	104

The following divisions appear in the school:

Primary Division.

Number of classes	6
Number of scholars	26

Writing Division.

Number of classes	1
Number of scholars	15

Arithmetical Division.

Number of classes	7
Number of scholars	35

Bible Division.

Number of classes	7
Number of scholars	28

The school is in session one hour each week,—from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the Sabbath.

PRISON LIBRARY.

Number of volumes	2,995

The number given does not include bibles, testaments, prayer-books, or school-books.

There have been expended for library purposes the following sums:

For new books	$185 18
For rebinding damaged books in old covers	32 80
in new covers	116 75
Total for rebinding	$148 55
Total for library	$334 73

The rebinding of books for prison use is evidently a necessity; it is also an economy, because if a book be well rebound, it will then wear longer than in its first binding. And further, when a readable book becomes popular among the men, it is manifestly well to extend its life and keep it in use.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Number of regular convict subscribers at the close of the year	265
Aggregate of weekly and periodical issues of the press passed to the use of prisoners	27,787
Average daily delivery	76.12

This reading is purchased by the reader himself, or is the gift of friends, except that part of the *regular subscriptions* made for life men; this, with a few exceptions, is the purchase of a benevolent fund, raised by the free gift of visitors.

The contributions to this fund since its commencement in the month of February, 1876, in the aggregate, amounts to	$47 34
Subscriptions made for "life men," same time	43 05
Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1877	$4 29

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

Number of letters mailed for prisoners	9,168
Highest number mailed in one month	874
Lowest number mailed in one month	654
Average per month	764
Greatest number in one day	157
Number of letters delivered to prisoners	9,944
Highest number delivered in one month	966
Lowest number delivered in one month	690
Average number delivered per month	828.75
Greatest number delivered in one day	76

Letters Suppressed.

Number of out-going letters suppressed	331
Number of in-going letters suppressed	317
Total suppressed	648

Suppressed letters are numbered and placed on file, with the reason for detention entered on each letter; and then each communication is indexed under the proper letter in a book kept for that purpose.

Letters of inquiry..... 250

Each one of these letters of inquiry is answered, and a copy of the reply—in substance—filed with the letter of inquiry, and indexed in the same way suppressed letters are.

Besides those letters, one hundred and ninety-three have been written, and copies of them—in substance—filed in the proper way.

The total of letters passing from this office for the year is..... 20,646
An average per day of..... 65.96

But those figures do not include the whole number of letters sent to publishers, nor those received from them. Those communications, if added, would make the total more than 21,000.

VISITS TO THE HOSPITAL.

I am not prepared to give the exact number of those visits, but "regular" visits have been daily—Sundays excepted—unless prevented by something sufficiently important to justify an absence. Occasional calls have been made when necessary. At each regular visit I have read a *short* passage of Scripture, and offered prayer or made brief remarks on the passage of Scripture read at the time.

CALLS AT THE CELLS

have been made on Lord's day afternoon, or in the evenings of the days of the week; and in case of sickness, at any time during the days of the week.

VISITS TO THE ASYLUM

have been made as seemed advisable.

Of the moral and religious condition of the prison, nothing essentially different from my former reports should be presented, or could with propriety be brought forward as the result of the last year's labor in this respect.

Grateful for your official confidence, and, may I be permitted to add, grateful for the aid received from those with whom I have been associated in prison service, I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

GEO. H. HICKOX,
Chaplain Michigan State Prison.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICHIGAN,
September 30th, 1877.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the annual report of the Medical Department of the Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1877:

The uniform good health of the men, the entire freedom from epidemics of any kind, the remarkable low mortality, and in this relation the proportionately large number of men confined during the year, are the principal matters to which I wish to call your attention.

The same general plan, with few additions, has been followed in keeping the records that was adopted last year, and there are now, taking the last six months of the last year in accordance with the books of other departments of the Prison, 18 months of reliable and valuable statistics,—unfortunately, to say the least, the only ones existing in this department in the history of the Prison.

There is, then, but little room for comparison; and if we take the aggregate footings of days lost by unfit for duty during the two years, the most noticeable result would be the similarity in the proportion which the unfit for duty bears to the whole number in Prison, it being 6 per cent in '76 and 6.3 per cent in '77. The greatest difference, however, between the two years,—and this not in its full import, either,—will be shown by a careful study of table No. 1, which give the diseases, and number of cases, and days lost during the two years.

The almost total absence of typhoid fever and pneumonia, the great disparity in the number of cases of bowel complaints observed this summer from those which occurred last year, may be small items to dilate upon, but in the yearly amount of disease which we have to treat are of the utmost importance; and that we have passed through the year as free from them as we have is a matter for congratulation. In this connection, also, I may state that the type of prevailing diseases has been much milder during the past year than in any previous year with which I have been connected with the Prison.

Our good fortune in thus escaping any serious trouble has probably been mainly due to atmospheric and climatic causes, about which it is impossible to speculate. Reports from various sections of the country give the public health as better than for years past, and the same causes have undoubtedly been at work with us. There has been, however, an earnest effort made in every direction toward protecting the health of the men, which cannot have failed of

effecting some good results. Beside the utmost care in the selection of the food, especially during the summer months, the most rigid policing of the yard, the weekly flushing of the sewers, and the cleanliness enforced in the care of the wings, two other measures have been instituted to which I attach a still greater influence.

The first is a change made over a year ago in the manner of washing down the wings. The former custom was to use large quantities of water every day in mopping down the stone floors, and once or twice a week to turn on the hydrants and literally flood the place; in consequence, the atmosphere was kept in a damp, unhealthy condition, both generating and intensifying disease. Since the discontinuance of this method the amount of severe colds and rheumatism of former years has been materially lessened. Modern authorities also state that the prevalence of consumption stands in a direct ratio to the dampness of the locality, and it would seem as though this theory has borne out our experience during the past year.

The other change mentioned is in the care of the night buckets. No systematic plan has hitherto been followed in regard to their thorough disinfection; they were well rinsed out and dried, and once a week, on Sundays, a small quantity of a weak solution of copperas was used. Since May, however, they have been cleansed much more thoroughly, and every day about a drachm of copperas in a few ounces of water was put in each bucket. It is hard to estimate the value of this as a sanitary measure, but it has probably had some effect both as destroying and preventing the formation of disease germs. As a matter of comfort, too, it has gone far toward mitigating the unpleasant odor in the wings during the night, which is so especially disagreeable during hot weather.

No amount of care or foresight will fully obviate the liability to disease which an institution of this character always incurs.

The danger from contagion is, of all the causes, the least which troubles us: it is the life in all its phases, the confinement, the lack of light and ventilation, the indulgence, in many instances, of depraved instincts which induces very generally an anaemic condition, a peculiar susceptibility to disease which slight causes affect very easily. To prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of these causes has been our work, and there is yet a still further point to be reached.

MORTALITY.

As shown by the general summary, the whole number of deaths during the year has been four, a mortality per thousand of the 1,211 confined of 3.2. Only two years in the history of the Prison have a lower death-rate: in 1848, when there were no deaths, and in 1867, when there were only two. Only four were pardoned on account of their health; of these, one has shown some improvement, and the other, pardoned Sept. 27th, hardly should appear as belonging to this year; so there are but two to be added into the complete mortality of the year, which is but 4.9 per thousand of the whole number confined.

Of the four deaths which occurred, but two were in the hospital; of these, one only was from consumption, the patient being a workman from the polishing shop, where he undoubtedly contracted the disease. Of the other two, one, as shown in the table, was from an accident, and the other, from the rupture *of an aneurism, was in one sense* a violent death; and taking these out, as not

strictly belonging to the mortality of the Prison, the death-rate stands very small indeed.

That the number of cases of consumption should fall off so in one year is very remarkable, and cannot be fully accounted for. I have, however, alluded to one of the causes in a previous paragraph, which is, to some extent, an explanation; still, it may be entirely accidental, and I shall wait for future experience to fully confirm me in my opinion.

EXAMINATION RECORD.

The record of the physical condition and family history of the men received has been kept through the year, and the consolidated statement relative to the 409 received appears in table No. 4. In regard to an item, the "number whose family history shows consumptive predisposition," the figures given are perhaps too large, as in some instances cases occurring outside the direct family line, and having no influence whatever upon the health of the individual, have been added; this difficulty in showing the matter rightly will be better shown by a study of table No. 7, which is a full copy direct from the record of the 158 men who have been discharged since April 1st, 1876. The only summary which I have made from this is a small table relative to the weights, the gain and loss, and percentages, which is here given:

STATISTICS Relative to the Weight of the one hundred and fifty-eight Convicts Discharged, who were received after April 1st, 1876.

Sentence.		Number of Convicts.	Number who Gained.	Average Gain in Pounds per Convict.	Total Gain.	Number who Lost.	Average Loss in Pounds per Convict.	Total Loss.	Number Neither Gain or Loss.	Maximum Gain.	Minimum Gain.	Maximum Loss.	Minimum Loss.
Years.	Months.												
------	3	1	1	8½	8½	-------	-------	-------	-------	8½	8½	------	------
------	4	1	1	3½	3½	-------	-------	-------	-------	3½	3½	------	------
------	6	21	14	8¼	115½	5	4 1-5	21	2	25	1	6	3
------	8	4	2	7½	15	2	2	4	-------	13	2	2	2
------	9	2	2	4¼	9½	-------	-------	-------	-------	5	4½	------	------
------	10	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	------	------
1	------	68	38	6 55-76	255½	26	7 5-13	192	4	26	1	19	1
1	3	2	2	6¾	13½	-------	-------	-------	-------	8	5½	------	------
1	6	14	6	7½	45	6	6½	39	2	15	1	12	5
1	9	1	1	8	8	-------	-------	-------	-------	8	8	------	------
2	------	18	11	4 10-11	54	6	5¼	31½	1	14	1½	14½	1
2	6	1	1	7	7	-------	-------	-------	-------	7	7	------	------
3	------	9	5	10 4-5	54	2	13	26	2	23	4	25	1
3	3	1	1	1½	1½	-------	-------	-------	-------	1½	1½	------	------
3	6	1	-------	-------	-------	1	½	½	-------	------	------	½	½
4	------	3	3	4	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	6	2	------	------
5	------	4	-------	-------	-------	4	8¼	33	-------	------	------	12	½
6	------	1	-------	-------	-------	1	19	19	-------	------	------	19	19
7	------	1	-------	-------	-------	1	25½	25½	-------	------	------	25½	25½
10	------	3	2	3¾	7½	1	8	8	-------	5½	2	8	8
45	------	1	-------	-------	-------	1	6	6	-------	------	------	6	6
------	------	158	90	6 7-9	610	56	7 13 56	405½	12				
			57 pr. ct.			35 pr. ct.			8 pr. ct.				

It will be seen by this that 57 per cent gained in weight, 35 per cent lost, and 12 per cent remained stationary during their stay.

THE FOOD.

I referred in passing, to the care exercised in the selection of the food.

The following tables, prepared from statistics given in Pavy's standard work on Food and Dietetics, show the daily average amount of food per man and its chemical composition, and illustrate better than in any other way its real value.

ENGLISH PRISONS.

HARD LABOR DIET.

DAILY ALLOWANCE.	Ounces.	Nitrogenous.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.	Mineral Matter.	Total Solid Matter.
Cocoa	0.500	0.080	0.220	0.185	0.015	0.500
Oatmeal	2.000	0.252	1.276	0.112	0.060	1.700
Milk	2.000	0.082	0.104	0.078	0.016	0.280
Molasses	1.000	----------	0.770	----------	----------	0.770
Salt	0.500	----------	----------	----------	0.500	0.500
Barley	0.285	0.018	0.212	0.007	0.006	0.243
Bread	24.000	1.944	12.240	0.384	0.552	15.120
Cheese	0.571	0.191	----------	0.139	0.031	0.361
Flour	1.232	0.133	0.868	0.025	0.021	1.047
Meat (cooked without bone or gravy)	2.143	0.591	----------	0.331	0.063	0.985
Shins (made into soup)	2.286	0.482	----------	0.093	0.592	1.166
Suet	0.214	----------	----------	0.177	0.004	0.181
Carrots	0.285	0.004	0.042	----------	0.003	0.049
Onions	0.500	0.006	0.036	----------	0.003	0.045
Turnips	0.285	0.004	0.020	----------	0.001	0.025
Potatoes	13.714	0.288	3.018	0.027	0.096	3.429
Total	51.515	4.075	18.806	1.557	1.963	26.401

HARD LABOR DIET PER DIEM.	Ounces.
Nitrogenous matter	4.075
Carbohydrates	18.806
Fat	1.557
Mineral matter	1.963
Total	26.401

Tables showing the average daily supply of food per convict, with an analysis of its composition:

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

ARTICLES.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Daily Average per Convict.
Flour,—bread	451,260	7,220,160	24.4
Corn meal,—bread and mush	20,436	326,976	1.1
Salt pork	45,915	734,640	2.5
Fresh pork	24,611	393,776	1.3
Salt beef	45,357	725,712	2.4
Fresh beef	116,035	1,856,560	6.3
Mutton and poultry	3,412	54,592	0.2
Fish and oysters	16,449	272,784	0.9
Peas and beans	24,696	395,136	1.3
Potatoes	215,040	3,440,640	11.7
Vegetables	4,659	74,544	0.2
Hominy, barley, and rice	14,378	230,048	0.7
Coffee and tea	4,765	76,240	0.2
Milk	55,760	892,160	3.0
Syrup	1,305	340,608	1.2
Sugar	10,848		
Salt	10,290	164,660	0.5
Total	1,065,216	17,199,236	57.9

ARTICLES.	Ounces.	Nitrogenous.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.	Minerals.	Total Solid Matter.
Bread	25.5	2.065	13.005	0.408	0.586	16.064
Pork	3.8	0.037	----------	1.859	0.078	1.974
Beef	8.7	1.779	----------	0.313	0.443	2.535
Mutton, poultry, and fish	1.0	0.190	----------	0.038	0.044	0 272
Peas, beans, hominy and barley	2.0	0.046	1.148	0.042	0.050	1.286
Potatoes and other vegetables	12.0	0.046	2.640	0.024	0.084	2.794
Coffee and tea	0.2	0.001	----------	0.003	----------	0.004
Milk	3.0	0.123	0.156	0.027	0.024	0.330
Sugar and syrup	1.2	----------	1.032	----------	----------	1.032
Salt	0.5	----------	----------	----------	0.500	0.500
Total	57.9	4.287	17.981	2.714	1.809	26.791

Nitrogenous matter	4.287
Carbohydrates	17.981
Fat	2.714
Minerals	1.809
Total	26.791

Alimentary substances in a dry state required daily for the support of an ordinary working man of average height and weight:

DRY FOOD.	In Oz. Avoir.
Albuminous matter	4.587
Fatty matter	2.964
Carbohydrates	14.250
Salts	1.058
Total	22.859

It will thus be seen that our diet is full as nourishing and generous as that of the English Prisons, and is amply sufficient in every constituent required in a normal or standard diet; that it appears larger than both the others is due, doubtless, to the waste which there is no method of measuring accurately. The figures, however, as given, show the amount of food actually cooked and placed on the table.

Table No. 5, showing the location in the wing from which the unfit for duty came, and No. 8, giving the relative proportion of days lost by unfit for duty in the different shops in the yard, are new tables, and embody statistics which it is now the business of this office to keep. They are introduced without any comment, except that they will form the basis of future investigations.

Gentlemen, there is but little more to be said of the year's work. We are now, I trust, fairly started, and shall, in the future, present all that comes under the attention of this department in a complete and reliable tabulated form.

Again returning thanks for your kindness extended toward me, and remembering gratefully the friendly support which I have received from all the officers of the Prison during the year,

I remain yours respectfully,

EDWIN L. KIMBALL,
Resident Physician.

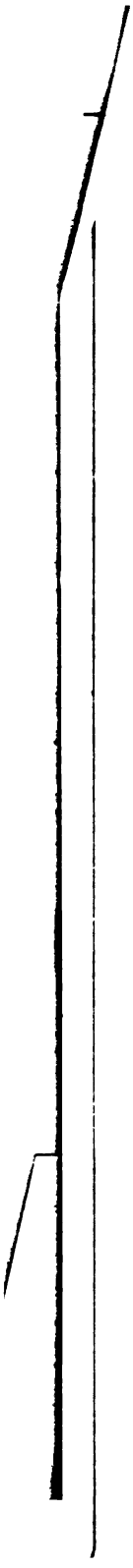


Table No. 4.—*Summary of Examinations of Convicts received during year ending September 30, 1877.*

Months.	Total Number Received.	Average Age.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	Color.			Average Sentence.		Condition when Received.			Number Had.			Time Served in Prison Prior to this Conviction.		Number Received who have served in Prison before.	Av. Measurement of Chest.		Number received whose family history show consumptive predisposition.	Physical Condition of Parents.			
			Feet.	Inches.		White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Years.	Months.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Aged and Infirm.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.	Years.	Months.		Inspiration.	Expiration.		Father Healthy.	Father Unhealthy.	Mother Healthy.	Mother Unhealthy.
Totals	409	27	5	7	151	389	8	12	3	5	388	16	5	45	78	42	245	2	113	38½	36½	93	347	62	331	78
October	46	28	5	7	151	43	1	2	3	5	42	3	1	3	5	2	35	.....	17	37¼	35½	2	41	5	44	2
November	34	32	5	8	158	32	1	1	2	7	29	4	1	5	8	3	17	10	8	38½	36¼	8	27	7	22	12
December	43	27	5	6	151	42	....	1	2	11	42	1	.....	11	13	7	36	10	13	36¾	35½	8	34	9	38	5
January	29	26	5	7	152	28	1	....	2	10	28	.....	1	3	7	2	8	4	8	38	36½	12	24	5	23	6
February	30	23	5	8	144	28	1	1	4	10	28	2	.....	4	8	3	8	10	9	36½	35½	9	24	6	23	7
March	32	27	5	8	167	29	1	2	3	1	30	1	1	3	4	1	19	9	9	38	36½	7	30	2	22	10
April	35	22	5	8	156	33	1	1	4	2	33	2	.....	4	6	8	15	6	10	38	36	13	28	7	24	11
May	26	33	5	7	153	26	....	....	5	4	24	1	1	1	4	4	17	1	7	37½	35½	4	21	5	20	6
June	42	27	5	6	147	42	....	....	2	10	40	2	.....	3	9	6	14	4	11	38	36	12	38	4	35	7
July	23	25	5	8	148	23	....	....	2	5	23	.....	.....	1	4	1	13	8	6	37½	35½	7	21	2	21	2
August	37	28	5	7	149	34	....	3	4	11	37	.....	.....	3	6	2	36	9	7	38¼	36½	7	31	6	30	7
September	32	27	5	7	150	29	....	1	2	5	32	.....	.....	4	4	3	21	3	8	38½	36½	4	28	4	29	3

Table No. 5.—*Summary of Unfit for Duty, shown by lock, during Year ending September 30th, 1877.*

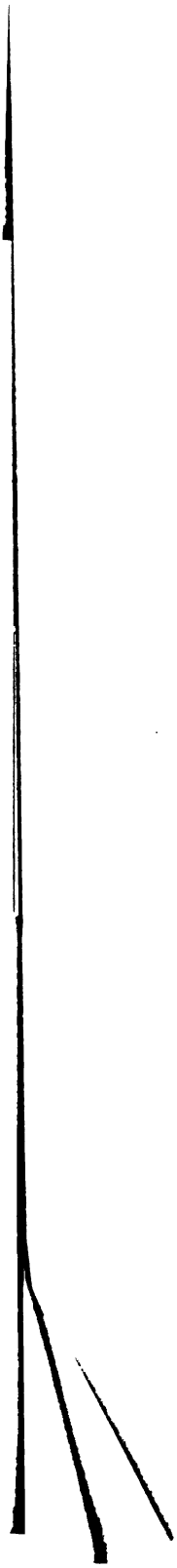
MONTHS.	West North.					West South.						Hospital.	East North.					East South.						Warden's House.	Asylum.	Total.	Aggregate.
	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.		Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.				
Total	690	686	768	366	356	1,043	713	589	476	721	6,408	61	1,615	762	529	288	572	2,593	333	926	383	1,135	9,136	180	4,382	4,542	20,147
October	92	68	8	45	6	51	80	33	53	115	551	33	191	28	50	37	19	134	17	47	37	44	604	....	402	402	1,588
November	37	67	9	21	54	68	54	25	69	111	515	20	224	4	47	33	23	184	34	39	47	68	703	....	414	414	1,652
December	58	47	40	7	34	115	35	26	67	48	477	....	128	33	36	48	39	237	18	61	22	77	699	....	431	431	1,607
January	53	39	78	42	6	95	46	49	26	64	498	....	105	68	15	65	27	296	11	83	9	63	742	....	417	417	1,657
February	18	33	62	18	27	65	16	45	26	57	367	....	84	53	27	9	20	203	16	57	9	49	527	20	315	335	1,229
March	13	45	104	17	76	63	32	133	57	83	623	....	140	135	3	7	46	237	37	64	31	101	801	31	371	402	1,826
April	59	87	89	12	58	76	36	63	55	24	559	....	194	69	4	16	44	314	41	66	4	148	900	30	337	367	1,826
May	83	85	69	39	20	88	43	15	31	18	491	....	147	79	26	14	27	276	84	93	34	148	928	31	357	388	1,807
June	130	52	40	44	27	76	64	37	30	74	574	....	151	102	61	39	66	258	24	116	51	208	1,076	30	350	380	2,030
July	76	55	137	72	15	150	93	53	29	48	728	....	99	95	128	11	125	258	18	113	45	135	1,027	31	354	385	2,140
August	38	70	100	30	32	147	133	75	18	35	678	....	101	46	73	4	58	131	27	104	35	65	644	7	339	346	1,668
September	33	38	32	19	1	49	81	35	15	44	347	10	51	50	59	5	78	65	6	83	59	29	485	....	275	275	1,117

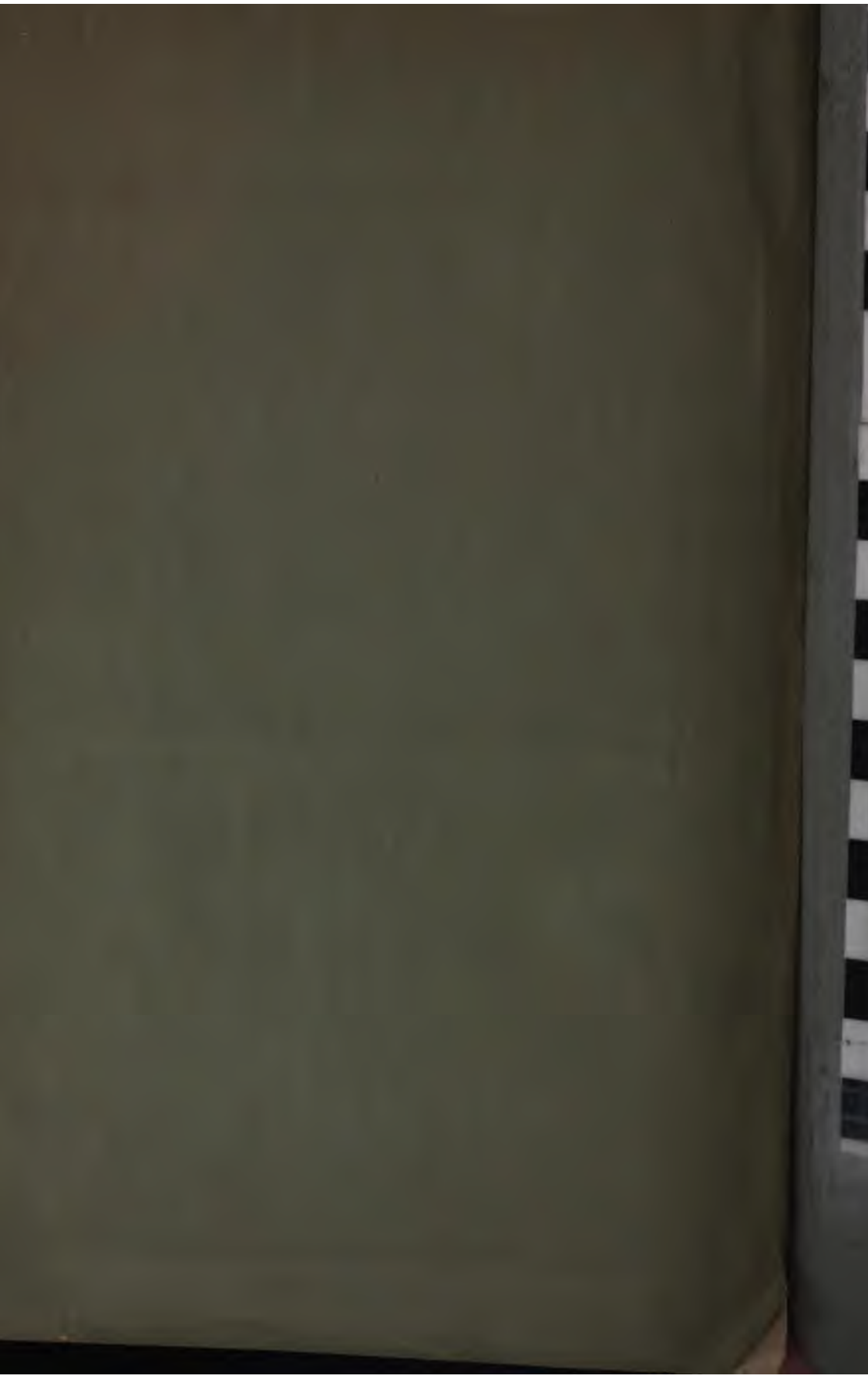
Table No. 6.—*Complete Mortality Report of Michigan*

Registered Numbers.	When Sentenced.	Age when Received.	Age when Discharged.	Sentence		Time Served.		Condition when Received.		Habits of Life Before Conviction.			Diseases.	How Discharged.		
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Abstainer.	Moderate.	Intemperate.		Pardoned.	Died.	Expiration of Sentence.
	Totals	--	--	----	----	----	----	5	1	1	3	2		2	4	----
86	March 9, 1871	56	62	15	----	5	11	----	1	----	----	1	Aneurism of the Aorta	----	1	----
251	Oct. 15, 1873	29	32	4	----	3	----	1	------	1	----	----	Phthisis	----	1	----
261	Nov. 13, 1873	21	24	5	----	3	6	1	------	----	----	1	Accident	----	1	----
499	Dec. 17, 1874	19	21	4	----	2	1	1	------	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----
643	June 4, 1875	20	22	3	----	2	1	1	------	----	1	----	Pleurisy, Suppurative.	----	1	----
1047	June 10, 1876	41	42	7	----	1	1	1	------	----	1	----	Phthisis	1	----	----

State Prison for Year ending September 30th, 1877.

Known to have Died of those Pardoned.	Unheard from since Pardoned.	Died Immediately After Expiration of Sentence.	Died in Prison.	Date of Death of those who Died in Prison.	First Conviction.	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	Fourth Conviction.	House of Correction.	Reform School.	Other Prisons.	Total Convictions.	In what Shops Employed Previous to Discharge.
2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	Feb. 26, 1877..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	4	Broom Shop.
.....	.....	.....	1	Oct. 18, 1876..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	Polishing.
.....	.....	.....	1	May 26, 1877..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	1	Triphammer.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	1	Shoe.
.....	.....	.....	1	July 4, 1877..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	2	Cigar.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	State.





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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTI

INSPECTORS:

Hon. W. S. WILCOX, President, appointed
Hon. A. A. BLISS, . . . "
Hon. L. W. LOVELL, . . . "

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, ...
J. D. HINCKLEY, ...
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, ...
Rev. GEORGE H. HICKOX, ...
E. L. KIMBALL, ...

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

The Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison have the honor to submit their annual report for the year ending September 30, A. D. 1878. Also, the reports of the warden, the chaplain, and the physician.

The report of the warden is so full and thorough, of the workings of the prison in the details of all its departments, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem to be judicious and proper, that in these particulars there is very little that the Inspectors need to add.

PRISON EARNINGS.

The prison on the whole, in the discipline and good order maintained, in the general good health of its inmates, and in its pecuniary earnings, has done well.

The number of convicts in the prison at the commencement of the year was		802
Admitted during the year		354
Whole number in prison within the year		1,156
The number discharged during the year including those		
Discharged by expiration of sentence	274	
Transferred to Ionia	44	
Died	6	
Escaped	5	
New trial	4	
Pardoned	16	
Released by Supreme Court	3	
		352
Leaving in prison at the end of the year		804

The actual number in prison at the close of every day in the year, is shown in the warden's report.

The appropriation of men to the different contracts is as follows:

The wagon contract	50 men
" cigar contract	50 "
" shoe contract	50 "
" cooper contract	50 "
" agricultural implement contract	150 "
Total	350 "

This is the number the several contracts call for. In addition to these, the contractors have worked in the aggregate a large number of men at special rates, averaging through the year over one hundred. There is no obligation on the part of the contractors to keep these extra men for any particular time, and the prison authorities have the right to take them from the contracts whenever they have a better use for them. About sixty men have had steady work in the broom shop. A large proportion of these men are not able bodied men, and are such as contractors would not receive, yet they may be placed among those who have had steady work, and whose earnings have contributed something to the cash income of the prison. Including those in the broom shop, with the men at work on the contracts, the number who have had steady work, from whose labor a cash income has been received, has been in the aggregate from 500 to 510, leaving 300, a few more or less, to be provided for and appropriated in other ways. In this 300 are included, of course, the sick, the insane, the old and feeble, and all who are utterly worthless for any productive purpose. But it has been deemed conducive to good order and health to provide some work for every man, unless excused on account of sickness, and they have been placed wherever they could be most useful, many of them on the appropriation, others at work in the new sewer, others mining coal, draining and cultivating land, etc., etc., and a large number in the every day work of the institution.

FINANCIAL.

The cash income of the prison comes from the earnings of the convicts. There is no other resource. If the earnings fall off, unless the expenses diminish in like proportion, the institution must run behind. The expenses cannot diminish in like proportion, for it costs as much to support a convict who earns 50 cents per day, as one who earns 75 cents. Compared with 1877, the labor earnings per man, per day, have materially fallen off. In 1877 on one contract 100 men earned 65 cents per day, and 50 men earned 72½ cents per day. In 1878 these same men earned the same for nine months of the year and only 50 cents for the last three months, which is the present contract price. In 1877, 200 men on different contracts, earned 55 cents per day, and in 1878 only 45 cents, making in all a difference of several thousand dollars.

The financial exhibit of the prison for 1878 is given in detail in the warden's report. Considering the smaller number of cash earning convicts, and the smaller sum per day paid for them for the year, the exhibit is more favorable than we dared to hope.

The total net expenditures appear to be	$93,210 00
The earnings	92,378 22
Balance of net expenditures over earnings	$831 78

It is proper to say that included in the earnings is the sum of $7,505, which is the appraised value of convict labor on buildings and public improvements. This is not the sum earned by these convicts on these improvements estimated at the usual average contract price per day,—if thus estimated, it would amount to a much larger sum,—but the valuation is of the minimum actual value of the labor on these improvements as made by the appraisers.

The transfer of convicts to Ionia may well be considered in connection with the earnings of the prison. 86 men were transferred in 1877, and 44 in 1878,

in all 130. By the provisions of the law, none who are over 25 years of age c be thus transferred, and as a result, the young and vigorous, and those t most likely to add to the income of the prison by their earnings are tak leaving in the prison at Jackson a larger proportion of those unfit for profita labor. That this has had something to do with the diminution of earni there can be no doubt. But in this there should be no loss to the State, whatever loss there may be to one institution should be a corresponding gain the other.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We think the permanent improvements authorized by the last Legislatu those completed, and those in process of completion, will show that the mo they cost was wisely appropriated, and has been economically and judiciou expended. The State shop has been in use during most of the year, and resulted in larger production, a saving in the use of material, and in bet order and discipline.

The building cost something more than was originally estimated, on acco of providing a basement and fitting it up for bathing accommodations. F merly the only bathing arrangements in the prison were large tanks in wash-room, into which at stated periods a dozen or more at a time were p mitted to enter and go through a process called bathing. Now, under new arrangements, over fifty can bathe at one time, and each man entir apart from every other man. It is economical in the shorter time occupied, a is thoroughly cleanly. The practice of promiscious bathing in a comm reservoir is, we trust, forever banished from the prison. The arrangeme devised by the Warden, is a model one, and we think has not its equal in a other of our public institutions.

The addition to the east wing is approaching completion. In it there are cells, with space above for another tier of 12, making 48 in all. As far security and thorough ventilation are concerned, and in all other respects, t are as near perfect as cells could be made. Each of the sides, the top, a floor, and the front, except the doorway, is of a single stone. So large a p tion of the work is being done by convicts that we think there will be a su cient amount of the appropriation left to build the additional tier of cells, wh we hope to do during the next year.

The extention of the prison wall authorized by the Legislature has not been commenced. The work not being so great an immediate necessity, it thought to be better economy to use the surplus labor of the prison upon State shop and the addition to the east wing until completed. It was fou also, that the sum appropriated ($5,535), was not sufficient to complete extension if built to correspond with the main wall. It was, therefore, deci to postpone the matter until it could be determined whether there would any surplus from the appropriation for the other improvements that could applied to this purpose.

In digging the sewer an excellent quality of stone has been discovered, enti ly suitable for the wall. The prospect now is that all the stone that will necessary can be quarried upon the prison grounds. This will materially les the expense, and we now think, by utilizing prison labor in quarrying and p paring the stone, and in work on the wall, that it can be built for the amo of the appropriation. With a comparatively small cash outlay for tools, wages of one, or perhaps two free mechanics, and for lime and sand, the w

an be done. It is proposed, therefore, that during the coming winter as much hall be done as can be, in quarrying and dressing the stone, and to commence aying the wall in the spring. We only regret in this connection that we are ıot authorized to extend this wall north to the line of the main north wall and hus enclose the asylum for insane convicts. An inclosure in which the insane ould be permitted to breathe the fresh air and take a proper amount of physi- al exercise, would add much to their comfort, and contribute to their recovery. f it should prove that a sufficient quantity of stone can be obtained on the ırison land, and the work principally done by convicts, the cash outlay for this xtension would be very trifling.

A full statement of the condition and all necessary information in connection rith the new sewer you will find in the warden's report. When completed, it rill add materially to the value of the prison property. In addition to its mportance for drainage and sewerage purposes, it has developed new sources f value. The coal that has already been taken out and consumed, at the ırice paid previous to this discovery, was worth in cash the sum of $1,000, ınd this during the warm months of the year.

The fuel of the prison is an important item of expense, it being annually bout $5,000. $3,600 of this for coal and $1,400 for wood. Should we be ble to find a sufficient quantity of coal, the proportion of wood consumed an be greatly diminished. The new vein of coal promises to be much superior o the other, both in the quality and thickness of the vein, and the indications re, that with the proper appliances, the prison can be supplied with coal from ts own grounds.

In addition to the coal, a bed of rock has been penetrated which furnishes tone of an excellent quality, much superior to the stone usually quarried in he vicinity. When dressed it is of good color and grain, and for facing the ıew wall will be fully equal to any that we could purchase.

THINGS NEEDED.

The number in the prison during the last year has averaged about 800, vary- ng but few either way at different dates. The number has not increased as re anticipated at the commencement of the year, yet with only our present ıumber, the great necessity for larger cell accommodation still remains. There is no prospect that the number of convictions and sentences will materi- ılly decrease, but probably will increase. We have 648 old cells in the wings, ınd will have 36 new ones in the new addition to the east wing when completed, naking 684 in all. With an additional tier of cells in the new addition, and ılso in one of the wings, accommodations would be furnished for about 90 nore,—then falling 25 to 30 below the present number in prison. With the ;radual increase in the number of convicts that is to be reasenably expected, it rill be seen that nothing less than an additional tier of cells in *both* wings will urnish the required accommodations.

The original plan for the improvement of the prison contemplated putting ıew windows in both wings and changing their form. There being some ,pprehension that it would not be safe to make the necessary openings in the ralls, this improvement was omitted, and there has been nothing done to the rindows since the wings were built. The frames and sash particularly in the rest wing, are so much decayed that they are difficult to keep in place, and the rindows furnish little protection in severe weather. In cold windy days it is mpossible to keep the wings comfortably warm. It is absolutely necessary

that new window frames and sash should be provided. These improvem could be made with very slight expense beyond the cost of material, and n of the work could be done during the next winter months if we were autho to do it.

We cannot do less than urge, as we did in our last report, the very g importance of providing these additional accommodations. The sleepin large numbers of convicts side by side upon cots in the corridors is object able in every point of view. They cannot be prevented from communica with each other, and in spite of all the watchfulness of faithful guards, are able to plot mischief. It is very important for all, that prison rule obeyed, yet here is a continued temptation to the convict to violate those r and they are not slow in yielding to the temptation. It tends to disorder insubordination and involves the additional expense of at least four gua and what perhaps may be considered not wholly unimportant is that the l are of necessity much of the time in an untidy condition, creating an unfa able impression upon the minds of those passing through.

If it should be decided that it is inexpedient to rebuild the old cell bl according to the original plan, it is hoped that it may be deemed wise to a orize the small expenditure necessary for the improvements above indicate

We also concur in all the warden says as to the importance of procuring new boilers. There is absolute danger in every day's delay. Although it be possible to get through the coming winter without accident, yet the liab thereto, and the consequences that would be likely to result should an acci happen is a source of anxiety.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chaplain's report is full and clear on all matters expected in su report, but it does not in itself give any adequate idea of the labor he perfo or of his faithfulness in the discharge of the duties of his office. His influ is all for good, and in his intercourse with convicts he commands their resp and thus lays the foundation for successful efforts to reform. That in n cases his influence will be lasting, we have no doubt, and while he take rose-colored view of the subject of reform, he labors on faithfully and gently, leaving the result to a higher power.

HEALTH, ETC.

The report of the physician is an unusually interesting and valuable d ment, and states intelligently everything that need be known as to the phy condition of the convicts. It has been the aim of the authorities of the pr to be watchful of its sanitary condition and do all that could be done to it what it should be, and to avail themselves of all suggestions of experienc that direction. The location of the prison itself is unfavorable. It is on ground near the river. The cells were constructed apparently with no pr ideas of the importance of ventilation. The lower cells are below the sur of the ground outside, and as a consequence are much of the time unavoid damp. If, in the present stage of knowledge on such subjects, any S should build such cells as these, it would be considered simply disgraceful.

During the year past there were six deaths of prison convicts. Two of t were killed by accident, and only four by disease. This is at the rate of half of one per cent. We doubt if any prison in the land can make a r favorable showing, and it is with sincere satisfaction that we state this re

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

t is to some extent a popular impression that convicts in our penitentiaries neither well fed nor well clothed. However it may have been forty years in similar institutions, it is now in this, and we presume in others, not y considered right and humane, but that it is in all respects the best policy t the convict should be well fed and comfortably clothed, and have good dical attention. The food furnished is abundant and good. The beef con- s of the fore quarters of the same beef that is furnished the best families in n. The pork fattened on the premises is of the very best quality. We have rge refrigerator room, with an abundance of ice, in which in summer any sh meats that it may be necessary to keep over, can be kept fresh and olesome. Very few families have upon their tables as good bread as is daily nished the prisoners, and the vegetables, in their season, of nearly all kinds t are in use, are in plentiful supply. A milk ration is furnished once in ry three days, and is almost universally acceptable. The food is not only olesome and nutritious in quality, but in quantity it is abundant. We think uniform and general good health of the convicts is, to a great extent, ng to systematic work and a full supply of wholesome food. A large jority of those received at the prison gain in health, in vigor, and in flesh on son diet. A good supply of good food and systematic labor (to neither of ich have they generally been accustomed), would naturally produce this ct, and where there seems to be an opposite result, it is mostly in cases in ich the constitution was utterly broken down when received, or cases of at mental depression caused by the disgrace of conviction and imprison- nt.

A DECLARED NUISANCE.

During the past summer the common council of Jackson declared the hog- s and yards belonging to the prison a nuisance, and ordered the board of lth to abate it. No action was taken by the board as the hot season was rly over, and in consideration of an understanding that before another sea- suitable buildings should be erected, and such other arrangements made as ild obviate the objections, or, that the keeping of hogs should be abandoned. The prison grounds are now surrounded by the dwellings of citizens, and if nostrils of the people are to be invaded we cannot complain that they have hoice in the perfumes that invade them. There are some advantages accru- to the prison in fattening hogs, as stated by the warden. Besides the use the waste for that purpose, the pork is of better quality and goes farther in sumption than pork purchased in the market. Should pork remain at sent prices the profit of raising it might be questionable. But this is not bable. If the Legislature should think it advisable to make a small appro- ation for the purpose, we have no doubt that provision can be made for ing and fattening pork without offense to the public.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

t seems to have been the policy of the State since the organization of the son to make it as nearly as possible self sustaining. To do this it became essary that the labor of the convicts be directed to the production of some- ng for which there was a public demand, that by the sale of such products income could be secured to the prison. It seems also to have been con-

sidered wise by the Legislature, instead of providing that the State itself shou carry on such industries and manufacture such products as would be likely t bring in an adequate income, that the labor of the convicts should be let contractors for a certain number of years at a specified price per day, and th they be authorized to carry on their business within the walls of the prison shops provided by the State.

This has continued to be the practice up to the present time. To this the are strong objections in the minds of many people. The subject has been di cussed in the public prints, and a somewhat bitter feeling evidently exis among a portion of the mechanics of the State. The principal objection, we understand it, is that the labor of convicts is brought into competition wi the labor of free men, that the articles manufactured by convicts for the co tractors, and sold by them, take the place of the same, or similar articles th would otherwise be made and sold by free men, and that in this the mechanic interests in the State are seriously and injuriously affected. It is fair th those who entertain these opinions should be heard, and if the objections ha such force as to make it desirable to modify or wholly change the present sy tem it should be done. The inspectors do not make the law, but attempt onl to administer it as it is.

It must necessarily be admitted that if the prison is to be self-sustaining, must be by the labor of the convicts, and that the labor should be employe upon the industries best calculated to produce this result. And as it has bee the policy of the State to authorize outside parties to contract for the labor convicts for the purpose of manufacturing in the prison, it was undoubtedl supposed that such contractors, having a pecuniary interest in the result, an whose minds and energies would be devoted to it, would be more likely to mak such business successful than would the State in the use of the same men i the same business. There are now five contracts in the prison, employin about 450 men in the aggregate. It is by no means certain that any man the head of the prison, however capable he may be, with all his other duti making constant and continued calls upon him, could carry on successfully th business these contracts provide for, or any other business employing th same number of men. He could not give the matter his whole personal atte tion, and must necessarily depend upon employed men, who would have no pe sonal interest in the pecuniary success of the business. It would very likel lead to corrupt practices among those having different relations to the work And if it did not, the business could not have that constant supervising ca that would be required and that would be given by one with whom the busine is a specialty, having a direct pecuniary interest in the result.

Another reason, and we think a conclusive one, why the State should no carry on the manufacturing business in the prison is the fact that the office of the prison are liable to frequent changes. To superintend a large manufa turing business requires experience, and that knowledge that can only be learne by long experience. What profitable experience could a man have at the hea of such an institution who is appointed to office for a term of two years, an who at the end of that time may give way to a new man? Is it not morall certain that the business would not be skillfully managed, and that an almo certain loss would follow? As far as we can learn, every experiment of th kind has proved a failure. The prison in Illinois, Wisconsin, and in som other States which adopted the policy of manufacturing directly by the State have abandoned it after great loss, and adopted the contract system.

We are satisfied from long observation, that the contract system does not erfere with the discipline and good order of the prison. The contractor has control over the convict. He is as much under the charge of the officers the prison when at work on the contract as when not. The contractor fur- hes work to do and he expects the State will see that it is done, if reasonable amount. He cannot over-work the convict without being discovered, nor ı he in any case inflict punishment.

Should the State change its policy and abolish the contract system, and er into the business itself, the first step would be an investment of a capital several hundred thousand dollars. This would be the first necessity. If objection to the contract system consists principally in the fact that the ducts of convict labor enter into the market in competition with the pro- cts of free labor, then it would seem that the competition would be the ıe, whether the work was done for contractors or directly for the prison lf. The products being the same, the competition would be the same. ally, the evil effects of the competition of convict labor with free labor are stly imaginary. The aggregate amount manufactured in the prison, com- ed with the whole State, is small. If the products were all consumed in State the competition would not be noticeable. But in fact nine-tenths of articles manufactured in the prison go beyond the State, and many to rope. And it is also true that the articles made in the prison are not to any ent manufactured by the free mechanics of the State.

The manufacturing processes of the country have entirely changed within the ; few years; much more than formerly is done by machinery, involving the essity of large capital, and instead of being divided and distributed among mechanics in the towns and villages of the State, it is concentrated in com- atively few large establishments. This is the case with the manufacture of gons, shoes, cigars, barrels, and agricultural implements. The sharpest npetition exists between the manufacturers of these articles in the prison l the large establishments outside, and it is with these establishments that mechanics have to compete as well as with the prison.

That there may be *no* competition between prison and free labor, it will be essary to employ the convicts upon some labor the product of which will e no commercial value. Hard labor is a part of the sentence of every con- t. To comply with the law some labor must be provided. What shall it ' Not to discuss the question further, we can only say that we think the icy hitherto pursued a wise one, and that on the whole, the contract system the employment of convict labor, is freer from objections than any other, l better than any other that has been suggested to us.

INTEMPERANCE.

The tables prepared by the warden illustrating the previous history of the ıvicts as to their habits of intemperance, furnish some results that perhaps y not be expected. While it is probably true that minor criminals, such as ple our jails and houses of correction, are made so by their intemperate bits, it is not so generally true that those guilty of the more important nes are intemperate men.

The information relative to the previous habits of the convicts is derived stly from the convicts themselves, and such other information as it is pos- e to obtain at the time of their admission to the prison. But it is not often case that a criminal will claim to have been temperate when the contrary

is true, but he will be more likely to represent himself as having been inte perate when this is not true, apparently imagining that it may be conside some sort of an excuse for his crime, if committed either directly or indirec as a consequence of the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. The professio criminal, the man who deliberately adopts the commission of crime as a bu ness for gain, requires a clear head and steady nerves,—a clear head to plan crime and steady nerves and a mind constantly on the alert to execute it a to escape detection. The use of intoxicating liquors loosens the tongue, and very likely to betray the very secret upon which safety depends. Crimin whose aims are high, confederates in planning and in the perpetration of gr crimes, will not, as a general thing, take an intemperate man into their co cil or trust him with the secrets of their projects. It will therefore be fou that the devising, planning, and committing of crimes which require clearn and sharpness of intellect, great self control and tact, are seldom commit by men of intemperate habits.

Then it would seem that the most dangerous element in our criminal po lation is not made by the use of intoxicating liquors. While this may be tr it does not tend to lessen the evils of intemperance or to render less wor efforts to eradicate it. The ruin, mental, moral, and physical, that it ent upon its victim, the sufferings indiscribable that it inflicts upon families, a the burdens it inflicts upon society, call none the less loudly upon the we wishers of either, for their best efforts to extinguish it, than if its terrible nat were usually shown in the commission of great crimes.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

We call your attention to the Diagram No. 1, accompanying the warden's port, in illustration of the subject of the increase of crime. It will be seen t as far as the history of *this prison furnishes data*, the increase of crimes agai property, and other crimes not involving murderous intent, reckoning the wh time since 1840, has just about kept up with the increase in population,—so years going beyond and in other years falling back. From the organization the prison up to the acceptance of the present constitution it would seem t the commitments do not show the actual increase of crime in the State. T commitments fall far behind the increase in population, probably owing to lax enforcement of the laws under the old judicial system.

From 1840 to 1858 the increase in commitments fell far behind the incre in population,—before 1850 notably so. In 1860 crime had apparently gain largely over the ratio of the increase of population, and in 1861, '62, '63, ' and '65, the increase in population was far ahead of the proportional incre of crime. In 1866 the commitments largely increased, and the ratio fluctua from that time until 1871 and 1872, when there was apparently a great falli off. After 1872 the proportion of commitments increased until at the close 1877 it was just up to the ratio of the increase of population, and in 1878 (i shown in the diagram), the commitments again fall behind. It will be notic that the apparent increase of crime was less in 1849, the year of a la California emigration, and in the four years of the war, and again in 1871 a 1872, years of great apparent prosperity, when every industry seemed to pr per, when railroads were being constructed with unprecedented rapidity, a when there was work for every man.

Another interesting fact is noticeable, that the crime of murder and murderous assaults are apparently constantly diminishing in proportion to t increase of population.

ıe causes for the increase of crime everywhere existing, it is an en-
fact that is illustrated by those diagrams. If crime is not increasing
; not to any great moral change in the nature of man, but to the
ng made by the religious and philanthropic minds of the country to
t the tendencies in that direction. Probably in no other age has so
ught been given to the subject. Prison Commissions, prison con-
ıd the finest intellects in other departments of investigation, are giv-
ion to the problem of crime. That these efforts are, to a certain ex-
essful, we have no doubt, and it is probably more to these labors than
else that the tide is measureably stayed that might otherwise over-

ıciplinary organization of prisons has been changed. Convicts are
l as men that it may be possible to reform, and to that end all prison
s are directing their aim. But notwithstanding all this it is undoubt-
eneral impression that crime is on the increase. Is this true, or is it
ıpression? It is usually the case that an impression once made upon
goes further to form our opinion than any examination of the facts.
as far as we can obtain them, notwithstanding the many things that
ime, do not sustain the belief that crime is increasing beyond the
ı population; but on the contrary the moral forces that are at work
approaching the accomplishment of their objects. We *hear* more
:han formerly, and it is from what we hear that our impressions are
When we read of many crimes in a single day it creates an impres-
fastens itself upon the mind; whereas if we had heard of the same
different times, and on different days, it would have passed off with
ght. The railroad and the telegraph have given us a new world.
no nation, is remote. Their transactions of to-day are as familiar as
he town in which we live. Nothing is hidden that is not revealed,—
ir great deeds of good or their great crimes. Every evening, from all
wn broad land, and from the islands of the sea, and from the conti-
electric forces gather the news of every crime and place it upon the
ge, and every morning, as by a flash from the sky, is revealed to us
y annals of a day. Who can estimate the force of the impression
ed? If, as in the days of the stage-coach, the news of these crimes
d along through weeks and months, and much of it had died away
ir before it had reached us at all, the impression created by it would
comparatively feeble and evanescent. But while we may hope and
an encouraging fact that crime is not increasing in our midst beyond
se of population, may we not consider some things which tend to
se of crime, and which ought to be remedied?

tory of the world shows that great crimes increase as civilization

Petty thefts, brutal assaults, and murders, and all crimes simply
the physical powers of man, and in which small demand is made up-
ellectual faculties, exist and are prevalent in savage life and in all
ies governed more by instinct than reason. As the race advances in
and in the cultivation of the intellectual powers, it seeks broader
hought, enlarges its investigations, and performs greater deeds. If
ıeral advancement the moral forces do not keep abreast of the intel-
their united progress, what else can we expect, than that those mem-
ıe race who have partaken of this general intellectual growth, and
ciences are asleep, or dead, should *in their chosen line of evil* "seek
elds of thought, enlarge *their* investigations and perform greater

deeds." The crimes of the present day were never paralleled in a darker a The forethought, the sagacity, and the exercise of the reasoning powers exh ited by criminals, if applied to noble purposes, would achieve distinction in field. We therefore believe that in the character and the enormity of cri and in the evidence of genius and intellectual vigor with which it is plan and executed, that crime keeps pace with civilization.

It is not of so much importance to learn how many crimes have been c mitted in a given community, as to know how many committed them. I less dangerous to the peace and good order of society, that many crimes committed by few men, than that the same crimes are committed by m men. If a dozes crimes are committed in a neighborhood it is a relief to k that the dozen crimes are committed by one man, rather than to know th dozen men had each been guilty of one crime. In the one case the fair sumption would be that the one man was the only criminal in the neighl hood, while in the other case, it would be clear that the whole community been innoculated with the virus of crime. The great danger is in the incr of the criminal class, and not so much in the increase of individual cri There is no doubt that among alert and skillful professionals the numbe crimes committed by each is increasing, and will, just in proportion to succ As the country grows in age, in population, and wealth, there are many thi that seem to be inseparable from such growth, that are not only calculate produce individual crime, but have a direct tendency to the formation of cri nal classes.

INCREASE OF POVERTY.

It seems to be one of the laws of human progress, that as the aggre wealth of a country increases poverty increases in the same, or greater, ra In the struggle for material wealth a comparatively few achieve success, as there is a limit to the aggregate amount of wealth, so just in proportio the greater wealth of the country is placed in fewer hands, in the same, greater, proportion will the number of the hopelessly poor increase. The tory of every nation noted for its culture, its refinement, and great mat prosperity, and in all the characteristics of an advanced civilization, so cle demonstrates this fact that it may be considered a law of human progress; that it should be, or need be, so, but so it is, and will be until the moral na is so changed that the spirit of the golden rule shall be embraced as a liv faith, and adopted by the race as a rule of conduct. It is the theory u which this republican government is founded, that it offers and guaran equal advantages to all; that it protects equally the rights of the rich and poor, and that a career of prosperity is equally open to all. But human l cannot change the nature of man, and the very liberty that is guaranteed, essarily implies the liberty of him who can, to get ahead in the race. But not only in the more material aspects of the case that the inequality betw the rich and the poor exists, but it shows itself more effectually in the so relations of life. As the country advances in what we call civilization the tinction between what are assumed to be the higher and the lower cla increases. Many, by their wealth and other advantageous circumstan acquire social distinction who are wholly unworthy of it, and many oth who are every way worthy, are not recognized as social equals because of t poverty. A great gulf that is continually widening lies between them. large proportion of the poor will travel on through life on the same dead l

overty, with neither hope nor ambition to rise above it either in social or rial prosperity. Others will have an occasional glimpse of a higher plane, strive to attain it; some will succeed, and others, a great majority, will back to the same level. Thus, in this nation as in others, a class of the lessly poor is formed. One generation begets another, and they another, they grope along with no hope of a change, contented with the crumbs fall from the rich man's table. Are there not greater temptations to e in this class than among those surrounded with the comforts and luxu- of life, and will they not be more likely to yield to these influences? The ring of intemperate and criminal parents will grow up in neglect, sur- ded by vicious associations, in ignorance of all that is good, with no moral aints, and will almost inevitably fall into the criminal class, and thus tend rpetuate it.

ie statute law defines what crime is, and a violation of this law is what itutes crime. Our government guarantees to every man protection in the ment of certain rights, among which are the right to his liberty, and to roperty. As the great aim of man is acquisition of property, of something can be the subject of ownership, compared with which all other aims are fed into insignificance, the law has been particular to define in what cases cquirement of property is unlawful. It has drawn a line between what is l and what is criminal. That line is narrow, but well defined. While nore thoughtless, reckless and daring of the dishonest class go over the o the criminal side, another class, and the most numerous and equally nest, but more cautious and cowardly, work close up to the line on the side. To take one's property by force, or secretly against the owner's con- is a crime and the offender must suffer the penalty for crime. To take property by a process of deception, chicanery, or fraud, is not a crime. operator is on the other side of the line. In the one case, although the nt of property acquired may be small, yet the unlawful taking secures to ffender exemplary punishment. In the other case, although distress and may be the result to his victims, yet the law touches him not, and if by continuance in the pursuit of ill-gotten gains he acquires wealth, instead of shment he will very likely receive that social recognition that wealth lly gives. He has hewn close to the line, but has kept on the right side. ng study and practice, he has learned the process of securing dishonest by lawful means. He travels in the same direction as the criminal and he same purpose. Which is the meaner of the two? and which most ves the penalty for wrong doing? Such views of the question dwell upon nind of the convicted criminal. He tries to persuade himself that he is no than thousands of others in the respected walks of life. The technical tions of the letter of the law is to him of no account; it is only the object hich it was violated that is of consequence. That object was unlawful and he cannot see why *any* dishonest gain is not equally bad, and worse, gain involve more distressing consequences. Dwelling upon, and brood- ver such views, he is callous to every effort at reform. Can any one doubt the gross dishonesty among men who are not guilty of any violation of the inal law tends more than most things to the increase of crime.

WHAT CAN THE STATE DO?

at the State can do, or what it ought to do in its sovereign capacity to nt crime is a problem not yet solved. It is in childhood and youth that

the seeds are planted that spring up and bear fruit either for good
is to parental authority we are all first subject. The government
ily is a real government, and is so recognized by the municipal la
ilized lands. If this government is administered by dissolute,
criminal parents, and so administered that it does not receive and
tled to respect, the subjects of it will very likely go forth into the
with no respect for law; or if parents who are neither dissolute
from foolish indulgence, or from any other cause, fail to exercise par
ity, or do not exercise it in such a manner as to cause it to be r
willingly obeyed, what other result will be more probable than a
spect for all law? Obedience to law is first taught in the family
taught there willing obedience will afterward be hard to learn.

What then shall be done with the thousands of idle boys in the
towns? Parental authority does not restrain them, nor are the ad
State offers in her public schools made available for their educa
cions in the school of vice, but ignorant of all things calculated t
valuable citizens. We have a law upon our statute book which
would at least tend in the right direction.

The first section of the act entitled "An act to compel childr
school," approved April 16th, 1871, compiled laws, page 1225, is

(3737.) SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan enac
parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Michigan having
charge of any child or children between the ages of eight and fo
shall be required to send any such child or children to a public
period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing
Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand ei
and seventy-one, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive,
child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board
District in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its bei
their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been suc
vent his attendance at school or application to study for the period
that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at
branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already
ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school: *Prov*
a public school shall not be taught for three months during the
two miles by the nearest traveled road of the residence of any
the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this

The third section provides that any parent or guardian, or othe
fails to comply with the provision of this act, shall be liable to
less than five nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and
ten nor more than twenty dollars for every subsequent offense.

Section 4 makes it the duty of the directors or president to p
offense occurring under the act, and makes them liable for negl
cute under the act, to a fine of not less than twenty nor mo
dollars.

This law, so benificent in intent, so far-reaching in its consequ
well calculated to prevent the enlistment of an army of recruits into
class, is, we regret to say, seldom enforced, and remains a dead le
statute books. The legislature can enact a law, but public opini
enforce it.

CRIME IN THE PRISON.

Ve suggested in our last report that we could see no reason why a convict), while in prison commits an act that would be a crime if committed outside, uld not be tried for the crime, and if convicted, punished as others are iished. A desperate convict may make an assault upon an officer or a fel- convict which if committed outside would be an assault with intent to mit murder, and he receives no punishment under the law, but only such he prison authorities may in their discretion see fit to inflict. We think he uld be tried precisely as if the act were committed by him when a free man, l if found guilty he should be sentenced, and if the offense is a State prison ence he should be sentenced to a term of imprisonment to commence at the iration of the term he is serving when the criminal act is committed. Even posing he could be tried for the offense after the expiration of his term, it uld in most cases be impracticable to do so, for if the limitation act did not tect him, the necessary evidence would very likely not be obtainable. We ak such a law right in itself, and its effects would be to restrain the more bulent spirits, and in many cases prevent insubordination and crime. Among other matters to which attention was called were the subjects of disci- ie, punishment, and the injustice growing out of the inequality of sentences. do not wish to repeat what was then said, nor do we desire to recall it. long many illustrations of the inequality of sentences that might be adduced, name only one, and that having reference to the same class of crimes as en last year. During the prison year 1878 there were admitted to the State son ten men convicted of an assault with intent to murder. The longest tence was for the term of natural life, and the shortest time the term of six nths.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

The subject of indeterminate sentences is exciting the attention of many of best minds of the country. The warden in his report calls attention to the organizing the New York State reformatory at Elmira, at the head of ich is Mr. Z. R. Brockway, so well and favorably known in Michigan. By t law no discretion is left with the courts in passing sentence. Every sen- ce to the reformatory is a general one, and the courts imposing such sentence not fix or limit the duration thereof. The termination of the term of prisonment under the sentence is placed in the power of the board of man- rs, regulated by the provisions of the act. Unless sooner discharged by the rd, all who are sentenced serve the full term provided by law for the crime which they were committed. Under this system it depends entirely upon convict himself whether he serves the full term or is discharged at an earlier iod. In accordance with the provision of the law, if the conduct of the pris- r is such as to show evidence of reform, the Board, under the rules and regu- ons governing them, can confer privileges upon, or discharge, the convict irely. The law is intended to confer power upon the Board of Managers lischarge all from imprisonment who, in their opinion, ought to be dis- arged. If a convict shows such evidence of reform that the Board are sat- ed, as conclusively as is possible in such a case, that he will never again be lty of crime, there would seem to be no good reason why he should not be tored to liberty. In acting upon the merits of every case the Board would e to contend with the liability to imposition by the false pretense of reform

on the part of the convict. This is a point that is frequently necessary to c
sider in all prisons. The good time law of this State furnishes a motive
all convicts to obey the rules of the prison, and pretend to reform where
real reformation has taken place. The motive is of course the shortening
their term of imprisonment. The more hardened criminals are the most lik
to attempt this deception, but in a majority of cases long-continued obser
tion on the part of the prison authorities will enable them to decide what ca
of pretended reform are genuine and what are otherwise. It is fair to supp
that in some cases the Managers of the prison at Elmira will grant a discha
to convicts who deserve to remain in prison; but if the Managers have
requisite capacity, and each case is properly considered, such mistakes will
comparatively few. The fact that a convict is permitted to *earn* his discha
by good conduct will be a powerful inducement for him to pursue such a l
of conduct as will secure the result, and it may be reasonably supposed t
continued good conduct, from whatever motive it may have been origin
induced, will have a tendency in itself to lead to real reform. The whole s
ject of indeterminate sentences, and of the classification of prisoners, as a me
of reform, is one of very great importance. The experiment at Elmira (
as far as this country is concerned it is an experiment) will be watched w
great interest by all interested in prison matters.

The relations between the authorities of the prison and the contractors
entirely harmonious. It is for the interest of the State as well as the c
tractors that their business should be prosperous. The indications are t
the depression of the times, as far as it effects the industries of the prison,
passing away. There seems to be a demand for their products beyond
ability of the contractors to supply, and we believe that, without excepti
they have no reason to be dissatisfied with results; and if we had more sh
room the contractors would work many more than their present number
men. More and better shop-room is one of the great needs of the prison.

We express our thanks to the officers of the prison for their faithfulness
the discharge of all their duties.

W. S. WILCOX,
A. A. BLISS,
L. W. LOVELL,
Inspectors

MMARY OF INVOICE SEPT. 30, 1878.

and buildings		$506,450 00
ɜsidence		1,301 64
and Warden's offices		2,629 39
Department		2,737 48
rden's Department		245 74
Department		1,190 59
's Department		8,747 59
Department		2,929 56
Department		4,280 35
; No. 5		10,539 61
ır's Department		6,053 16
partment		419 11
Department		898 78
ɔ		3,688 33
uation		$552,111 33

and Buildings;

n west side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	$482,092 00	
ı east side of Cooper street and buildings thereon	24,358 00	
		$506,450 00

nd Fixtures:

ı's Residence	$1,186 08	
ors' and Warden's offices	1,136 22	
n's Department	107 19	
Warden's Department	73 69	
an's Department	417 62	
ıster's Department	3,890 19	
er's Department	673 64	
d's Department	3,625 63	
nent No. 5	355 82	
laster's Department	230 64	
Department	236 34	
ter's Department	102 96	
Shop	107 85	
		12,143 87

Machinery:

ors' and Warden's offices	$8 53	
Warden's Department	50	
an's Department	2 00	
ıster's Department	477 61	
er's Department	1,598 49	
d's Department	27 70	
nent No. 5	774 11	
laster's Department	1,662 90	
Department	20 55	
ter's Department	228 99	
shop	1,408 20	
		6,209 58

Brooms in Stock:		
Broom shop	$40 50	
		$40 50
Broom Stock:		
Broom shop	$1,379 04	
		1,379 04
Barber Shop:		
Assignment No. 5	$2 00	
		2 00
Bone Work:		
Assignment No. 5	$89 50	
		89 50
Fancy Basket Work:		
Assignment No. 5	$51 84	
		51 84
Lumber:		
Broom shop	$751 57	
		751 57

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate and Buildings	$506,450 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	12,143 87	
Tools and Machinery	6,209 58	
Repair Materials	1,412 59	
Live Stock	2,801 32	
Groceries	1,517 27	
Fuel	1,104 30	
Lights	1 48	
Clothing	8,254 24	
Bedding	5,020 43	
Medicines	68 98	
Hospital Stores	104 91	
Books and Stationery	3,973 16	
Ordnance	312 75	
Musical Instruments	422 00	
Brooms in stock	40 50	
Broom stock	1,379 04	
Barber Shop	2 00	
Bone Work	89 50	
Fancy Basket Work	51 84	
Lumber	751 57	
Total Invoice Valuation		$552,111 33

INVENTORY

OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MICHIGAN STATE PRISON ON HA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 spring balances	$3 00	55 yds. hall carpet and oil cloth, 75c	$41
14 quart basins, 10c	1 40	227 yds. bedroom carpet, 101 yds. @ 65c, $65.65; 106 yds. 25c, $26.50; 20 yds. 60c, $12	104
2 pint basins, 10c	20	48 yds carpet covers, 5c	2
1 water bucket	75	36 yds. dining room carpet, 25c	9
2 clothes baskets, 10c	20	2 cuspidores, 50c	1
2 bushel baskets, 20c	40	3 cane-seat rocking chairs, 1 $2; 1 $1.50; 1 $2	5
1 market basket	25	2 walnut rocking chairs, $2	4
2 tea bells, 25c	50	1 flag rocking chair	
2 wash benches, 25c	50	3 flag chairs, 25c	
1 molding board	25	9 Windsor chairs, 50c	4
1 wash board	20	4 cane seat chairs, 75c	3
1 ironing board	25	7 easy chairs	10
1 copper boiler	3 00	2 upholstered chairs, $5	10
9 table bowls, 10c	90	1 stone churn, 6 gal., 8c gal	
3 wash bowls	1 75	1 patent churn	5
2 wooden bowls, 25c	50	3 chamber sets, 1 $80; 2 $50, $100	180
17 soup bowls, 10c	1 70	3 clothes lines, 25c	
31 jelly bowls, 5c	1 55	15½ doz. clothes pins, 5c	
7 spice boxes, 4c	28	1 clothes wringer	2
1 knife box	13	1 clock	2
1 bread box	1 00	2 coffee pots, 1 25c; 1 $1.25	1
1 cake box	1 00	1 coffee mill	
3 sugar boxes, 50c	1 50	5 tin covers, 5c	
9 parlor brooms, 10c	90	2 couches, 1 $35; 1 $6	41
2 toy brooms, 10c	20	15 stone crocks	3
1 large bureau	5 00	2 earthen crocks, 25c	
2 small bureaus, $2.50	5 00	1 old cupboard	2
5 bread tins, 15c	75	15 coffee cups, 5c	
18 cake cutters, 3c	54	22 tea cups, 5c	1
2 cake stands, 50c	1 00	4 tin dippers, 10c	
2 tin lard cans, $1	2 00	14 butter dishes, 5c	
1 tin oil can	25	2 earthen batter dishes, 25c	
1 tin milk can	1 25	2 stone batter dishes, 25c	
1 tin can opener	25	2 celery dishes, 25c	
1 tea caddy	50		
1 parlor carpet, border, and lining	270 00		
14 yds. bath room carpet, 65c.	9 10		
24 yds. stair carpet, 12 @ 75c, $9; 12 @ 65c, $7.80	16 80		

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 catsup dish	$0 25
2 egg dishes, 12½c	1 50
2 gravy dishes, 25c	50
2 pickle dishes, 15c	30
2 pudding dishes, 10c	20
2 soap dishes, 50c	1 00
3 large sauce dishes, 50c	1 50
5 small sauce dishes, 5c	2 25
2 vegetable dishes, 37½c	4 50
1 tin wash dish	15
2 glass sugar dishes, 37½c	75
1 butter dish	38
1 drop light	15 00
24 plated forks, $4 doz	8 00
16 cooking forks, 5c	80
4 funnels, 10c	40
1 gas lighter	50
2 dozen goblets, $1.50	3 00
1 grater	10
1 gridiron	25
2 hat racks, 1 $15, 1 $4	19 00
2 nail hammers, 25c	50
1 ice cream mould	30
1 ice cream freezer	2 50
71 fruit jars, 6c	10 26
4 stone jugs, 20c	80
4 iron kettles, 50c	2 00
2 porcelain kettles, 25c, 38c	63
2 tea kettles, 50c	1 00
24 plated knives, $4 doz	8 00
16 cooking knives, 5c	80
1 carving knife, fork and steel	1 50
1 step ladder	1 50
1 butter ladle	10
4 hand lamps, 35c	1 40
4 earthen mugs, 20c	80
2 sets toilet mats, 50c	1 00
1 set table mats	38
1 mirror	1 00
1 ottoman	1 75
1 piece oil cloth	4 00
1 batter pail	25
12 tin pails, 5 $1.25, 7 $1.05	2 30
3 wooden pails, 12½c	38
4 dish pans, 37½c	1 50
4 dust pans, 10c	40
39 milk pans, 12½c	4 88
12 patty pans, 1c	12
4 dripping pans, 25c	1 00
1 pancake griddle	25
1 pancake shovel	10
12 water pitchers, 1, 75c, 2 $1.25 9 $2.25	4 25
8 platters, 37½c	3 00
15 breakfast plates, 8c	1 20
12 cup plates, 5c	60
17 dinner plates, 10c	1 70
16 pie plates, 5c	80
15 tea plates, 6c	90
1 potato masher	10

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 jelly press	$0 75
1 kitchen range	40 00
1 refrigerator	5 00
2 rolling pins, 10c	20
9 sad irons, 37½c	3 38
1 sad iron heater	25
24 salt cellars, 10c	2 40
15 coffee saucers, 5c	75
22 tea saucers, 5c	1 10
1 sieve	13
15 wire window screens, 75c	11 25
1 wire door screen	4 00
14 net window screens, 37½c	5 25
2 pairs shears, 20c	40
1 fire shovel	13
2 skimmers, 5c	10
1 side-board	25 00
1 sofa and 2 easy chairs	70 00
2 spiders, 25c	50
4 iron cooking spoons, 5c	20
12 tea spoons, 3c	36
3 plant stands, $4	12 00
2 toilet stands, $4, 75c	4 75
2 wash stands, 50c	1 00
3 steamers, 20c	60
1 old cooking stove	8 00
4 window shades, $1.50	6 00
1 centre table	15 00
1 extension table	8 00
3 fall leaf tables, 1, 50c, 2, $2, $4	4 50
4 kitchen tables, 75c	3 00
1 toaster	13
2 mouse traps, 10c	20
1 tea pot	1 00
5 wash tubs, 37½c	1 88
1 soup tureen	1 00
1 washing machine	5 00
1 chopping knife	25
1 spice mill	25
2 milk safes, 1, $6, 1, $1	7 00
3 carpets, 1, $8, 1, $5, 1, $12	25 00
2 brush drainers, 40c	80
5 pie tins, 8c	40
1 egg beater	15
1 collander	25
1 pair tongs	13
2 servers, $1	2 00
2 glass sugar bowls, 37½	75
1 table brush and pan	1 00
1 gem iron	50
1 bedstead	1 50
20 stair rods, 20c	4 00
BEDDING, ETC.	
4 counterpanes, $3	12 00
2 pairs woolen blankets, $4	8 00
1 box mattress	5 00
1 hair mattress	15 00

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE—*Continued.*

BEDDING, ETC.		BEDDING, ETC.	
1 spring mattress	$8 00	18 single towels, 35c	$6
8 feather pillows, 4, $1, 4, $10	11 00	7 roller towels, 15c	1
2 hair pillows, 75c	1 50	33 dish towels, 5c	1
18 pillow cases, 25c	4 50	7 white table cloths, $2	14
15 sheets, 50c	7 50	2 colored table cloths, 50c	1
2 spreads, 50c	1 00	6 bed quilts, 2 75c, $1.50; 4 $2, $8	9
38 large napkins, 15c	5 70	1 husk mattress	2
½ doz. small napkins	36		

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
5 waste baskets, 25c	$1 25	2 marking plates, 75c	$1
105 file boxes, 15c	15 75	1 large lamp	1
89 voucher boxes, 15c	13 35	1 14 foot desk and drawers	65
1 letter box	38	4 sponge cups, 15c	
1 case, armory	20 00	3 pen racks, 20c	
1 case large books	125 00	1 thermometer	
1 case books and paper	95 00	1 stove and pipe	25
1 case drawers and desk	25 00	1 coal hod and case	2
1 revolving office chair	2 50	1 pair shovel and tongs	
4 revolving desk chairs, $4.50	18 00	1 desk and case	40
7 office chairs, $2.50	17 50	1 Yale Jamb. cell lock	12
4 clips, 25c	1 00	1 Yale rim cell lock	7
6 curtains, $1.50	9 00	5 dozen jail locks	26
1 water cooler	5 00	1 oil stove	3
1 6½ foot desk	20 00	1 tailor stove	2
1 stationary desk and shelves	3 00	1 long desk	7
1 feather duster	1 50	1 stand, shovel, tongs and hod	3
1 goblet		1 stand paper fastener	1
7 inkstands, 50c	3 50	7 window screens (full size wire), $2.50	17
1 letter press, 1 letter press stand	5 00	1 wire screen (double door)	4
1 step ladder	1 00		
2 lanterns, $1	2 00	TOOLS.	
1 mirror	1 00		
1 bottle mucilage, 25c	25	6 chair bits	8
1 mucilage stand	1 00	1 screwdriver	
1 mail pouch	50		
4 pictures and frames, $2	8 00	ORDNANCE.	
4 rulers, 25c	1 00		
1 official seal	5 00	2 Springfield rifles	
1 P. O. scales	1 00	12 Springfield rifles	
1 secretary	15 00	1 Henry rifle	2
4 spittoons, 62½c	2 50	1 Spencer sporting rifle	5
1 pair paper shears	1 00	3 Spencer repeating rifles, $20	6
1 stand	75	2 Spencer rpt. carbines, $20	4
1 marble top stand	6 00	1 revolving rifle	3
1 desk stool	75	1 musket	
1 office table	15 00	1 3-inch Colt's revolver	
2 drafting tables, $1	2 00	3 8-inch Colt's revolvers, $10	3
1 night clock and keys	75	15 pairs handcuffs and 60 feet chain, $4.25	6
2 drop lights, 1 $7; 1 $3	10 00	3 pair shackles, $4	1
1 United States colors	10 00		
1 safe	450 00		

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES—*Continued.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1	organ, Smith's American	$280 00
1	organ, cabinet	30 00
1	drum, bass	20 00
2	drums, snare, $7	14 00
1	violoncello	25 00
1	violin and case	10 00
1	clarionet	15 00
1	flute	8 00
1	piccolo	5 00
2	fifes, $1	2 00
1	organ book	1 00
1	tune books, 50c	12 00

CLOTHING.

2	keeper's caps, $2.50	5 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	auxilary ledger	28 50
1	abstract ledger	18 50
1	deposit ledger	10 00
1	general ledger	10 00
1	percentage ledger	10 00
1	auxilary journal	30 25
1	abstract journal	18 50
1	general journal	7 00
1	auxilary day book	9 00
1	general cash book	10 00
1	daily cash book	2 00
1	broom order book	3 00
1	broom memorandum book	5 00
1	broom shipping book	1 00
1	auxiliary index	1 00
1	sentences, old, and index	6 00
1	sentences, in use, and index	5 00
2	conduct records, old, $3	6 00
1	conduct record, in use	3 00
2	conduct records, new, $3	6 00
1	conduct record and index	2 00
1	Inspectors' record, old	5 00
1	Inspectors' record, in use	10 00
1	receipts and discharges	10 00
1	monthly discharge list	2 00
1	escapes index	8 75
2	letter books, old, 50c	1 00
2	letter books, in use, $1	2 00
1	index to invoices	9 75
1	old ledger	5 00
1	old journal	5 00
3	old cash books	4 00
2	convict records from 1839 to 1863, $5	10 00
1	convict percentage	15 00
3	invoice books, $3.50	10 50
1	balance book	3 00
1	index to voucher register	9 75
1	voucher register	9 75
1	receipt register	9 75
1	index to receipt register	9 75

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

2½	M large envelopes, No. 9, $5 M	$12 50
1	M large envelopes, No. 6	4 50
500	white envelopes, No. 8, $4.50	2 25
500	manilla envelopes, $1	50
435	block mems., 5c	21 75
93	block keeper's rep., 22c	20 46
9	pocket time books, 15c	1 35
9	mem. books, 20c	1 80
10	mem. books, 12c	1 20
6	scratch books, 10c	60
1	ream legal cap paper	4 20
½	ream flat cap paper, $3	1 50
1	ream plain letter paper	3 00
½	ream plain note paper, $1.25	63
4¼	reams printed letter paper, $5	21 25
2	reams printed note paper, $3.80	7 60
1	ream journal paper, $4.20	4 20
8	time books, 2 quire, $1.50	12 00
6	broom shipping pads, $1	6 00
11	broom return pads, 47c	5 17
30	return of supplies exp'd pads, 45c	13 50
16	req. of supplies pads, large, $10.25 m	16 40
15	req. of supplies pads, small, $5.25 M	7 87
3	unfit for duty pads, large, $1.69	5 07
4	unfit for duty pads, small, $1.12½	4 50
30	numerical sheets pads, 40c	12 00
575	numerical sheets, large, $56.50 M	32 49
1850	numerical sheets, small, $10 M	18 50
3	weekly return of property pads, 56c	1 68
90	monthly return of property pads, $1.18	106 20
8	purchase and payments pads, $1.30	10 40
4	quarts Arnold's ink, 75c	3 00
3	pints Arnold's ink, 37½c	1 13
6	bottles carmine ink, 10c	60
10	bottles violet ink, 5c	50
2	gross steel pens, $1.00	2 00
2	steel erasers, 50c	1 00
6	rubber erasers, 16c	96
½	box paper fasteners, 75c	38
2	book slates, 50c	1 00
2 2	quire indexes (vowel) $3.50	7 00
10	sheets blotting paper, 15c	1 50

OFFICE LIBRARY.

1	State Gazetteer	2 50

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES—*Continued.*

OFFICE LIBRARY.

1	dictionary	$1 50
1	Jackson city directory	3 00
2	State maps, $1	2 00
2	sets law vols., compiled, 1857.	
2½	" " " 1871.	
1	law volume, session 1837.	
1	" " " 1839.	
1	" " " 1840.	
1	" " " 1841.	
1	" " " 1842.	
1	" " " 1843.	
1	" " " 1844.	
1	" " " 1845.	
2	" " " 1846.	
1	" " " 1847.	
1	" " " 1848.	
1	" " " 1849.	
1	" " " 1850.	
1	" " " 1851.	
1	" " " 1853.	
1	" " " 1855.	
2	" " " 1857.	
1	" " " 1858.	
1	" " " 1859.	
2	" " " 1861.	
2	" " " 1862.	
2	" " " 1863.	

OFFICE LIBRARY.

1	law volume, session 1864.	
1	" " " 1865.	
2	" " " 1867.	
2	" " " 1869.	
2	" " " 1870.	
4	law volumes, vol. 1, session 1871.	
1	law volume, vol. 2, session 1871.	
1	law volume, vol. 3, session 1871.	
2	law volumes, session 1872.	
2	law volumes, vol. 1, session 1873.	
1	law volume, vol. 2, session 1873.	
1	law volume, vol. 3, session 1873.	
1	law volume, session 1874.	
1	" " public acts 1875.	
1	" " local acts 1875.	
1	" " public acts 1877.	
2	" " local acts 1877.	
4	volumes prison reports from 1839 to 1877, $1	$
20	volumes prison reports from other States, $1	2

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	desk	$50 00
1	couch	6 00
10	file boxes, 15c	1 50
1	postoffice box	25
2	tables, 1, $4, 1, $10	14 00
1	chair	1 00
1	looking-glass	2 00
1	drop light	2 00
4	pictures, $2	8 00
1	set steps	1 50
2	stationery boxes, $1	2 00
1	letter stamp	4 00
4	baskets, 25c	1 00
1	wash stand	1 50
1	set toilet dishes	1 50
1	towel	10
1	pair clothes hooks	25
4	boxes	1 50
1	door mat	50
1	spittoon	50
1	mail bag	50
1	broom	10
4	trusses, 37½c	1 50
2	wire window screens, $1.25	2 50
349	pounds paper rags, 1c	3 49

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

126	ink-stands, 10c	$1
2	quires paper, legal cap	
15	quires congress letter	
2	quires letter head	
16,949	envelopes	2
424	slates, in use, 10c	4
500	school books, volumes	10
478	bibles, volumes, 70c	33
330	hymn and tune books, volumes, 20c	6
3,066	library books	1,84
60	new testaments, 60c	3
8	copy books, 10c	
7-12	gross lead pencils, 25c doz	
116	1 cent P. O. stamps	
15	2 cent P. O. stamps	
349	3 cent P. O. stamps	1
9	5 cent P. O. stamps	
6	numerical books, 1, $6, 3, $4.50, 2, $2	1
3	sheets blotting paper	
5	writing pads, 6c	
25	reams com'l. note	2
4	boxes steel pens, 65c	
5	bottles ink, 50c	

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Holland bibles, $1.25	$6 25
French bibles, $1	2 00
French testament	50
Swede and English testaments, $1	12 00
Epis'l. prayer books, 25c	6 25
Rom. Cath. prayer books, 75c	18 75
Lutheran prayer books, 75c	6 75
ledger	3 00
journal	1 00
alphabetical index registers, $1.30	2 60
alphabetical index registers, old, $1	5 00
Chaplain's monthly register	2 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 register of condem'd books	$2 50
5 letter registers	26 76
5 letter registers, old	4 00
2 end ope. mem. books, 30c	60
4 small mem. books	2 25
1 postal order book	60
1 convict mem. book	1 25
1 gallery book	60
1 newspaper sub'n. book	60
1 newspaper check book	60
1 newspaper check book, old	50
3 small mem. books, 10c	30
1 Jackson city directory for 1878	3 00
1 alphabetical package register	45
1 tran. newspaper register	45

DEPUTY WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

walnut desk with cases	$40 00
paper file boxes, 15c	3 60
revolving-top stool	1 50
walnut table	3 00
walnut table, baize cov'd	5 00
arm chairs, 2, $1.50, 2, 2.50	8 00
waste basket	50
spittoon	50
lamps, 1, 75c, 1, 35c	1 10
glass top case	2 00
box for papers	50
key board	25
ink-stands, 20c	60
rulers, 20c	40
wire paper-hooks, 10c	50
gro. paper fasteners	1 24
Miscellaneous collection of tools, etc., taken from convicts	5 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

numerical shop record	10 00
numerical transfer and rate	50
gains and losses	8 00
time-books, shop, 37½c	19 87
time-book, office and employés	1 00
time-book, punishment	1 50
vowel index	2 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 daily summary 1876, 1 monthly summary 1876,	$20 00
1 daily summary, 1877	17 00
1 general summary, 1877	22 50
1 general summary 1878	27 25
1 receipt and discharges	50
5 memorandum books, 25c	1 25
1 blank	50
3 pen-holders, 3c	09
1 ruling pen	50
20 block memo., 5c	1 00
1 supply return pad	55
½ quire paper, legal cap, 22c	11
4 lead pencils, 8c	32
10 daily report pads, 22c	2 20
37 numerical sheets for 1877	1 85
8 numerical sheets for 1878	45
4 erasers, rubber, 6c	24
1 officers', employee and convict record	21 25
¼ gross steel pens, $1	25
1 steel eraser	25
1 bottle mucilage and brush	12
1 transfer book	50

TOOLS.

1 pair scissors	25
1 hammer	25

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

HOSPITAL STORES.

bottles, pint, 15c	$0 90
bottles, 12 oz. glass stoppers, 25c	4 75
bottles, 28 oz. glass stoppers, 25c	2 75
graduating glass, 16 oz	1 00
glasses, cupping, 12½c	75
glass lamps, 40c	1 20
glass pestles, 15c	30
glass syringes, 10⅓c	83
glass jars, 25c	5 50
jars, brass cover, 25c	1 00
jars ointment, 15c	3 00
box plasters, mustard	30
roll plasters, isinglass, 50c	25
roll plasters, adhesive, 40c	20
pck. paper, filtering, 70c	35
quires paper, wrapping, 16c	32
percolater	75
spatula	25
sk. surgeon's silk, 60c	30
pr. slippers, 40c	4 00
shirts, 25c	11 75
ball twine	05
lb flax seed, 7c	70
set scale weights	75
funnel, glass	25
funnels, tin, 30c	60
stone mortar, 3 pestles, 25c	1 00
teeth extracting set	25 50
trusses, 10, $2, 1, 50c	20 50
½ gallon demijon	50
sponges, 12½c	50
spectacles, pairs, 25c	4 50
rubber syringe	50
stone pill tile	30
gro. corks, 15c	08
catarrh syringe, hd. rubber	50
small syringe, hd. rubber	20
bulb syringe, hd. rubber	05

MEDICINES.

pts. ammonia, aq., 12c	60
lbs. ammonia, mur., 3c	06
oz. ammonia, carb.	46
lb. alum, 15c	08
oz. arsenic	20
pts. alcohol, $2.25 gal	1 46
oz. acid, carbolic, $1 lb	21
drm. acid, benzoic	
drm. acid, tannic, 16c oz	03
oz. acid, tartaric, 20c	1 40
oz. acid nitric	05
drm. acid, muriatic, 16c oz	02
oz. acid, hydrocyanic	10
oz. acid, sulphuric	04
acid, salicylic, 80c oz	02
lb. buchu leaves, 30c lb	15
oz. bismuth, sub. carb, $2.50	2 19

MEDICINES.

4¾ lbs. chloride lime	$0 29
11 oz. chloroform, $1	69
1 oz. creasote	10
9 oz. cinchona, sulph., 35c	3 15
15 oz. Donovan's solution, 45c lb	42
2 oz. ext. gentian, 9c	18
2½ oz. ext. colocynth, 34 4-9c oz	86
1⅝ oz. Fowler's solution, 3¾c oz	04
1 dr. fl. ext. rhei, 20c oz	03
4 dr. fl. ext. nux vomica, 2½c	10
5 dr. fl. ext. podophyllin, 2½c	13
16 oz. fl. ext. valerian, $1 lb	1 00
1 oz. fl. ext. gelseminum, 60c lb	04
16 oz. fl. ext. pruni virg, $1.20 lb	1 20
4 oz. fl. ext. senega, 12½c	50
1 oz. fl. ext. verat viride, 12½c	13
7 dr. fl. ext. belladonna, 20c oz	18
1 oz. fl. ext. hyoscyamus	26
1 lb. fl. ext, uva ursa	1 20
1 oz. fl. ext. conium	15
1 oz. fl. ext. koosso	15
4 oz. fl. ext. pareira, $1.20 lb.	30
1 lb. fl. ext. sanguinaria	1 20
8 oz. fl. ext. ipecac, $2.50 lb	1 25
15 oz. fl. ext. cubeb, $1.20 lb	1 13
1 lb. fl. ext. colchicum	1 35
1 lb. fl. ext. hemp	1 35
7 oz. ferri. et. pot. tart., $1 lb.	46
3 oz. gambogia, 5c	15
14 oz. gum camphor, 35c lb	29
12 oz. gum kino, 3c	36
1 oz. gum tragacanth	10
2½ lbs. gum assafœtida, 25c	63
1½ oz. gum opium, 30¾c	46
1½ oz. Hall's sol. strychine, 6c.	09
1½ oz. Hoffman's Anodyne, 2½c	02
2 oz. Hydrarg gum crete, 15c.	30
12 oz. Hydrarg chloral mite, $1 lb	75
500 grs. iodine resub, 25c oz	28
2 oz. jalap, 4c	08
2½ oz. nit silver crystal, 80c	2 00
1⅞ oz. oleum anisi, 16c	30
3 7-16 oz. oleum cinnamomi, 30c	1 04
35 pts. oleum morrhuæ, 17½c	6 13
6 pts. oleum olivae, $1.25	95
20½ pts. oleum ricini, 15 15-19c.	3 23
1 pt. oleum terebinthinæ	06
1 oz. oleum copaiba	06
½ oz. oleum tiglii, 20c	10
4 oz. oleum origani, 53c	14
1 oz. oleum rosmarini	50
3½ drs. oleum bergamii, 35c	1 22
5½ drs. oleum laurus nobili, $1.25 oz	87

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

MEDICINES.

3 oz.	oxide zinc, 10c	$0 30
7¼ oz.	pill Hydrarg, 5c	36
½ oz.	pepsine 50c	25
3 oz.	potassa bromide, 52c lb.	10
4 oz.	potassa bi-carb., 2½c	10
19 oz.	potassa bi-tart., 25c lb.	28
11 oz.	potassa bi-chromate, 13c lb.	09
6 oz.	potassa iodide, $4 lb.	1 50
4 lbs.	potassa chlorate, 26c	1 04
10 oz.	potassa acetate, 60c lb.	38
13 oz.	potassa nitrate, 2½c	33
1 dr.	potassa permanagamate, 30c oz.	04
20 oz.	pulv. aloes, 45c lb.	56
12 oz.	pulv. rhei, $1.50 lb.	1 13
12 oz.	pulv. acacia, 72c lb.	54
6 oz.	pulv. cardamons, $2.74 lb.	1 03
25 oz.	pulv. gentian, 13c lb.	20
13 oz.	pulv. cinnamon, 60c lb.	48
12 oz.	pulv. kino, 5c lb.	03
½ dr.	pulv. ipecac, 2½c oz.	01
5 oz.	pulv. ipec. et opii, 12½c.	63
8 oz.	pulv. capsicum, 25c.	13
5 oz.	pulv. cinchona, 2½c.	12
1 15-16 lbs.	pulv. licorice, 58c.	1 11
18 oz.	pulv. litharge, 10c.	12
15 oz.	plumbi acet., 12c.	11
3 dr.	per. nit. iron, 8c oz.	03
½ lb	squills, 1½c oz.	12
40 lbs.	sulphate magnesia, 3c.	1 20
10 oz.	carb. magnesia, 45c.	29
4 oz.	sulph. zinc, 1¾c.	07
3 lbs.	soda, bi-carb., 6c	18
25 oz.	soda, bi-borate, 20c.	31
9 oz.	sulphur, 6c	03
10 oz.	spiritus camphoræ, 2c.	20
4 oz.	tinctura benzoini, 4c.	16
3½ oz.	tinctura cantharidis, 3½c	13
12 oz.	tinctura capsici, 2c.	24
½ pt.	tinctura ferri chloridi, 80c	40
2 oz.	tinctura guaiaci, 2c.	04
12 oz.	tinctura iod. comp., 71c pt.	54
1⅞ oz.	tinctura aconite, 5c.	09
3 oz.	tinctura kino, 2c.	06
1 oz.	tinctura gelseminum	15
1 oz.	tinctura hyoscyami	10
8 oz.	tinctura opii camph., 2½c	20
13 oz.	verdigris, 1c.	13
1 pt.	spiritus frumenti	27
6 lbs.	unguentum adipis, 19½c	1 16
15 oz.	unguentum cantharidis, $1	94
3 oz.	unguentum hydrargyri, $1	19
10 oz.	unguentum hydrarg. nit, 50c	33
4 oz.	unguentum petrolei, 80c	$0 2
2 dr.	tartar emetic, 7½c	1
1 oz.	ext. hyoscyamus	1
½ lb.	prepared chalk, 2c.	1
2 lbs.	wax, 58c	1 1
1 lb.	unguentum zinc carb.,	2
1 lb.	solid licorice	3
44 grs.	morphine sulph., $4.80 oz.	4
5 ⅞ oz.	chloral, $2.50	2
1 oz.	oleum chenopodium	2
1 lb.	unguentum cupri	0
1 oz.	chloride zinc	5
5 dr.	precipitate, white, 15c oz.	0
4 oz.	liq. sulphate iron, 6½c	2
½ oz.	oleum res male fern, 60c	3
3 oz.	solution chlor. hyd., 5c pt.	0

GROCERIES.

½ lb.	starch, 8c	0
25 lbs.	castile soap, 11c.	2 7
8 lbs.	sugar, coffee, 9½c.	7

BEDDING.

83	blankets, double, $2	166 0
7	blankets, single, $1	7 0
30	mattresses, $1	30 0
16	pillows, feather, 75c.	12 0
30	pillows, hair, 75c.	22 5
7	pillows, straw, 10c.	7
12	pillows, husk, 10½c.	1 2
1	bolster	2
116	pillow cases, 16⅔c.	19 3
9	quilts, $1	9 0
14	stand covers, 10c.	1 4
94	sheets, 40c.	36 8
14	towels, 30c	4 2
11	table spreads, $1.	11 0
100 lbs.	husks	4 0

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

3	sick reports, $22	66 0
1	diet book	15 2
1	time book	15 2
1	hospital pres. record	20 2
1	exam'n record, in use	11 0
1	hosp'l pres. record, in use	14 7
1	daily rep't, old	16 7
2	hosp'l pre's, old, $10	20 0
3	unfit for duty, old, 1 $10, 2 $12, $24	34 0
546	consl. report blanks, 146 2 1-10c, $3.06; 400 2c, $8.00	11 0
2	ink, small bottles, 1 13c, 1 6c	1

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

ɔKS AND STATIONERY.	
lting paper, 22c	$0 44
ntry books, 60c	1 80
ns, box, $1.25	1 87
andum books, 1 10c,	
	60
, 20½c	41
ɔads, 5c	10

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
3 pen holders	$0 05
340 numerical reports, 1⅛c	3 83
340 unfit for duty reports, $4.00 @$6.75	5 74
1 journal	1 00
1 ledger	1 50
35 excuse tickets pads, 75c	26 25

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

ɪNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
amp burners, 10c	$10 60
amp burners, 5½c	42 57
ɔaskets, 25c	50
askets, 25c	1 50
baskets, 25c	1 25
numbered, 5c	48 65
xes, 1, $5, 1, 50c	5 50
ɔox	1 50
ɔution box	5 00
ɔx	25
ɔx	1 50
ɔxes, $1	2 00
in's boxes, 25c	75
boxes, 25c	50
ɔx	1 00
ng combs, 62½c doz	61 93
nbs, 75c doz	42 67
nd key case	18 00
; book-case	10 00
ase	3 00
hairs, $2.50	10 00
airs, 5, $1.50, 15, $15	22 50
n chairs, 25c	1 50
ɛ desks, 1, $8, 1, $12	20 00
esk	15 00
's desks, 1, $5, 5, $1.50	12 50
ı bowl	75
ɛks, 1, $5, 1, $1	6 00
ɛks, 25c	50
ɛacks, $1.50	7 50
tands, 2, 75c, 1 $1, 1 61, 25c	18 50
nds, 75c	1 50
nd	50
ɛing standard	1 00
ɔols, $1	13 00
ɔols, 30c	259 20
ɛ table	5 00
top tables, $2.50	5 00
bles, 8, $2, 1, 60c	16 60
amp wicks, 40c gro	2 80
amp wicks, 75c	76
wicking, 3c	54
lamp chimneys, 3c	69 99

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
225 large lamp chimneys, 44c doz	$8 25
33 lamp hangers, 12c	4 13
50 large lamps, 35c	17 50
2 hand-lamps, 35c	70
6 tin lamps, 25c	1 50
906 small lamps, 10c	90 60
674 mugs, 21c	141 54
843 wash basins, 15c	126 45
813 cots, $2	1,626 00
2 cupboards, $2	4 00
9 cot frames, new, $1.50	13 50
51 cot frames, 2d-hand, 75c	38 25
650 keelers, 20c	130 00
2 step-ladders, 1, $2, 1, $1.25	3 25
2 long ladders, $1.50	3 00
117 wood pails, 20c	23 40
1 tin pail	50
5 water sprinklers, 25c	1 25
772 wood spittoons, 12½c	96 50
4 earthen spittoons, $1.25	5 00
28 tubs, 50c	14 00
1 water-cooler	4 00
1 clock, guard-room	28 00
1 clock, west wing	5 00
1 clock, H. M. office	1 00
7 iron frame settees, guard room, $8	56 00
4 iron frame settees, office and halls, $8	32 00
13 iron frame settees, Chaplain's room, $5	65 00
5 iron frame settees, attic, (not in use) $8	40 00
1 mirror	5 00
1 gun-case and cupboard	10 00
1 window pull	1 00
1 chair and platform	6 00
51 tin cups, 6c	3 06
17 wardrobes, $3	51 00
4 bells, 1 $10, 3 25c, 75c	10 75
1 boiler	1 00
11 caddies, $1.50	16 50
1 chest	1 50

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1	stove, tobacco shop	$3 00
1	stove, big gate	2 50
4	stoves, guard houses, $2	8 00
42	lengths stove pipe, 10c	4 20
11	elbows, 10c	1 10
1	zinc	50
1	balance scales	
12	water barrels, $1	12 00
4	dirt barrels, 25c	1 00
15	sawdust barrels, 15c	2 25
821	cell buckets, 35c	287 35
9	bucket poles, 40c	3 60
18	water cans, $1	18 00
10	oil cans, large, 50c	5 00
4	oil cans, small, 15c	60
2	blind doors, 25c	50
1	patent gas lighter	75
10	paintings, 7 $2, $14; 2 $1, $2; 1 50c	16 50
24	paintings, 4 $1.50, $6; 20 $1, $20	26 00
5	water sinks, $1.50	7 50
1	large funnel	75
3	casks, 2 $1, $2; 1 25c	2 25
1	clock shelf	2 00
1	thermometer	40
1	10 gal. soap tub	1 50
2	wing change cases, $5	10 00
1	morning call case	2 50
1	bath tub	15 00
1	iron water closet, tank and fixtures	20 00

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

5	wheelbarrows, $1.50	7 50
12	scrub brushes	1 00
9	hammers, 25c	2 25
1965	brooms, $1 doz	163 75
1	rolling machine	5 00
23	axe handles, 10c	2 30
1	soap cutter	1 00
19	mops, 15c	2 85
2	bucket ropes, 25c	50
3	fire extinguishers, complete	135 00
99	feet rope, 2c	1 98
1	brass nozzle	4 00
2	tobacco forms, $2	4 00
1	tobacco mould	5 00
1	tobacco press	40 00
1	anvil	1 00
2	wrenches, 25c	50
100	feet rubber hose, 6c	6 00
60	feet canvas hose	28 35
4	fire pokers, 10c	40
4	fire shovels, 20c	80
19	whitewash brushes, 9 $3.57, $32.13; 10 $2, $20	52 13
14	paint brushes, 12½c	1 75
5	cold chisels, 25c	1 25

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

3	hoes, 25c	
1	dirt scraper	
4	trowels, 50c	
1	drawshave	
1	square	
13	brush brooms, 50c doz	
2	chains and locks, 75c	
1	auger	
2	iron hooks, 50c	

REPAIR MATERIALS.

10	lbs. iron paint, 3c
1	gal. turpentine
3	gro. ¾ in. screws, 15c
59	papers tacks, 4c
16	papers stove polish, 4c
639	lights 7x9 glass, 2¼c
13	lights 8x10 glass, 4c
2	lights 15v24 glass, 15c
4	lights 12¼ x20 glass, 18c
10	lbs. putty, 3½c
15	lbs. white lead, 9½c
40	lbs. nails, 3-penny, 4½c
189	lbs. copperas, 1¾c
¼	bbl. calcine, $3
1⅔	bbls. lime, 80c
3	lbs. twine, 29c
1	lb. Prussian blue
12½	lbs. mortar hair, 4c

GROCERIES.

163¾	lbs. licorice, 31c
740	lbs. leaf tobacco, fillers 7¾c
830	lbs. leaf tobacco, wrappers, 21c
2502	rations tobacco, 1c
16	lbs. sugar, 8c
30	lbs. salt, ½c
6509¼	lbs orange soap, 5c
95¾	lbs. Bell's soap, 6c
62	boxes matches, 4c

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	alphabetical record
1	numerical record
2	description records
1	clothing record
2	indexes, 75c
1	receipt and discharged
1	receipt and issued
6	mem. books, small, 75c doz.
2	day books, $1.60
1	day book
4	return pads, 2 45c, 90c; 1 90c, 1 $1.17

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

	otting paper	$0 08
	ersonal No. cards, 75c h	2 22
	ood time cards, 75c h	1 50
	merical sheets, $3.30 h	9 90
	ock memorandums, 5c	75
	ad pencils, 75c doz	1 69
	ttles of ink, 1 75c, 1 8c, 1 13c	96
	o. steel pens	1 00
	ttle mucilage	16
	bber erasers, 10c	20

BEDDING.

964	double blankets, $2	$1,928 00
315	single blankets, $1	315 00
54	blanket mats, 50c	27 00
2	feather beds, $5	10 00
229	mattresses, 75c	171 75
89	feather pillows, 50c	44 50
44	cotton pillows, 25c	11 00
756	husk pillows, 10c	75 60
549	quilts, $1.50	823 50
580	straw ticks, 35c	203 00
65⅞	yards canvas, 37½c	24 71

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

	nd lanterns, 75c	$4 50
	nd lamps, 25c	50
	age lamps, 75c	1 50
	l lamps, 35c	70
	rinkling can	25
	l pump	1 00
	0 gal. oil tank	35 00
	gal. oil tanks, $6	12 00
	-foot ladder	1 25
	foot ladders, 25c	50
	ool	30
	airs, 25c	50
	al cart	10 00
	eelbarrow	2 00
	e scoops, 50c	2 00
	ooms, 10c	60
	eam traps, $20	60 00
	pboards, 50c	1 00
	s bracket	58
	5 walking beam engine	40 00
	s. lamp wick, 26c	33
	emo. book	10
	eam box coil	100 00
	ssia iron heater jackets, 70 lbs., 10c	7 00
	-pipe radiator	20 00
	-pipe radiators, $25	75 00
	s brackets, 58c	13 92
	⅜-in. pipe, 2½c, $3 60	
	½-in. pipe, 3c, 60	
	¾-in. pipe, 4c 4 60	
	1-in. pipe, 5c 132 25	283 11
	1¼-in. pipe, 9c 11 34	
	1½-in. pipe, 10c 17 50	
	2-in. pipe, 13c 18 85	
	tings 94 37	

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

	le scrapers, $2	$4 00
	s. furnace tools	5 00
	age glasses, 50c	2 50

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	grate for pattern	$2 50
3	bracket patterns, 50c	1 50
5	small patterns	50
1	wiring machine	
1	burring machine	29 01
1	turning machine	
1	setting down machine	
1	groover	
1	set dies	
4	beaders	
5	sets beads	31 24
1	folding machine	
1	20 lb. tin roller	
2	bench shears	
1	snips	
2	hammers, 50c	1 00
1	square stake	1 50
4	punches, 10c	40
1	chisel	25
2	soldering irons, 50c	1 00
2	fire pots, 50c	1 00
3	mandrils, 75c	2 25
1	square	50
1	brace	50
1	keyhole saw	25
1	bench vise	6 00
1	belt punch	60
4	machine wrenches, 12½c	50
1	flat plier	50
2	raising hammers, 75c	1 50
1	large monkey wrench	2 00
1	small monkey wrench	75
4	socket wrenches, $1	4 00
1	valve wrench	50
1	large S wrench	2 00
1	small S wrench	1 00
1	large pipe wrench	2 00
2	Stanwood cutters, $3	6 00
12	short wrenches, 3 to ½ in., 30c	3 60
13	pairs pipe tongs, ½ to 2 in., $1.25	16 25

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	pair 4 pipe stock	$25 00
1	pair 2 pipe stock	
20	dies and punches for same	10 00
6	pipe taps, ⅜ in. to 1½ in.	14 00
1	large die plate	4 00
1	small die plate	3 00
18	machine taps, ⅛ to 1¼ in. 25c	4 50
18	cold chisels, 25c	4 50
1	14-in. coarse file, new	50
3	14-in. mill files, 50c	1 50
1	10-in. mill file	40
2	8-in. mill files, 25c	50
2	12-in. square files, 40c	80
1	9-in. round file	30
1	16-in. round file	50
1	12-in. half round file	40
1	10-in. round file, new	30
2	8-in, round files, new, 25c	50
1	8-in three cornered file	25
15	Twist drills, 7/8 to 3-16	30 00
5	flat drills, 25c	1 25
5	steel drill sockets, $1.50	7 50
2	machinist hammers, 50c	1 00
1	pening hammer	40
1	claw hammer, new	75
2	hammer heads, 10c	20
1	bench vise	4 00
1	pipe vise	15 00
1	blacksmith forge	45 00
2	blacksmith anvils, $10	20 00
2	breast drills, $1.50	3 00
220	feet rubber hose	70 00
300	feet canvas hose, 2½ in.	334 00
50	feet hose, 1 in., 10c	5 00
4	hose wrenches, 25c	1 00
1	hose cart	35 00
2	copper hose pipes, $2.50	5 00
90	lbs. lathe mandrils, 3c	2 70
60	lbs. steel lathe tools, 25c	15 00
8	lathe dogs, 60c	4 80
1	lathe chuck	30 00
1	face plate	1 50
1	turning lathe	350 00
2	blacksmith hammers, 50c	1 00
2	blacksmith sledges, $2	4 00
303	lbs. blacksmith tools, 10c	30 30
1	boring bar	2 00
6	4-inch flat files, 20c	1 20
3	small round files, 15c	45
1	horse shoe hammer	25
1	horse shoe knife	50
2	horse shoe rasps, 65c	1 30
1	screw plate	
6	taps for same	8 00
3	dies	
1	ratchet drill	10 00
1	grindstone	12 00
2	stuffing boxes, 10c	20

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	drill press	$275
1119	lbs. hangers, 6c	67

REPAIR MATERIALS.

17½	gallons black oil, 41c	$7
½	bbl. soft soap, $1.25	
1700	lbs. blacksmith coal, $5.50	4
1⅛	lbs. lampblack, 35c	
1	piston ring, new	1
1	tailor's stove casting	
350	lbs. state bars, new, 3c	10
100	fire brick	4
17	lbs. red lead, 12½c	2
1	lb. No. 0 copper rivets	
1	lb. No. 2 copper rivets	
1	lb. No. 4 copper rivets	
4	lbs. No. 4 iron rivets, 10c	
4	lbs. No. 3 iron rivets, tin'd, 13c	
24¾	sheets 14x20 xx tin, 9c	2
6¼	lbs. planished sheet copper, 36c	2
14	lbs. No. 16 galv. iron, 8c	1
11	lbs. No. 26 galv. iron, 10c	1
44	lbs. lead, 6c	2
4	pints muriatic acid, 25c	1
480	lbs. scrap iron, ½c	2
4	brass steam cocks, $1.50	6
5	steam nipples, 75c	3
3	1-inch brass serv. cocks, old, 50c	1
2	1-inch brass serv. cocks, new, $1.25	2
1	1¼-inch brass faucet	2
1	¾-inch angle valve	
2	2-inch globe valves, $3	6
2	1½-inch globe valves, $1.90	3
1	2-inch safety valve, old	
3	automatic air valves, $1.25	3
2	¾-inch comp'on cocks, old, $1	2
2	¾-inch comp'on cocks, new, $1.50	3
1	½-inch brass oil faucet	
3	2½-inch hose couplings, $1.25	3
1	1-inch iron oil faucet	
1	2-inch brass hose nipple	1
1	hose coupling strap	
1	1-inch coupling	
18	1½-inch Ts, 16c	2
1	4-inch T	
12	1¼-inch Ts, 10c	1
12	2-inch Ts, 24c	2
8	1-inch Ts, 8c	
12	¾-inch Ts, 5c	
1	4-inch plug	
1	½-inch street elbow	
5	1-inch street elbows, 5½c	

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

REPAIR MATERIALS.	
¼-inch street elbows, 8c. ..	$0 16
-inch street elbows, 25c. ..	1 50
⅛-inch street elbows, 10c.	90
½-inch street elbows, 28c..	56
-inch bush.....	26
⅛-inch bush, 3c.....	09
-inch plugs, 3c.....	45
½-inch union couplings, 26c	5 98
-inch union couplings, 16c.	3 36
⅛-inch union couplings, 14c	3 22
⅛-inch union coupling.....	10
½-inch lock nuts, 6c.....	24
½-inch caps, 8½c.....	1 78
⅛-inch gas drop elbows, 2½c	87
ipe hooks, 3c.....	27
ubber gaskets, 30c.....	1 20
bs. sheet rubber, 25c.....	1 56
bs. new iron, 2¾c.....	2 06
bs. wire, 10c.....	2 50
bs. set screws, 10c.....	2 20
bs. ⅜-inch nuts, 8c.....	64
bs. ⅞-inch nuts, 6c.....	1 20
feet 2-inch pipe, 13c.....	10 46
eet 1½-inch pipe, 10c.....	15 90
eet 1¼-inch pipe, 8c.....	10 88
feet 1-inch pipe, 5c.....	23 83
eet ¾-inch pipe, 4c.....	68
eet 4-inch pipe, 40c.....	3 60
feet ⅜-inch pipe, 2½c.....	1 84
-inch nipple.....	05
ipple holders, 15c.....	1 20
bs. hook plates, 20c.....	1 40
bs. scrap copper, 15c.....	7 50
bs. horse shoe nails, 26c....	2 08
bs. horse shoes, 4½c.....	58
b. brazing wire, 50c.....	25
ons soft coal, $2.50.....	62 50
bs. blister steel, 14c.....	1 26

REPAIR MATERIALS.	
16 ¼-inch elbows, 2c.....	$0 32
11 ½-inch Ts, 2½c.....	28
6 ⅜-inch bushings, 3c.....	18
41 lbs. cast iron, 1c.....	41
3 fire brick linings, $1.25	3 75
¼ lb. copper wire, 44c.....	11
9½ lbs. asbestos packing, $1 .	9 50
½ lb. sole leather, 26c.....	13
1 lb. prussiate of potass.....	35
20½ lbs. plate castings, 3c. ...	62
10 lbs. sulphur, 4c.....	40
178 feet 3-inch belting, 20c.....	35 60
156 feet 1 15-16-inch shafting, 60c.....	93 60
76 feet 2⅛-inch shafting, 76c..	57 76
2 12-inch pulleys, $3.....	6 00
1 42-inch pulley.....	23 00
3 18-inch pulleys, $4.50	13 50
1 22-inch pulley.....	6 00
1 9-inch pulley.....	2 50
3 36-inch pulleys, $13.....	39 00
2 20-inch pulleys, $5.....	10 00
1 24-inch pulley.....	6 00
3 14-inch pulleys, $3.....	9 00
1 23-inch sheave pulley.....	5 00
250 lbs. cast iron coil stands, 3c.	7 50
20 feet 3-inch pipe, 24c.....	4 80
6 feet 5-inch belting, 38c.....	2 28
87 feet 2¼-inch belting, 16c....	13 92
38 feet 9-inch belting, 75c.....	28 50
LIGHTS.	
8 gallons kerosene oil, 18½c...	$1 48
CLOTHING.	
3 leather aprons, 50c.....	$1 50
1 pair cloth mits.....	40

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

FTRNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
esk and bookcase.....	$5 00
esk.....	2 00
ictures and frames, 25c ...	3 00
notto boards, 50c.....	2 00
ables, $4.....	32 00
offee urns, $135	405 00
team vegetable kettles, $63	315 00
team meat kettles, $144...	720 00
ron sink and fixtures, $140.	560 00
vater heater.....	525 00
lour bin.....	15 00
read trough.....	15 00
east tubs, $2.....	4 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 strainer.....	$0 50
81 bread pans, 30c.....	24 30
3 tin pails, 25c	75
30 wood pails, 10c.....	3 00
2 milk pails, 25c.....	50
25 copper pails, $1.75.....	43 75
2 rolling pins, 15c.....	30
2 cake boards, 50c.....	1 00
1 bread safe.....	2 00
70 doz. bowls, 50c.....	35 00
77 doz. plates, 75c.....	57 75
57 doz. knives, 50c.....	28 50
16 doz. knives, new, 75c.....	12 00

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

66½	doz. forks, 50c	$33 25
72	doz. spoons, 25c	18 00
69	doz. tin cups, $1	69 00
25	doz. milk cups, 75c	18 75
100	pepper boxes, 10c	10 00
102	salt cellars, 8c	8 16
770	stools, 35c	269 50
10	bowl boxes, new, 50c	5 00
15	bowl boxes, old, 30c	4 50
6	keelers, 25c	1 50
2	scales, large	55 00
1	scales, small	3 00
1	hash cutter, new	30 00
1	hash cutter, old	3 00
15	galv. iron steamers, 50c	7 50
51	pork barrels, no heads, 50c	25 50
93	pork barrels, with heads, 75c	69 75
32	molasses barrels, 37½c	12 00
7	vinegar barrels, 50c	3 50
6	coffee barrels }	6 00
12	bearing poles, $1 }	
1	patent faucet	1 50
12	bread baskets, 75c	9 00
7	bushel baskets, 12½c	88
2	settees, 1 $5, 1 $6	11 00
1	broom and pail box	2 00
1	carpet	25
2	wood boxes, 25c	50
1	scouring stand	13
1	gas lighter	1 00
2	chandeliers, $3	6 00
6	bed spreads, 50c	3 00
3	wire gauze covers, 50c	1 50
1	pepper mill }	4 00
1	grinder }	
4	window curtains, 25c	1 00
1	fanlight curtain	25
1	clothes press	2 50
2	cupboards, $4	8 00
1	hammer	50
1	revolving office stool	50
6	towels, 12½c	75
8	milk cans, $2	16 00
24	coffee cans, 50c	12 00
1	lactometer	1 50
2	meat blocks, $5	10 00
6	meat trays, 75c	4 50
2	meat tubs, 50c	1 00
1	cauldron	5 00
3	5-quart dippers, $1.25	3 75
4	1-quart dippers, 62½c	2 50
1	1-pint dippers, 10c	10
5	½-pint dippers, 10c	50
2	skimmers, 25c	50
2	potato mashers, 15c	30
1	sieve	25
2	large tubs, 75c	1 50
7	small tubs, 50c	3 50
18	bottles, 10c	1 80

FURNITURE AND FIXTU

2	1-quart measures, 12½c	
3	funnels, 12½c	
1	grater	
3	dust pans, 12½c	
3	lamps, 25c	
1	stand	
9	oven grates, $1.50	
5	spoon boxes, 25c	
1	linen box	
2	knife boxes, 12½c	
2	fork boxes, 12½c	
14	bread boxes, 12½c	
2	bread knives, 25c	
6	spittoons, 25c	
1	box stove	
1	cook stove, old	
1	clock	
6	benches, 75c	
24	cotton aprons, 10c	
4	canvas aprons, 10c	

TOOLS.

1	reamer
1	truck
1	ice tongs
1	potato shovel
2	cabbage cutters, $1
16	brooms, 10c
6	scrub brushes, 25c
3	wood scrapers, 10c
4	iron scrapers, 25c
2	chisels, 20c
2	oil cans, 20c
2	small wrenches, 25c
2	meat cleavers, $2
1	meat saw
4	meat knives, 25c
1	meat fork, large
2	meat forks, small, 37½c
2	steels, 50c
2	meat block scrapers, 50c
24	meat hooks, 5c
1	¾-inch auger
1	trough scraper
2	peels, 50c
1	flour shovel
1	coal shovel
1	poker
45	feet rubber hose, 5c

GROCERIES.

26½	lbs. sage, 60c
29	lbs. coffee, 16c
18	lbs. butter, 15c
61	crackers, 5½c
26	doz. eggs, 15c
39½	lbs. cream tartar, 30c
18	lbs. mustard, 20c
214½	gals. vinegar, 15c

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

GROCERIES.	
tea, 45c	$1 69
yeast, 40c	2 80
h brick, 5c	35
s. wheat flour, $2.20 cwt.	47 46
s. hominy, $2.25 cwt.	40 61
lons syrup, 40c	80
os. fresh beef, 5c	31 46
salt pork, 4¼c.	42 23
4 bushels onions, 40c.	6 20
ushels beans, $1.25	18 12
ushels potatoes, 50c.	303 38
whiting, 1c.	11
280 barrels salt, $1.15	7 40
rice, 7¼c.	11 82
hels beets, 30c.	18 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
1 ration book	$6 00
1 receipt book	8 00
2 day books, 25c.	50
1 time book	1 25
1 ink stand	10
1 return sheet	05
2 block mems., 5c.	10
1 lead pencil	05
2 dozen steel pens, 6½c.	13
1 carmine ink	13
1 black ink	05
1 sheet blotting paper	06
6 sheets L. C. paper, 1c.	06

ASSIGNMENT No. 5.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
ttoons, 10c	$2 70
box	35
ck	2 00
all cupboards, 75c.	2 25
ge cupboards, $2	4 00
l chest	2 00
irs, 50c.	1 50
le float, peg	1 00
ne jugs	50
gging jacks, 75c.	1 50
lers, 20c.	1 80
een	1 50
ols, 35c.	4 90
ve	5 00
vels, 15c.	30
dish wash stand	75 00
les, 8 $3, 5 $1, 2 $4, 2 $2.81, 1 $2.94, 1 $13.71	59 27
oden tank	12 84
per tank	4 00
th rack, 2 50, 2 $1.60	103 20
stand	33
p barrels, 25c.	2 75
inkling can	50
k	5 00
cups, 6c.	12
ting board	81
ister	78
ther duster	1 00
sh tubs, 50c.	1 00
ber chairs, upholstered, 3	6 00
ber chairs, wood, $2	10 00
t rests, 15c.	30
	50
M. narrowing combs, 25c	1 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
6 S. M. foot springs, 5c	$0 30
1 bath tub	8 00
1 iron wash stand	22 10
2 showers for stands, $2.50	5 00
2 2-joint brackets, $1.36	2 72
2 brass cocks, $1	2 00
TOOLS AND MACHINERY.	
92 sewing awls, 1⅝c.	$1 50
72 pegging awls, $1 per gross.	50
2 augers, 25c.	50
1 wash board	20
1 draughting board	25
2 crimping boards, 50c.	1 00
1 ironing board	10
13 clothes baskets, 6 50c., 6 $2, 1 75c.	15 75
5 shoe benches, $1	5 00
6 sweeping brooms	50
8 brush brooms, 2 10c., 6 8⅓c.	70
36 lather brushes, 12 10c., 24 12½c.	4 20
2 tooth brushes, 20c.	40
8 hair brushes, 6 75c., 2 25c.	5 00
3 cloth brushes, 1 50c., 2 25c.	1 00
4 shoe brushes, 2 50c., 2 10c.	1 20
1 flesh brush	1 25
9 bottles, 10c.	90
16 cold chisels, 15c.	2 40
3 pairs clamps, 25c.	75
29 barber combs, 10c.	2 90
5 steel drills, 10c.	50
1 tin dipper	15
3 hand peg floats, 20c.	60
62 files, 12c.	7 44
1 tin funnel	10

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—*Continued.*

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

6	tailor goose irons, $1	$6 00
2	looking glasses, 1 50c., 1 $4	4 50
1	shoe groover	20
13	awl hafts, 12½c	1 62
8	shoe hammers, 2 50c., 6 25c.	2 50
3	nail hammers, 25c	75
5	last hooks, 10c.	50
50	feet rubber hose, 6c.	3 00
8	burnishing irons, 25c.	2 00
4	crimping irons, 25c.	1 00
40	knives, 24 $4.75, 16 $1.60	6 35
1	knife, feather	40
81	pairs stoga lasts, 25c.	20 25
1	shank laster	50
2	shoe raspers, 15c	30
2	Singer sewing machines	90 00
2	knitting machines, $20	40 00
1	skiving machine	1 50
2	washing machines, $175	350 00
1	wringing machine, large	40 00
2	wringing machines, small, $15	30 00
1	crimping machine	8 00
8	shaving mugs, 10c	80
3	pairs nippers, 25c	75
368	sewing machine needles, 48 $1, 320 $10.40	11 40
70	knit'g machine needles, 4c.	2 80
104	doz. darning needles, 10c.	10 40
279	doz. sewing needles, 200 $3.63, 79 doz. $2.76	6 39
5	mattress needles, 10c.	50
5	pairs shoe pincers, 1 75c, 4 37½c	2 25
2	pairs eyelet punches, $2.13 1 50c.	2 63
1	pair eyelet sets	50
1	jack plane	25
1	tin pail	10
9	wooden pails, 10c.	90
4	face puffs, 20c	80
1	hand saw	25
1	measure stick	20
3	shoulder sticks, 15c	45
1	tailor square	50
5	heel shaves, 25c	1 25
6	emory knife sharpeners, 15c	90
23	pairs shears, small, 4 $5.35, 19 $5.70	11 05
1	pair shears, large	5 00
5	pairs hears, barbers, 3 $3.33, 5 $1.88	5 21
1	oil stone	50
1	steelyards	30
1	welt trimmer	40
11	doz. lasting tacks, 15c.	1 65
1	pair boot trees	50
4	wood vises, 75c.	3 00
1	shank wheel	25
6	tape measures	40

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	razor hone	
5	flat irons, 25c.	
2	back saws	
48	sewing machine bobbins	
2	sewing machine shuttles	
20	feet belting	
48	razors, 30c.	
3	sponges, 6c.	
24	thimbles	
1	Singer S. M. tucker	
1	circular knitting machine	

REPAIR MATERIALS.

7	quarts machine oil, 37½c	
1½	gallons tanner's oil	
35½	gallons naphtha, 13c.	
3½	pounds gum tragacanth, $1.	
2	pounds beeswax, 35c.	

BEDDING.

6	pillow cases, new, 10c.	
1111	pillow cases, old, 6c.	
37	pillow ticks, 11c.	
837	pillow ticks, old, 6c.	
12	mattress ticks, 25c.	
360	yards brown sheeting, 8½c.	
731⅔	yards No. 3 ticking, 14c.	
533⅓	yards B. B. ticking, 12c.	
21	cotton sheets, new, 30c.	
2829	cotton sheets, old, 20c.	
22	gross mattress tufts, 12½c.	
2	lbs. mattress twine, 75c.	
205	lbs. corn husks, 2c.	
172	small towels, new, 5c.	
1740	small towels, old, 3c.	
92	barber towels, 12½c.	
21	roller towels, old, 16 39c., 5 15c.	
43	bath towels, 15c.	
20	mattress ticks, old, 15c.	

BARBER'S SHOP.

½	quart hair oil	
2	ozs. hair dye	
1	bar shaving soap	
2	sticks cosmetic	
7	hair cloths, 10c.	

BONE WORK.

1500	tooth picks, 3c.	
44	knives, 20c.	
673	crochet hooks, 5c.	
2	pounds log wood, 10c.	
1	pound blue vitriol, 20c.	
5	pounds pumice stone, 10c.	
68	sheets sand paper, 5 8-12 doz., 11c.	
½	pound brass wire	

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—*Continued.*

LOTHING.

overcoats, 2d	$25 56
collars, 10c...	5 75
w, $4.75c, 23.50c	14 50
l hand, 25c....	1 50
ons, new, $1.38	4 14
oons, 2d hand, ...	46 98
, new, 32, 62½c;	28 10
2d hand, 25c..	17 60
ew, $1.10.....	11 00
2d hand, 75c...	6 00
3c.....	1 46
d, $1.52.....	28 88
pants., 25c,....	1 50
20c.....	1 20
25c.....	50
ats, 10c.....	3 20

ROCERIES.

lacking, 5c....	1 35
.....	10
es, 4c.....	20
, $2.76 cwt.....	28
0c	15
r, 4c.....	04
ck, 4c.....	11 98
2½c.....	12 45
)½c.....	8 98
p, 5½c	28
oap, 75c.....	3 00
oap.....	38
, 30c	15
oap, 6½c.....	1 76

ND STATIONERY.

book	25 00
e book.....	5 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 lock book.....	$2 62
3 account books, 50c.....	1 50
2 discharge clothing books, 1 $8.25, 1 $6.50.....	14 75
1 convict measure book.....	4 50
2 ledgers, $1.80.....	3 60
1 journal.....	50
1 day book.....	75
3 pass books, 16½c.....	50
½ requisition pad, 25c.....	13
1 monthly return pad, 25c....	25
1 daily report pad, 25c.....	25
3 quires L. C. paper, 21c.....	63
1 bottle red ink.....	13
1 bottle violet ink	06
1 pint black ink, 75c. qt.....	38
1 pint indelible ink	2 50
¾ gross steel pens, 75c. gr...	57
1 ruling pen.....	50
6 lead pencils, 5c.....	30
5 pen holders, 3c.....	15
4 rubber erasers.....	35
1 sheet blotting paper	16
950 paper tags, $1 M.....	95

BASKET WORK.

19 balls oil cloth binding, 25c..	$4 75
7 quires colored paper, 30c...	2 10
25 yds. cotton velvet, 53 1-6c...	13 29
3 lbs. No. 32 wire, 30c.....	90
8 sheets cardboard, 12½c.....	1 00
2½ lbs. white glue, 20c.....	50
12 sets table mats, 25c.	3 00
263 fancy baskets, 10c.....	26 30

FUEL.

207 bushels charcoal, 10c.....	$20 70

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

E AND FIXTURES.

.....	$2 60
.....	2 20
ts, 40c.....	1 20
, 25c.....	16 50
et, 25c.....	25
.....	2 00
Oak stove, $9.00	9 00
gated stove, ...	12 50
.00.....	9 00
.....	2 25

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

2 irrigating tanks, $30.00....	$60 00
1 copper dipper, 50c.....	50
1 sheet iron dipper, 25c.....	25
3 furnace cauldrons, 2 each $10.00, 1 $15.00.....	35 00
5 cauldron kettles, 3 $5.00, 2 $8.00	31 00
4 ladders, $2.00.....	8 00
37 cider barrels, 75c.....	27 75
1 old barrel, 50c.....	50
2 lantern globes, 25c.....	50

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—*Continued.*

CLOTHING.		CLOTHING.	
irs convict shoes new, $1.50	$24 00	43 11-12 yds. alpaca. 15c	$6 59
irs convict's shoes,old,75c.	677 25	30¾ yds. coat binding, 4 1-6c.	1 28
irs convict's slippers, new, 75c	1 50	97 59-72 yds. cassimere, 3 59-72 $1, 94 50c	50 80
irs convict's slippers, old, 25c	2 75	3 50-72 yds. cambric, 6c	22
irs convict's boots, old, 50c	10 00	115½ yds. canvas, 55 25c., 60½ 10c	19 80
nvict's caps, new, 15c	10 05	71 5-12 yds. calico, 5c	3 58
nvict's caps, old, 10c	86 60	24⅞ yds. drilling, 10c	2 49
nvict's coats, new, $3.25	9 75	61⅞ yds. silesia, 18c	11 14
nvict's coats, old, $1.62½	1,426 75	42 yds. wigans, 10c	4 20
irs convict's pantaloons, new, $3.00	18 00	4⅓ yds. sleeve lining, 35c	1 52
irs convict's pantaloons, old, $1.50	1,360 50	1½ yds. navy flannel, $1.60	2 40
irs web suspenders, new, 160 doz	8 13	16½ yds. interlining, 4c	66
irs web suspenders, old, 10c	31 40	15⅜ yds. stay linen, 30c	4 62
tton shirts, new, 35c	66 15	29 5-24 yds. farmers' satin, 72½c	21 18
otton shirts, old, 12½c	231 25	15½ yds. red padding, 35c	5 43
ool shirts, new, 90c	15 30	22¼ yds. white linen, 40c	8 90
ool shirts, old, 40c	47 20	1546¾ yds. stripped cloth, 80c.	1237 40
nder shirts, old, 15c	210 00	115¼ yds. Lonsdale muslin, 6½c.	7 49
st, new, $1.00	1 00	445 yds. hickory shirting, 10c.	44 50
sts, old, 50c	448 50	311½ yds. wool shirting, 26c.	80 99
irs drawers, new, $5 doz.	15 83	46½ yds. elastic webbing, 18c.	8 37
irs drawers, old, 15c	14 40	266¾ yds. cotton webbing, 9c.	24 01
ndkerchiefs, 3c	54	8 spools silk twist, 5c	40
airs wool socks, new, 25c.	515 00	26 sheets wadding, 2½c	54
irs wool socks, old, 10c	15 80	12 dozen suspender buckles, 33⅓c	4 00
irs cotton socks, new, 9c.	11 61	12 gross suspender rings	1 25
irs shoe strings, 1c	1 64	28 doz. vest buckles, 4c	1 12
ather aprons, new, 50c	3 00	256½ doz. coat buttons, 10c.	25 65
ather aprons, old, 15c	15 30	16¾ doz. vest buttons, 3c	50
tton aprons, new, 18c	1 62	11 doz. pants buttons	06
tton aprons, old, 10c	6 10	90 doz. shirt buttons, 6⅔c. gr.	52
ip hats, new, $2 doz., $3; 73 chip hats, old, 2c, $1.46	4 46	79 lbs. sheep skins, 40c	31 60
irs leather mittens, new, $7 doz	19 83	4 doz. spools linen thread, $1.50	6 00
irs leather mittens, old, 20c	3 20	4 lbs. linen thread, $1.25	5 00
icks heel ball, 10c	40	76 doz. spools cotton thread, 57½c	43 70
s. bristles, $1	1 50	45 lbs. woolen yarn, 80c	36 00
sq. feet upper leather, 17c	86 95	14 pairs gloves, 1 75c., 13 $1.75.	23 50
lbs. sole leather, 26c	236 73	2 pairs half cloth mittens, 90c.	1 80
s. iron shoe nails, 10c	3 70	3000 suspender eyelets, 40c. M.	1 20
z. balls shoe thread, $1.20	30	24 spools silk, $1.25 doz	2 50
z. balls shoe wax, 10c	55	2 1-12 dozen B coat buttons, 50c	1 04
shels shoe pegs, $2	6 00	1 7-12 dozen B vest buttons, 25c	40
. 2-ounce tacks	15	13 doz. cov'd buttons, $1.25 gro.	1 35
lbs. upper leather, 35c	85 49	8 skeins silk, 4c	32
lbs. carpet rags, sewed, 4c	4 67	2 officer's caps, $1.00	2 00
ds. broad cloth, $5	124 43	28¼ pounds cotton yarn, 25½c	7 27
ls. N. G. cloth, $4	92 00	44 19-36 yards jeans, 8¼ yards 42c; 36 1-36 yards, 60c	25 19
yds. doeskin cloth, $2.35	171 15	1 pair discharge boots, new	4 00
ls. hair cloth, 35c	5 25	15 pairs discharge boots, 2d hand, $1.25	18 75
		3 discharge caps, 2d hand, 25c	75
		44 discharge caps, 2d hand, 2.40	105 60

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—*Continued.*

CLOTHING.

9	discharge overcoats, 2d hand, $2.84	$25 56
57½	boxes paper collars, 10c	5 75
27	wool hats, new, $4.75c, 23.50c	14 50
6	wool hats, 2d hand, 25c	1 50
3	pairs pantaloons, new, $1.38	4 14
27	pairs pantaloons, 2d hand, $1.74	46 98
59	white shirts, new, 32, 62½c; 27, 30c	28 10
68	white shirts, 2d hand, 25c	17 00
10	pairs shoes, new, $1.10	11 00
8	pairs shoes, 2d hand, 75c	6 00
2	vests, new, 73c	1 46
19	vests, 2d hand, $1.52	28 88
6	pairs cotton pants., 25c,	1 50
6	linen coats, 20c	1 20
2	knit jackets, 25c	50
32	high crown hats, 10c	3 20

GROCERIES.

27	boxes shoe blacking, 5c	1 35
1	lb. starch, 10c	10
5	boxes matches, 4c	20
10	pounds flour, $2.76 cwt	28
½	bushel salt, 30c	15
1	quart vinegar, 4c	04
299½	lbs. soap stock, 4c	11 98
386	lbs. sal soda, 2⅛c	12 45
85½	lbs. borax, 10½c	8 98
5	lbs. hard soap, 5½c	28
4	barrels soft soap, 75c	3 00
17	gallons soft soap	38
½	quart bluing, 30c	15
27	bars white soap, 6½c	1 76

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1	inf'g goods book	25 00
1	clothing issue book	5 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

1	lock book	
3	account books, 50c	
2	discharge clothing books, 1 $8.25, 1 $6.50	
1	convict measure book	
2	ledgers, $1.80	
1	journal	
1	day book	
3	pass books, 16½c	
½	requisition pad, 25c	
1	monthly return pad, 25c	
1	daily report pad, 25c	
3	quires L. C. paper, 21c	
1	bottle red ink	
1	bottle violet ink	
1	pint black ink, 75c. qt	
1	pint indelible ink	
¾	gross steel pens, 75c. gr	
1	ruling pen	
6	lead pencils, 5c	
5	pen holders, 3c	
4	rubber erasers	
1	sheet blotting paper	
950	paper tags, $1 M	

BASKET WORK.

19	balls oil cloth binding, 25c	
7	quires colored paper, 30c	
25	yds. cotton velvet, 53 1-6c	
3	lbs. No. 32 wire, 30c	
8	sheets cardboard, 12½c	
2½	lbs. white glue, 20c	
12	sets table mats, 25c	
263	fancy baskets, 10c	

FUEL.

207	bushels charcoal, 10c	

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

13	pails, 20c	$2 60
11	keelers, 20c	2 20
3	clothes baskets, 40c	1 20
66	corn baskets, 25c	16 50
1	market basket, 25c	25
1	clock, $2.00	2 00
1	No. 2 Round Oak stove, $9.00	9 00
1	large corrugated stove, $12.50	12 50
1	box stove, $9.00	9 00
3	tanks, 75c	2 25

FURNITURE AND FIXTURE

2	irrigating tanks, $30.00	
1	copper dipper, 50c	
1	sheet iron dipper, 25c	
3	furnace cauldrons, 2 each $10.00, 1 $15.00	
5	cauldron kettles, 3 $5.00, 2 $8.00	
4	ladders, $2.00	
37	cider barrels, 75c	
1	old barrel, 50c	
2	lantern globes, 25c	

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

8	tin cups, 7c	$0 56
2	balls candle wick, 4c	08
00	feet watering troughs	4 00
1	wagon rack	5 00

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

2	whiffletrees, 25c	$0 50
3	sets whiffletrees, $2.50	7 50
5	neck yokes, 75c	3 75
2	wagons, $30.00	60 00
1	wagon, iron truss rod	65 00
1	wagon, platform truck	55 00
1	wagon, wide tire	25 00
1	wagon, stone	35 00
1	wagon, hand truck	15 00
1	cart	20 00
2	buggies, 1 $20.00; 1 $85.00	105 00
3	sleighs, $20.00	60 00
2	cutters, 1 $8.00; 1 $20.00	28 00
4	manure forks, 1 25c; 3 each 40c	1 45
4	hay forks, 30c	1 20
33	dirt shovels, 75c.	24 75
7	ditching shovels, 83c.	5 81
4	scoop shovels, 50c.	2 00
2	spades, 50c	1 00
2	garden forks, $1	2 00
6	mortar hoes, 50c.	3 00
21	dirt hoes, 25c.	5 25
9	dirt picks, 75c.	6 75
12	stone picks, $1	12 00
16	miner picks, 50c.	8 00
46	wheelbarrows, $2	92 00
4	axes, 50c.	2 00
1	post auger	3 00
75	lbs. iron bars, 4c.	3 00
13	lbs. steel bars, 15c.	16 95
2	nail hammers, 25c.	50
16	stone hammers, 75c.	12 00
5	sledge hammers, 3 $1.75, 1 $3, 1 $2.50	10 75
2	buck saws, 90c.	1 80
1	hand saw	50
1	scythe snath	1 50
1	grass hook	25
1	plow	3 00
1	drag	8 00
1	cultivator	2 00
7	wrenches, 20c.	1 40
3	clevices, 25c.	75
5	chains (95 lbs.), $1.50	7 50
2	derricks	115 00
1	gin pole	5 00
4	tackle blocks	4 00
055	lbs. rope, 5c.	52 75
1	dirt scraper	2 00
1	board rule	2 00
½	doz. miner's lamps	63
2	single harnesses, 1 $6, 1 $10.	16 00

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1	cart harness	$12 00
3	sets double harness, $15	45 00
6	halters, 50c.	3 00
3	rim straps, 25c	75
1	buffalo robe	1 50
2	lap robes, 50c.	1 00
2	horse blankets	5 00
1	fly blanket	50
1	fly net	2 00
1	whip	2 00
2	set sleigh bells, 75c.	1 50
4	curry combs, 10c.	40
4	horse brushes, 25c.	1 00
5	lanterns, 62½c.	3 13
2	water cans, 25c	50
2	oil cans, 50c.	1 00
2	reed brooms, 50c.	1 00
6	corn brooms, 6c.	36
170	feet rubber hose, 8c.	13 60
9	hose couplings, 7 12½c, 2 $2.50	5 88
4	hose nozzles, 25c.	1 00
4	butcher knives, 25c	1 00
4	scrapers, 10c.	40
4	pair bits, extra, 50c.	2 00
5	hame straps, 15c.	75
4	pair ice tongs, 75c.	3 00
11	snow shovels, 25c.	2 75
1	wagon cover	2 50
1	horizontal engine, 12 horse-power, steam boiler, and mountings	500 00
1	lawn mower	5 00
1	straw cutter	10 00
1	force pump	5 00
1	sheet iron pump	5 00
1	pair hay scales	100 00
1	pair spring bal. scales	50
1	sponge	38
2	scandinavian locks, 1 54c, 1 27c	81
7	padlocks, 20c	1 40
4	wood scrapers, 20c.	80
1	coal box	25
1	strainer	05
1	gate	1 95

REPAIR MATERIALS.

384	feet plank, $12 M.	4 61
5	barrels cement, $1.45	7 25
544	feet sewer pipe, 500 ft. 15c., 44 ft. 37½c.	91 50
1	sewer pipe curve	88
229	ft. drain tile, 207 ft. $11 M. 22 ft. $17 M.	2 65
50	lbs. blasting powder, 14c.	7 00
6	coils blasting fuse, 50c.	3 00
12	carriage washers	13
41	fence posts, 10½c.	5 12
2800	lbs. wire, 1c.	28 00

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK.

2	sorrel horses	$300 00
1	brown horse	70 00
1	bay horse	100 00
2	mules	300 00
3	cows, 1 $35, 1 $39, 1 $40	114 00
137	hogs, 36,350 lbs., 4c.	1454 00
184	shoats, 12,745 lbs. 3½c.	446 07
20	pigs, 50c. each	10 00
29	chickens, 25c.	7 25

GROCERIES.

3	bushels oats, 30c.	90
1	3-10th tons wheat straw, $4.00	5 20
1500	pounds corn meal, $1.00 per hundred	15 00
1300	pounds bran, 90c per hundred	11 70
2	tons tame hay, $9.00	18 00
½	gallon kerosene oil, 20c.	10
1	pound tea	45
7	pound hard soap, 5½c.	39
35	boxes axle grease, 8⅓c.	2 83

GROCERIES.

82¾	bushels onions, 40c.	$33
60	7-100 tons ice, $2.00	120
5	barrels soft soap, $1.28	6

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

4	memorandum books, 16½c.	
2	memorandum pads, 5c.	
½	box steel pens, 75c gro.	
1	bottle carmine ink	
1	bottle mucilage	
½	quire paper	
1	lead pencil	

CLOTHING.

40	pairs buck mittens, 30c.	12
36	chip hats, 5c.	1
2	pairs rubber boots, $1.50	3

FUEL.

219	33-100 cords 4-foot wood, $4	877
21	cords 2-foot wood, $2	42
40	2-10 cords 1¼-foot wood, $1.40	56

ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

35	yards carpet, 17½ yards, 30c, $5.25; 17½ yards, 25c, $4.38	$9 63
1	couch	8 00
1	mirror	3 00
1	center table	7 00
9	window curtains, 25c.	2 25
6	cane seat chairs, 50c.	3 00
1	office chair	1 00
1	piece oil cloth	25
1	parlor stove	4 00
1	feather duster	12
8	spittoons, 1 75c; 7 each 20c, $1.40	2 15
1	bedstead	4 00
1	spring mattress	6 00
1	bureau and mirror	5 00
1	toilet stand	3 00
1	washbowl and pitcher	1 25
1	covered chamber	50
1	soap dish	20
1	cook stove	28 00
1	washtub	30
1	washboard	20
4	baskets, 12½c.	50
3	baking pans, 25c.	75
2	2 gallon crocks, 10c.	20
1	1 gallon jug	10
1	butter bowl	25

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

4	tin pails, 25c.	$1
1	coffee can	
18	tin mess dishes, 6c.	1
9	dinner plates, 6c.	
1	tea plate	
1	butter plate	
11	bowls, 5c.	
1	salt dish	
4	sauce dishes, 6c.	
1	sugar bowl	
5	goblets, 15c.	
1	caster	
1	spice mill	
1	stew pan	
1	rolling pin	
1	chopping knife	
1	potato masher	
18	tin cups, 5c.	
2	tea pots, 15c.	
1	knife box	
1	pickle jar	
2	pie tins, 5c.	
3	earthen mugs, 20c.	
1	wire sieve	
1	milk pitcher	
2	wire table screens, 15c.	
9	table knives, 5c.	
10	table forks, 5c.	

ASYLUM DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

spoons, 3c	$0 57
teaspoons, 3c	18
table cloths, 25c	50
pair shears	25
tea cups, 5c	30
tea saucers, 5c	30
iron pots, 50c	2 50
tin steamer	15
tin boiler	50
tea kettle	50
copper boiler	1 00
fry pan	25
dish pans, 50c	1 50
tin pepper box	10
tin dippers, 15c	45
wooden pails, 20c	1 40
carving knives, 15c	30
bread knife	15
ash pails, 50c	1 00
eight day clock	3 00
tables, 2 each 75c; 3 each 50c	3 00
lamp chimneys, 5c	10
dust pan	15
cots, $2.00	32 00
wood seat chairs, 35c	3 85
cell stools, 35c.	70
cell buckets, 50c.	7 00
brooms, 10c.	1 50
keelers, 20c.	3 20
barber chair	1 00
stands, 50c.	1 00
hand amps, 35c.	1 05
hanging lamps, $1	3 00
oil cans, 25c.	75
mouse trap	10
water cans, 50c.	1 50
box stoves w th drums, $25.	50 00
lengths pipe, 15c.	6 30
elbows, 15c.	90
shovel	25
pokers, 25c.	50
combs, 5 1-6c.	77
coffee po	30
cake tin	10
cake cutter	10
milk pans, 15c.	30
kettle covers, 12½c.	25
padlock	54

TOOLS.

blacking brushes, 10c	20
garden rake	50

TOOLS.

1 hay rake	$0 10
2 hoes, 25c	50
1 spading fork	1 00
1 axe	75
2 wheelbarrows, 50c	1 00
2 wood saws, 75c.	1 50
2 pumps, 1 $7, 1 $3	10 00
1 claw hammer	25
1 pair steps	1 00
1 ladder	1 00
2 whitewash brushes, 1 $2, 1 75c.	2 75

BEDDING.

10 quilts, $1	10 00
15 blankets, $1	15 00
37 sheets, 25c.	9 25
22 pillow slips, 15c	3 30
2 feather pillows, 75c.	1 50
5 toile towels, 10c.	50
25 towels, 5c.	1 25
19 pillows, 20c.	3 80
6 straw ticks, 50c.	3 00

STATIONERY.

3 ink stands, 5c.	0 15
3 pen holders, 5c.	15
5 slates, 20c.	1 00

GROCERIES.

3 lbs. coffee, 18c.	54
9 gallons soap, 4c.	36
1 box matches.	04
10 lbs. flour 2⅓c.	23
5 lbs. corn meal 2½c.	13
4 lbs. hominy 2½c.	10
½ gallon syrup.	15
10 lbs. brown sugar, 8c.	80
18 lbs. codfish, 1¼c.	22
10 lbs. salt pork, 4¾c.	47
½ tea, 45c.	23
5 lbs. beef, 5c.	25
120 lbs. salt, ½c.	60
1 bushel potatoes	50
½ gallon vinegar	15
3 gallons kerosene oil, 18½c.	55

FUEL.

17½ cords wood, 4 ft., $4	$70 00
19 cords wood, stove, $2	38 00

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

5	work benches, 3 $1, $3; 2 $2, $6	$9 00
3	tool chests, $3	9 00
1	mug	21
1	15-basin wash stand	75 00
1	desk	5 00
1	drafting table	4 00
2	drafting boards, 37½c	75

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

4	adzes, 3 $1, $3; 1 50c	3 50
2	scratch awls, 5c	10
1	1-inch auger	50
1	1¼-inch auger	65
1	1½-inch auger	80
12	rules, 37½c	4 50
2	set bits	11 88
1	doz. gimlet bits	75
9	lbs. ¾-inch brads, 17c	1 53
5	lbs. 1-inch brads, 13c	65
10	lbs. 1¼-inch brads, 11c	1 10
10	lbs. 1½-inch brads, 11c	1 10
4	braces, 75c	3 00
1	boring machine	4 00
5	sliting guages, 25c	1 25
4	shovels, $1	4 00
2	steel pinch bars, $1	2 00
2	2-inch framing chisels, 50c	1 00
2	sets socket firmer chisels, $7	14 00
1	set paring chisels	5 75
2	cold chisels, 10c	20
3	pairs compasses, 20c	60
2	chalk lines, 10c	20
17	thumb guages, 10c	1 70
6	morticing guages, 50c	3 00
6	nail hammers, 50c	3 00
2	lath hatchets, 75c	1 50
2	spirit levels, 50c	1 00
3	mallets, 15c	45
1	plough, bits for same	3 00
4	paint brushes, 50c	2 00
1	camel hair brush	50
1	shellac brush	35
1	stripper brush	20
1	No. 6 O brush	1 50
1	No. 5 O half-round brush	1 25
9	jack planes, 60c	5 40
10	fore planes, 80c	8 00
12	jointer planes, $1	12 00
6	smooth planes, 75c	4 50
2	bead planes, 40c	80
3	babbet planes, 45c	1 35
1	filister plane	1 50
1	moulding plane	50
1	circular plane	3 00
3	iron bench screws, 50c	1 50
3	wood bench screws, 25c	75
4	hand screws, 25c	1 00

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

2	jack screws, $2.25	$4 5
2	sand screens, 1 $3, 1 $1.25	4 2
7	stone hammers, $1	7 0
1	stone mallet	2
4	stone points, 10c	4
6	stone chisels, 10c	6
1	axe	7
13	hand saws, $1	13 0
1	cross cut saw	2 0
1	rip saw	1 5
3	panel saws, $1.35	4 0
3	back saws, $1.65	4 9
1	hand jig saw	5
4	brick trowels, 50c	2 0
3	plaster trowels, 75c	2 2
1	pointing trowel	3
5	steel squares, $1.00	4 0
12	try squares, 35c	3 2
7	bevel squares, 30c	2 1
1	grind stone and frame	2 0
4	oil stones, 50c	2 0
4	draw shaves, 50c	2 0
4	spoke shaves, 25c	1 0
1	monkey wrench, 75c	7
1	S. wrench, 75c	7
1	hollowing shave	7
1	back shave	7
4	8-12 doz. saw files, 75c	3 5
1	12-inch bastard file, 50c; 4 6-inch 3-cor. files, 18c, 72c	1 2
5	flat wood files, No. 14, 50c	2 5
1	half round file, No. 12	4
2	half round files, No. 14, 65c	1 3
1	flat mill file, No. 13	7
5	doz. flat mill files, No. 10, $2.25	11 2
5	doz. taper files, No. 4, 67c	3 3
9½	doz. taper files, No. 5, 83c.	7 8
2½	doz. taper files, No. 8, $1.80	4 5
8	brooms, 8⅓c	6
1	1½ gallon stone jug	2

REPAIR MATERIALS.

1-6	doz. 16x14½ Ex. H. Y. T. hinges, $1.81	0 3
5	pair 8 inch Ex. H. Y. T. hinges, $1.50	6
⅔	doz. 12 inch Ex. H. Y. T. hinges, $3.33	2 2
⅔	doz. 8x21 H. Y. strap hinges, $2.83	1 8
⅔	doz. 12 inch H. Y. strap hinges, $6.38	4 2
9-12	doz. 8 inch hasp hinges. 29c. each	2 6
1	11-12 doz. 12 inch hasp hinges, 58c. each	13 3
44	gallons turpentine, 34c	14 9

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

REPAIR MATERIALS.		REPAIR MATERIALS.	
4 gal. Japan, $1.50	$36 00	5 gross 2 in. No. 12 screws, 32c.	$1 60
9 lbs. glue, 25c	2 25	10 gross 2 in. No. 14 screws, 40c.	4 00
8 lbs. iron paint, 2½c	11 20	96 lbs. shingle nails, 3¼c.	3 12
2 lbs. white lead, 9c	18	63 lbs. 10-penny nails, 2½c.	1 58
2 gal. boiled oil, 58c	24 36	404 lbs. 8-penny nails, 2¾c.	11 11
0 ft. 1⅜-in. finishing lumber, $30 M	13 20	5½ lbs. clout nails, 11c.	61
07 ft. 1-in. finishing lumber, $25 M	42 67	283 lbs. hoop iron, 4½c.	12 74
8 ft. 1⅛-in. finishing lumber, $30 M	17 34	117½ lbs. bale wire, 6c.	7 05
52 ft. ash plank, 2-in., $20 M	195 04	4 oil cans, 10c.	40
0 ft. oak scantling, 4x6, $16 M	8 80	1 pair pincers	20
38 ft. barn boards, $12 M	18 34	1 screw driver	38
5 ft. 1-in. pine lumber, $20 M	12 90	25 truss hoops	5 00
5 ft. 2x12 plank, $12 M	18	3 punches, 25c.	75
⅝ M star shingles, $3	7 50	2 groziers, 50c.	1 00
⅛ M star shingles, No. 2, $1.80	44 10	1 leveler	75
9 gross 1 in. No. 9 screws, 16c.	1 44	2 dressing tools, 75c.	1 50
0 gross 1¼ in. No. 10 screws, 20c.	2 00	1 long jointer	75
9 gross 1½ in. No. 10 screws, 22c.	1 98	1 light 10x13 glass, 7c., 10 10x18 glass, 11c., $1.10	1 17
9½ gross 1½ in. No. 12 screws, 25c.	2 38	10 lights 9x16 glass, 9c.	1 71
		16 lights 15x24 glass, 15c.	2 40
		1 light 20x27 glass	25
		7 boxes 7x9 glass, $1.83	12 81
		225 sheets sand paper	1 13
		14½ gallons drier, 88c.	12 76

BROOM SHOP.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 leather apron	$0 25	8 brooms, 8c.	$0 64
7 bushel baskets, 15c.	1 05	1 brush	10
1 4-bushel basket	25	3 5-gallon cans, $1.00	3 00
3 barrels, 10c.	2 60		
2 work benches, 1 $1.00; 1 75c	1 75	TOOLS AND MACHINERY.	
4 table benches, 37½c.	1 88		
3 sorting benches, 50c.	3 00	1 anvil	$0 50
1 trimming bench	38	2 broom head shapers, 1 $81, 1 $121.50	202 50
1 paste brush	1 25	1 boring machine	9 00
2 3-gallon cans, 37½c.	75	3 barrel machines, $3.	9 00
3 1-gallon can, 35c.	1 05	1 varnish brush	25
2 water casks, $1.00	2 00	41 feet 7-inch belting, 40c.	16 40
1 cupboard	2 00	55 feet 5-inch belting, 38c.	20 90
1 stove drum	20 00	110 feet 4-inch belting, 23c.	25 30
1 desk	1 00	36 feet 4½-inch belting, 32c.	11 52
2 cement kettles	1620	26 feet 2½-inch belting, 16c.	4 16
1 12-foot ladder	50	1 emery wheel	60
1 dozen oilers	1 00	1 router box	2 00
3 tin pans, 15c.	30	1 shaping box	5 00
1 tin pail	25	3 gimlet bits	62
5 window shades, 15c.	3 75	6 machinery bits	7 98
3 wood stoves, $15.00	30 00	1 cold chisel	20
3 oil stoves, $3.00	6 00	2 cleaning machines, $20	40 00
9 lengths stove pipe, 10c.	3 90	2 handle chucks, $2.50	5 00
3 13 foot tables, $1.00	2 00	150 feet half-inch cord, 1c.	1 50
3 tubs, 50c.	1 00		

BROOM SHOP—*Continued.*

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

3	nail hammers, 25c	$0 75
22	broom hammers, 75c	16 50
2	hackles, 50c	1 00
1	hatchet	38
2	cutting knives, 25c	50
3	shaping knives, $5	15 00
2	router knives, $3.50	7 00
22	cutting down knives, small, 35c	7 70
10	cutting down knives, large, 50c	5 00
12	string knives, 10c	1 20
24	needles, 40c	9 60
14	sewing presses, $18	252 00
1	shaker press	7 00
1	brush press	9 00
1	belt punch	25
2	hand saws, 75c	1 50
1	buck saw	50
3	5-inch circle saws, $1.00	3 00
1	10-in. circle saw with frame	20 00
1	14-inch circle saw	2 00
1	16-in. circle saw with frame	20 00
1	grocer scales	15 00
1	4-lb. scales	2 50
2	screw drivers, 25c	50
2	shears, 1 $3.00; 1 50c	3 50
40	feet 1¼-inch rope, 10c	4 00
12	pairs sewing leathers, 50c.	6 00
3	saw sets and swedges	1 50
1	slip stone	20
1	grind stone, $1.00; 12 whetstones, 5c each, 60	1 60
2	swifts, 75c	1 50
5	hand scrapers, $1.00	5 00
2	try squares, 37½c	75
24	tying machines, 17 @ $27.00, $459.00; 7 @ $13.00, $94.50	553 50
1	iron vise	5 00
3	monkey wrenches, 75c	1 50
2	S wrenches, 75c	1 50
1	carpenter brace	75
1	draw shave	75
1	jack plane	65
4½	dozen 2¼-inch screws, 33¾c	1 51
21	⅜ x 5½-inch bolts, 2c	42
21	⅜ x 6½-inch bolts, 2½c	53
66	1½-inch washers, ½c	33
1	40-feet shaft, 2-inch	26 00
4	shaft hangers	14 00
2	16-inch pulleys, $3.50	7 00
1	cleaning machine cylinder.	8 00
48	irons for sewing palms, 5c.	2 40

BROOMS IN STOCK.

1½	doz. patent brooms, $1.50	$2 25
75½	doz. scrub brushes, 50c	37 75
8-12	child's brooms, 75c	50

BROOM STOCK.

420	paper bags, 3c	$12
750	brush backs, 1c	7
4	lbs. tinned brads, 25c	1
100	lbs. brimstone, 4c	4
334	3½ ft. brush rods, 1c	3
6	tinned brush caps	3
3000	patent heads, $5 M	15
15855	bass. handles, No. 1, $10 M $158.55; 5754 No. 2, $8 M, $46.04	204
2371	ash handles, $14 M	33
32340	maple handles, No. 1, $12 M, $388.08; 9971 No. 2, $10 M, $99.71	487
980	toy handles, $14.70 M	14
2900	bass. handles, varnished, $13 M	37
300	lbs. scrap iron, ½c	1
58504	labels, 80c M	46
150	lbs. 1⅛-inch ex. nails, 4¼c	6
10	barrels resin	53
50	lbs. 8-oz. tacks, 26c	13
280	lbs. tallow, 7½c	21
½	gal. turpentine, 35c	
16	14-16 pounds sewing twine, grey, 26c	4
6	12-16 pounds wool twine, 10c.	
86	lbs. bunching twine, 12c	10
15¼	lbs. brush twine, pink, 75c	11
25	galls. white varnish, $1.18	29
4½	galls. blue varnish, $1.75	7
37	yds. cotton velvet, 50c	18
2290	lbs. No. 20 broom wire, 10⅜c	237
3¼	lbs. fine wire, 30c	
300	lbs. baling wire, 1c	3
20	lbs. flour, 2½c	
280	lbs. purple twine, 26c	72
27	14-16 lbs. pink twine, 50c	13
2	10-16 lbs. pink and grey brush twine, 50c	1

LUMBER.

50105	feet cottonwood, $15 M	$751

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

½	bottle violet ink	$0
1	bottle carmine ink	
2	lead pencils, 4c	
1	doz. steel pens	
1	memorandum book	
1	blank book	

WARDEN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON,
September 30, 1878.

b the Board of Inspectors:

The Warden submits the following as his report of the operation and mangement of the Prison for the twelve months closing with this day:

The appraised valuation of the real and personal property of the Prison this ay is—

eal estate		$506,450 00
ersonal property		45,661 33
Total valuation		$552,111 33
he real estate was appraised Sept. 30, 1877, at	$485,000 00	
ersonal " " " "	44,851 08	
		$529,851 08
Showing an increase over the valuation of one year since, of		$22,260 25
he increase in valuation of personal property is		810 25
Leaving for increase in valuation of real estate		$21,450 00
his increase in valuation of the real estate does not come from a higher appraisal of the estate but from improvements thereto made during the year; of the cost of these improvements there has been paid from legislative appropriations		11,458 56
The balance from Prison earnings, amounting to		$9,991 44

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements are of a permanent and valuable character, and comprise he completion of the new State shop, additional expenditure on the east wing xtension, a sewer north of the Prison yard, and grading and underdraining he swampy ground to the east of Cooper street.

THE STATE SHOP.

The want of shops for prison use has long been felt, and the Legislature, by ct No. 166, laws of 1877, appropriated $6,000.00 for extending engine building, for storage room, State shops and bath room. As originally planned, the ath room was to occupy a portion of the first floor of the extended or new

penses, net:		
Departmental expenses—		
Warden's house		$785 57
General offices		442 01
Chaplain's department		658 50
Physician's department		1,982 51
Hall Master's department		2,149 33
Engineer's department		2,227 09
Steward's department		26,309 07
Clothing department		7,947 48
Yard Master's department		1,115 30
Carpenter's department		853 38
Asylum for insane convicts		1,169 73
Total of departmental expenses		$45,639 97
General Prison expenses,—		
Pay roll	$42,170 97	
Freight	619 53	
Water rates	200 00	
Gas	2,699 20	
Interest	254 44	
Convict gratuity	894 85	
Convict deposit	731 05	
		$47,570 04
Total net expenditures for year closing Sept. 30, 1878		$93,210 01
rnings, net:		
From Convict labor	$89,624 68	
Gate money	1,671 74	
Board of U. S. convicts	868 64	
House rent	129 16	
Sales from guard room	84 00	
		$92,378 22
Giving for net expenses of the year		$831 79

The item of convict earnings covers the valuation of convict labor used in
e improvement of the real estate and buildings of the Prison. The invoice
luation of the real estate and buildings as compared with that of last year,
ows an increase of $21,450.00, $7,505.40 of which is the appraised value of
e convict labor employed on the improvements during the year, and this
ount is included in the convict earnings as stated above.

In the above statement of departmental expenses, the transactions through
e several departments cover classes of expenses as follows, viz.:

The Chaplain's Department is charged with the cost of additions to and the
pense and care of the convict library, and with the cost of convict cor-
pondence;

The Physician's Department is charged with medicines purchased, with hos-
al supplies, and with the food consumed by convicts off duty because of ill
alth or other bodily disability, and by convicts employed in and about the
spital:

The Hall Master's Department has charge of that part of the Prison b
ings occupied by the convicts not in hospital or asylum, and bears the exp
of keeping the cells in order and supplied with beds and such other fixtur
are furnished for convicts' use in the cells; the cost of lighting the cells is
an expense of this department, and to it is charged the soap and tob
bought for use by convicts;

The Engineer's Department takes care of the steam heating apparatus,
machinery of the Prison, and is charged with the fuel used under the boi
and bears the expense of keeping the iron work of the Prison in repair;

The Steward's Department furnishes the rations for all convicts not fed
the hopital or at the asylum, and is charged also with the wear and loss in
kitchen and dining room furniture and fixtures;

The Clothing Department is charged with the material bought for conv
clothing and shoes; manufactures the clothing and shoes; keeps them i
pair and bears the expense of the laundry, of the convict bathing room,
of the convict shaving, as also of the wear and repair of the tools, furniture
fixtures of the department;

The Yard Master's Department bears the expense of keeping the live s
of the Prison, of the wear and repair of the wagons and other tools and a
ances used in carrying on Prison work outside of the Prison yard, and
with the wood purchased, and with the handling and care of the same;

The Carpenter's Department is charged with the expense of the carpen
shop, and with the wear and repair of the tools and fixtures used by the Pr
carpenters, and also with the material used by this department in the ge
repairs of the Prison buildings;

The Asylum expenses cover the cost of warming the asylum buildin
the food consumed by those confined therein, of their bedding, and of
wear and repair of the furniture and fixtures belonging to the building.

*The Gross Purchase of Supplies during the Year; the Gross Cost of the several articles specifie
payments on account of the several articles, and the amount unpaid on each, is given in the foll
statement, viz:*

ARTICLES PURCHASED ON REQUISITION, AND SALARIES PAID.	Gross Cost.	Gross Payments.	Amou pa for, th
Beef	$6,650 98	$6,030 89	$
Pork	3,284 13	3,158 93	
Flour	8,500 30	7,898 45	
Meal	883 75	846 05	
Hominy	371 28	371 28	.....
Potatoes	2,185 12	2,185 12	.....
Beans	440 39	440 39	.....
Vegetables	441 57	441 57	.....
Lumber	1,014 50	923 23	
Syrup and sugar	1,350 75	1,217 86	
Fish	411 99	411 99	.....
Groceries	2,401 63	2,156 66	
Salt	159 00	147 50	
Clothing	6,009 28	5,653 77	
Cot bedsteads	41 25	41 25	.....
Bedding	180 12	173 98	
Shoes and boots	1,526 14	1,408 19	
Office expenses	991 04	904 86	
Lime and sand	169 12	161 77	
Milk	3,987 66	3,714 16	
Library	369 74	369 74	.....
Education	9 00	9 00	.....
Printing	271 25	271 25	.....
Brick	50 84	50 84	.....
Tobacco	794 15	794 15	.....

PURCHASES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES PURCHASED ON REQUISITION, AND SALARIES PAID.	Gross Cost.	Gross Payments.	Amount Unpaid for, this Day.
Convict correspondence	$305 12	$245 12	$60 00
Medicines and hospital stores	426 87	358 56	68 31
Soap	657 03	645 42	11 61
Straw and hay	332 83	332 83	
Grain	554 72	534 68	20 04
Cigars, expense of sale of Hollingsworth stock	22 00	22 00	
Farm and garden	6 56	6 56	
Coal and wood	4,455 40	4,373 45	81 95
Lights, oil	568 47	568 47	
Furniture and fixtures	1,060 62	1,032 72	27 90
Sewerage	926 76	601 55	325 21
Barber shop	42 99	42 99	
Live stock	66 64	66 64	
Tools and machinery	1,121 28	1,091 35	29 93
Miscellaneous	1,256 68	1,127 36	129 32
Hardware	1,318 42	1,310 05	8 37
Salaries	42,170 97	38,781 74	3,389 23
Total	$97,788 34	$90,924 37	$6,863 97
ARTICLES NOT PURCHASED ON REQUISITION.			
Freight	$619 53	$619 18	$0 35
Gas	2,699 20	1,748 40	950 80
Interest	911 06	580 31	330 75
Water rates	200 00	200 00	
Total	$4,429 79	$3,147 89	$1,281 90
Broom shop	$6,491 39	$5,478 93	$1,012 46
Total	$108,709 52	$99,551 19	$9,158 33

STEAM BOILERS.

The Prison needs additional steam boiler capacity; the buildings are heated, and the food for convicts is cooked by steam, and the machinery used in Prison work is driven by steam from the same boilers that supply the cooking and heating apparatus.

The security and durability of steam boilers depend largely upon proper care and cleaning. But the best care can be given only by putting them out of use at times. Two boilers now furnish steam, but would not be of sufficient capacity for the purpose, even if there were no liability of accident, nor necessity for cleaning. But if, during any of the cold months, by accident or from any cause, one of these boilers should become useless, it would be far beyond the capacity of the other to furnish the necessary quantity of steam for warming the buildings. To be ready to meet an emergency when it comes, as come it will sooner or later, as also to afford the opportunity to clean and care for those now in use, another set of boilers should be put up.

HOG PEN.

The Prison has heretofore fattened a considerable portion of the pork required for its use. This is deemed a matter of economy. The table waste from eight hundred men is no inconsiderable share of the food required to

produce this portion of the meat necessary to furnish the tables, and excep it can be so utilized, this waste would be a loss. To this time there have only temporary hog pens built for the Prison, and these have been char from place to place as one after another they became unfit for use, or f too long use, the stench from the pens or from the saturated earth in t immediate vicinity become a subject of complaint to people living near th The point has now been reached when if hogs are to be kept by the Pri proper pens must be constructed for this purpose; pens that can be kept t oughly cleaned and pure, with arrangements for the care of offal and disp of the stench.

COAL MINING.

The work on the Prison premises during the year would seem to establi strong probability of the presence of coal in sufficient quantity to supply need of the Prison for a long term of years.

It has heretofore cost the Prison about $5,000.00 per annum for fuel, three-fourths of the amount was paid for such coal as is now being mined the Prison premises by the labor of such convicts as are not taken by the tractors.

The coal vein dips northeasterly. In that direction it is but a short tance to the line of the Prison premises. Beyond the line is a plat of va land under which the vein passes. This land is in the market, and if it c be purchased by the State at a fair valuation, would be a valuable additio the Prison property. Were the title of this land in the State, coal for Pr use—and much more if desirable—could be mined, by a class of convict l that would otherwise be of little value, and if not made a source of Pr revenue, would reduce the annual cash expenditures of the Prison by amount that would else be paid for coal consumed by the Institution.

The coal taken out during the past season was mined above the botto the sewer, but the vein is pitching gradually, and will soon drop so low the sewer will fail to carry off the water; when such a point is reached, pu must be used or coal mining abandoned.

About $3,600.00 of the amount paid for fuel heretofore, was paid for kind of coal, the balance for wood. Should the mining be continued, proportion of coal could be considerably increased and the wood reduce like proportion.

With the necessary engines and pumps in place, it may be fairly presu that the cost of fuel necessary for Prison use will not be above $1,000.0 $1,500.00.

Attention is called to the matter of new boilers, a hog pen, and of coal ing appliances, that if your judgment approve the suggestions, the atte of the Legislature may be called thereto, as the money necessary to us these several purposes must come through an appropriation from that bod

FEMALE CONVICTS.

The State has no place for the imprisonment of female convicts under own control. The Legislature of 1867, enacted that each female there convicted of any offense except murder, which would, under the existing of the State subject her to confinement in the State Prison, should be to the Detroit House of Correction, instead of the State Prison. Se two of the same act made it the duty of the Superintendent of said H

f Correction to receive and keep any female then confined in the State Prison hose sentence might be commuted to confinement for any period therein.

Under the operation of the said act of 1867, the number of female convicts ecreased year by year as their terms of sentence expired, until at the close of 872, there were six remaining, four of whom were in 1873, by commutation f sentence, transferred to the Detroit House of Correction.

The building formerly used as a female prison, after being occupied as a hospi- al during the construction of better quarters for the accommodation and care f the sick, was torn down and no new building has been put in its stead. Un- il the present year females convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in ie State Prison have been sentenced by the court to a term in the Detroit louse of Correction, or, if sentenced here by the court have been sent to that nstitution on commuted sentence by the Governor. This practice continued ntil the early part of this year, when the authorities of said House of Correc- ion gave notice of their determination to receive no more female convicts from ie State Prison on commuted sentences until the Prison authorities should nter into a contract to pay the House of Correction the expenses of their eeping. Since this refusal to receive them, two female convicts who were ntenced to this Prison for crimes for which, under the provisions of section 165 of the compiled laws of 1871, they should have been sentenced to the etroit House of Correction, have been kept in Jackson county jail. One has een discharged by expiration of sentence. The sentence of the other is for fe, and she still remains at said jail.

CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

At the commencement of the present year the Prison held four unexpired ntracts for convict labor; two of which, one for the labor of fifty, and the ther for the labor of one hundred and fifty convicts have since expired. The abor of the same number of convicts has been re-let to the several former con- actors. Fifty of the one hundred convicts who were on the contract of lenry Gilbert & Sons, which expired September 30, 1877, were placed under ntract with Messrs. Schultz, Sattler & Company, of Lansing.

The data of the several contracts for convict labor in force at the com- encement of the year, and also of those entered into during the year is tab- lated below, viz:

Of Contracts in Force October 1, 1877.					Of Contracts in Force Sept. 30, 1878.				
ONTRACTORS.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	Expiration of Contract.	No. of Convicts on each Contract.	Contract per Diem.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract	Contract Number.	Contract per Diem.
astin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Co....	Oct. 1, 1873	10 years.....	Sept. 30, 1883.	50	$1 00	Oct. 1, 1873.	10 y'rs.	50	$1 00
ithington & ooley M'fg. Co.	May 1, 1873	5 yr's 2 mos..	June 30, 1878.	100	65	.....	.....	....	.....
ithington & ooley M'fg. Co.	Oct. 1, 1873	4 yr's 9 mos..	" " "	50	72½	.....	.....	....	.....
ngree & Smith..	Jan. 19, 1875	3 y'rs.....	Jan. 18, 1878.	50	55	.....	.....	....	.....
tter Brothers..	Oct. 18, 1875	5 y'rs.....	Oct. 17, 1880.	50	55	Oct. 18, 1875	5 y'rs.	50	55
ngree & Smith..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 19, 1878	5 y'rs.	50	45
ultz, Sattler & o.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1877	5 y'rs.	50	45
ithington & ooley M'fg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1878	10 y'rs.	150	50

The "contract number" as given above is the number stated in the se
contracts under which convict labor is furnished, but is not a statement o
number of convicts at work for the several contractors for convict
The "contract number" is the number of convicts permanently placed f
term of the contract. In addition to these there are always convicts ov
contract number placed temporarily at work for contractors at such pri
may be from time to time agreed upon. Convicts so placed can at any
be declined by the contractor or withdrawn by the Prison authorities.

Below is summarized the number of convicts in the employ of the s
contractors to-day; the average sentence of the limited term convict in
contract shop and their average *present* ages; the average ages and ter
contract; also, the same data of convicts on Prison work assignments.

CONTRACTS, SHOPS AND ASSIGNMENTS.	Number of Convicts.	Average of Limited Terms.			Life Convicts.	Average Pre of Convi	
		Years.	Mos.	Days.		Years.	Mos.
Cooper Contract, Shop No. 6	60	6	------	28	1	30	-----
Withington & Cooley M'fg Co., Shop No. 9	29	5	5	6	1	33	1
" " " " 10	21	8	6	13	1	32	5
" " " " 11	51	7	4	7	------	28	4
" " " " 12	36	7	3	17	------	30	7
" " " " 13	30	3	5	2	------	27	8
Total	167	6	4	12	2	------	-----
Cigar Contract, Shop No. 17	53	5	11	19	3	26	8
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster M'fg Co. Shop No. 18	38	5	11	3	1	30	1
" " " " " " " 20	44	5	1	26	1	36	9
" " " " " " " 21	45	4	8	2	2	32	5
Total	127	5	2	17	4	------	-----
Pingree & Smith, Shop No. 19	52	5	9	14	1	27	5
Total number on contracts	459	5	11	5	11	------	-----
Broom shop, Shop No. 16	72	4	9	4	7	34	1
Hall, Assignment No. 1	33	3	10	9	4	37	4
Engineer's, Assignment No. 3	11	4	11	19	------	31	4
Clothing, Assignment No. 5	39	5	4	18	5	37	3
Kitchen, Assignment No. 24	32	4	3	6	3	33	3
Asylum, Assignment No. 25	11	4	3	13	4	39	5
Yard, Assignment No. 26	56	5	2	6	7	43	3
Carpenter's, Assignment No. 27	17	4	1	23	------	35	6
Hospital, Assignment No. 28	8	3	10	8	1	33	7
Idlers, Assignment No. 30	48	5	7	6	6	39	7
Total No., "lumpers excluded," not on contracts	327	4	10	0	37	------	-----
Lumpers	18	------	------	------	------	51	5
Total	345	------	------	------	------	------	-----
Aggregate	804	------	------	------	------	------	-----

CONVICT LABOR.

A detailed exhibit of the number of convicts employed by the several contractors and State assignments for each month during the year, showing for each class of convicts the days' labor performed, the days' labor lost, and how lost; also, the number of convicts unfit for duty by months, and the total unfit for duty during the year, is given below. The exhibit of Messrs. Pingree & Smith, as also that of The Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Company, shows a continuous contract, but in each case an old contract expired and a new one has been entered into with the same parties and for the labor of the same number of convicts, and there was no cessation of work in either case. The time lost under "not at work" in the several exhibits, represents the days covered by holidays and Sundays.

CONVICTS ON PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

JUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER MANUFACTURING CO.—Contract expires Sept. 30, 1883. Number of Convicts on the Contract on the first day of each Month; Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, the Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty," and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of days lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30. 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
Aggregate.....	122	15243½	..	22056	2	921	38222½	277½	..	766½	..	9	..	151	6946	8150
October, 1877.....	122	1312	..	1993½	..	81	3386½	24½	..	34	..	..	..	30½	520½	609½
November, 1877...	131	1230	..	1910	..	75	3215	26½	..	16½	..	..	..	25	642	710
December, 1877...	125	1188½	..	1750	..	75	3013½	62½	..	11	..	..	..	8	741	822½
January, 1878.....	125	1330½	..	1837	..	81	3248½	19½	..	75	..	..	..	....	495	589½
February, 1878....	125	1191½	..	1596	..	72	2859½	10½	..	117	..	..	..	13	498	638½
March, 1878.....	124	1290½	..	1686	..	78	3054½	16½	..	94	..	..	..	6½	594½	711½
April, 1878.....	121	1292	..	1830	2	78	3202	8½	..	78½	..	..	..	3	511	601
May, 1878.....	134	1336	..	2031½	..	81	3448½	17½	..	116½	..	..	..	....	523½	657½
June, 1878.....	132	1239	..	1820½	..	75	3134½	12	..	73½	..	..	..	4	641	731
July, 1878.....	125	1265½	..	1811	..	78	3154½	34½	..	47	..	..	..	26	626	733½
August, 1878.....	128	1326	..	1931½	..	72	3329½	32	..	67½	..	9	..	27	517	652½
September, 1878..	127	1242	..	1859	..	75	3176	12½	..	36	..	..	..	8	636½	693

PINGREE & SMITH.—Contract expires January 18, 1880. Number of Convicts on the Contrac the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty," and while "In Punishment;" Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months clo Sept. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregates.....	55	15209⅓	..	231	161⅓	617	16219	384	..	6	17⅓	53	..	92	2962⅓
October, 1877.....	55	1327½	..	27	------	54	1408½	37½	..	----	----	27	..	11	220
November, 1877..	54	1206	..	25	------	50	1281	35½	..	----	----	10	..	8½	267
December, 1877..	53	1219	..	25	7	55	1306	12	..	----	----	8	..	21	322
January, 1878....	55	1314½	..	27	10	54	1405½	24½	..	----	----	..	..	27	215
February, 1878...	55	1139	..	24	22½	45	1230¼	53	..	----	11½	3	..	20	220
March, 1878.....	55	1299½	..	26	22	50	1397½	42	..	----	----	2	..	------	269½
April, 1878.....	55	1297	..	26	12	52	1387	17½	..	----	----	..	..	½	215
May, 1878.....	53	1337	..	24	11	54	1426	17	..	3	----	..	..	------	213
June, 1878.....	54	1223½	..	22	7	47	1299½	34½	..	3	6	3	..	4	270
July, 1878.....	54	1268	..	5	------	52	1325	33	..	----	----	..	..	------	261
August, 1878.....	52	1323½	..	----	40	54	1417½	52½	..	----	----	..	..	------	218
September, 1878..	55	1255	..	----	30	50	1335	25	..	----	----	..	..	------	272

SUTTER BROTHERS.—Contract expires October 17, 1880. Number of Convicts on this Contrac the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, N ber of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, N ber of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregate.....	57	16996½	304½	..	140	902½	18343½	312	5	----	..	6½	..	25	3304
October, 1877.....	57	1509	26	..	----	80½	1615½	8	1	----	..	½	..	----	240
November, 1877...	63	1455	24	..	7	75	1561	8½	1	----	..	----	..	----	309½
December, 1877...	62	1354	25	..	42	75	1496	28½	..	----	..	----	..	3	366½
January, 1878.....	62	1537	26½	..	27	81	1671	13	..	----	..	----	..	½	248
February, 1878....	63	1387½	21	..	4	72	1484½	9	3	----	..	----	..	3	250
March, 1878.....	62	1441½	26	..	54	78	1599½	36½	..	----	..	----	..	3	317
April, 1878.....	65	1503½	26	..	6	78	1613½	53	..	----	..	----	..	9½	258
May, 1878.....	64	1459	27	..	----	80	1566	40½	..	----	..	1	..	4½	236
June, 1878.....	59	1334½	25	..	----	71	1430½	28½	..	----	..	4	..	----	291
July, 1878.....	58	1357½	26	..	----	78	1461½	26½	..	----	..	----	..	----	286
August, 1878.....	57	1379	27	..	----	81	1487	39	..	----	..	----	..	1½	226½
September, 1878..	56	1279	25	..	----	53	1357	20½	..	----	..	1	..	----	275½

,TZ, SATTLER & CO.—Contract expires October 1, 1882. Number of Convicts on this Contract ie first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, iber of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, iber of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing 30, 1878.

ONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
gate.....	52	13588½	125	..	760½	514	14988	602	2	....	22½	23	..	4½	2791	3445
ər, 1877.....	.....	.....	....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	..	..	....	.....	.....
ıber, 1877.....	.....	.....	....	..	356	14	370	.....	..	....	....	..	..	....	106	106
ıber, 1877	52	1244½	....	..	51	51	1346½	25	..	....	....	3	..	....	326½	354½
ry, 1878.....	55	1367	....	..	11	53	1431	84½	..	....	....	1	..	....	222½	308
ary, 1878.....	56	1248	....	..	2	42	1292½	31	..	....	....	9	..	½	219	259½
', 1878.....	55	1304½	....	..	6	52	1362½	70½	..	....	....	..	..	....	268	338½
1878.....	54	1281	11	..	54	52	1398	87	..	....	1	..	..	....	227	315
1878.....	59	1381	27	..	105	51	1564	107	..	....	....	3	..	....	246	356
1878.....	62	1390	25	..	33	45	1493	67½	..	....	1	5	..	....	310½	384
1878.....	64	1452½	26	..	68	50	1596½	30½	..	....	15	2	..	....	311	358½
it, 1878.....	64	1487½	25	..	57½	54	1624	62½	2	....	5½	..	..	3	249	322
nber, 1878....	62	1432	11	..	17	50	1510	36½	..	....	....	..	..	1	305½	343

IINGTON & COOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.—Contract expires June 30th, 1888. Number nvicts on this Contract on the first day of each month; Number of Days' Labor performed each h by such Convicts; Number of Days' Labor lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and when in ishment; Also Number of Days lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays during the e months closing September 30, 1878.

HS.	No. on Contract at Commencem't of each month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In punishment.	Not at work.	Total.
gate	165	48244	1047½	..	1077	1540½	51909	1749½	120½	....	44½	113½	..	288½	9960½	12277
1877	165	3999½	166	..	150½	135	4451	52½	23	....	....	.....	..	71	675½	822
1877	174	3881½	149	..	112	125	4267½	104	26	....	....	23	..	54½	892½	1100
1877	182	4030	134	..	133	124	4421	84	5	....	2	5	..	53½	1082½	1232
1878	180	4297	108	..	93	138	4636	220	.....	....	1	4	..	53½	717½	996
1878	184	3867	81½	..	56	119½	4124	209	2½	....	17	½	..	40	728	997
1878	180	4155½	94	..	23	130	4402½	181	10	....	1	.....	..	9	875½	1076½
1878	177	4138½	52	..	93	122	4405½	162½	26	....	....	13	..	.....	704	905½
1878	179	4316	54	..	23	135	4528	189	27	....	....	27	..	2½	698½	944
1878	176	3967	50	..	72	122	4111	115½	....	....	12	28	..	2	848½	1006
1878	170	3970	53	..	99	130	4251	176½	....	....	2	13	..	1	843½	1036
1878	171	3780	50	..	77½	135	4042½	189	....	....	8½	.....	..	1	1038	1236½
1878	170	3942	57	..	145	125	4269	66½	1	....	1	.....	..	½	856½	925½

CABINET SHOP, Outside of Prison Yard. Number of Convicts in this Shop on the first day of each month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by said Convicts, Number of Days' Labor lost each month by "Unfit for Duty," and while "In Punishment;" also, number of days lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing September 30th, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number in shop at commencement of each month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
Aggregate.....	151	1529	....	..	19	....	1548	2	....	..	..	.....	..	....	239	241
October, 1877.....	102	539½	....	..	19	....	558½	1	....	..	..	.....	..	....	71½	72½
November, 1877...	12	129½	....	..	.....	....	129½	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	16½	16½
December, 1877...	4	108	....	..	.....	....	108	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	27	27
January, 1878.....	5	134	....	..	.....	....	134	1	....	..	..	.....	..	....	20	21
February, 1878....	5	115	....	..	.....	....	115	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	19	19
March, 1878.....	5	155	....	..	.....	....	155	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	30	30
April, 1878.....	6	131	....	..	.....	....	131	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	20	20
May, 1878.....	5	106	....	..	.....	....	106	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	16	16
June, 1878.....	3	56	....	..	.....	....	56	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	11	11
July, 1878.....	2	26	....	..	.....	....	26	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	5	5
August, 1878.....	1	28	....	..	.....	....	28	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	3	3
September, 1878..	1	1	....	..	.....	....	1	.....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	....	.....

NOTE.—The convicts shown as above employed were worked in the shop outside the prison walls on and after November 5th, 1877. The above labor was during October and November, for Henry Gilbert & Sons; also 16 2-10 days in December. And for Henry G. Gilbert, commencing with 91 8-10 days in December and all since.

BROOM SHOP.—Prison Work. Number of Convicts at this Shop or Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number in Shop at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
Aggregate....	66	10916½	3232½	..	4621	620	19390	522	29	....	128½	..	..	157½	3586	4423
October, 1877.	66	926	260½	..	457	54	1697½	28	8½	....	2	..	..	27	264	329½
November, '77	62	815½	225	..	450	50	1540½	30½	..	....	25	..	..	25	324	404½
December, '77	66	876	198	..	452	50	1576	8	..	....	25½	..	..	36½	295	465
January, 1878.	66	972	185	..	498	54	1709	.....	2	....	26	..	..	10	269	297
February, 1878	63	905½	164	..	437½	48	1555	34½	1	....	14½	..	..	.....	265	315
March, 1878...	66	951½	260½	..	424	52	1688	105½	1½	....	4	..	..	12	347	470
April, 1878....	69	921	261½	..	342	52	1576½	59½	1	....	14	..	..	37	256	367½
May, 1878.....	61	944½	269	..	341	54	1608½	55½	1	....	12	..	..	10	252	330½
June, 1878	63	852	250	..	321	50	1473	44	..	....	4	..	..	.....	305	353
July, 1878.....	60	865	275½	..	325	52	1517½	29	2½	....	1	..	..	.....	300	332½
August, 1878..	62	941½	441½	..	298½	54	1735½	66½	5½	....	½	..	..	.....	265	337½
September, '78	63	946	442	..	275	50	1713	61	6	....	.....	..	..	.....	354	421

CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 5.—Number of Convicts on this signment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such victs, Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishm also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve m closing Sept. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregate.....	45	8830	2981	..	1927	66	13804	25½	85	....	49	..	..	158½	2506
October, 1877.....	45	714	334	..	152	..	1200	1	3	....	2	..	..	14	181
November, 1877	44	662	263	..	125	..	1050	4	12	....	..	..	..	25	218
December, 1877.....	44	725	236½	..	138	..	1099½	3	13½	....	..	..	..	25	275
January, 1878.....	47	782	239	..	165	..	1186	.....	24	....	2	..	..	27	185
February, 1878.....	46	738	230	..	160	..	1128	2	4	....	8	..	..	24	193
March, 1878.....	50	778½	257½	..	190	..	1226	2	2½	....	10	..	..	14½	241
April, 1878.....	49	765	230	..	209	..	1204	1	16	....	23	..	..	.....	191
May, 1878.....	45	768	226	..	189	..	1183	1	.....	....	4	..	..	.....	177
June, 1878.....	44	745½	202	..	152	9	1108½	5½	7	....	..	..	..	.....	224
July, 1878.....	45	756	223	..	156	26	1161	.....	3	....	..	..	..	10	226
August, 1878.....	46	759	285	..	162	27	1233	1	.....	....	..	..	..	.....	183
September, 1878....	46	637	255	..	129	4	1025	5	.....	....	..	..	..	19	212

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 24.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment o first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Nu of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Numb Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sep 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregate.....	33	7022½	2754	..	1710	309	11795½	41	27	....	142½	12	..	23½	317½
October, 1877.....	33	543½	239	..	206	29	1017½	....	1	....	2½	..	..	....	23
November, 1877..	34	541½	220	..	199	19½	980	....	4	....	1	..	..	....	26
December, 1877...	33	546	253½	..	180½	19	999	2	..	....	½	..	..	....	30½
January, 1878.....	32	561½	303½	..	149	29	1043	4	4	....	.....	..	..	....	20
February, 1878...	33	504½	268½	..	131½	26	930½	3	6	....	1	..	..	....	24½
March, 1878.....	34	517	281	..	143	28½	969½	16½	1	....	4	..	..	....	25
April, 1878.....	35	550	272½	..	135½	28	986	1	7	....	8	..	..	....	22
May, 1878.....	33	617½	218½	..	130½	29	995½	2	..	....	17	..	..	....	23½
June, 1878.....	33	647½	203	..	87½	27½	965½	2½	1	....	25	..	..	23	38½
July, 1878.....	36	693½	184	..	119	28½	1025	6	..	....	26	..	..	....	33
August, 1878.....	35	663½	162	..	119	20½	965	3	2	....	28	9	..	....	24
September, 1878..	32	636½	148½	..	109½	24½	919	1	1	....	29½	3	..	....	27½

CONVICTS ON UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

'ER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 1.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on of each month, Number of days' labor performed each month by such Convicts, Number r lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also number of "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays during the twelve months ending September 30,

	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.							
								Unfit for Duty.							
		Full pay.	Half pay.	Special rates.	No pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full pay.	Half pay.	Special rates.	No pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In punishment.	Not at work.	Total.
....	31	8313	1278½	....	654	52	10297½	221	19	....	..	....	..	½	2507	2747½
....	31	679	131	....	81	27	918	54	4	....	..	....	..	.....	154	212
77..	33	659	119	....	50	25	853	49	6	....	..	....	..	.....	229	254
77..	33	673	116	....	57	....	846	18	9	....	..	....	..	.....	271	298
....	37	778	112	....	54	....	944	1	....	....	..	....	..	.....	202	203
8...	37	675	96	....	48	....	819	31	....	....	..	....	..	.....	197	228
....	38	736	82	....	52	....	870	17	....	....	..	....	..	.....	233	250
....	37	742	95	....	52	....	889	11	....	....	..	....	..	.....	198	209
....	35	701	113	....	54	....	868	6	....	....	..	....	..	.....	190	196
....	35	636	102½	....	50	....	788½	3	....	....	..	....	..	½	219	222½
....	34	696	104	....	52	....	852	3	....	....	..	....	..	.....	226	229
....	35	698	108	....	54	....	860	18	....	....	..	....	..	.....	192	210
78..	34	640	100	....	50	....	790	10	....	....	..	....	..	.....	196	206

S' DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 3.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the ach Month, Number of days' labor performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In-Punishment:" also Number of days at Work" on Holidays and Sundays, during the twelve Months closing September 30,

	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	Days' Labor Performed.						Days' Labor Lost.							
								Unfit for Duty.							
		Full pay.	Half pay.	Special rates.	No pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full pay.	Half pay.	Special rates.	No pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In punishment.	Not at work.	Total.
....	9	3565	....	....	.....	....	3565	76½	....	....	..	....	..	....	381½	458
....	9	310	....	....	.....	....	310	.....	....	....	..	....	..	....	29	29
77..	11	300	....	....	.....	....	300	.....	....	....	..	....	..	....	36	36
77..	11	299	....	....	.....	....	299	.....	....	....	..	....	..	....	42	42
....	11	330	....	....	.....	....	330	2	....	....	..	....	..	....	31	33
8...	12	315	....	....	.....	....	315	5	....	....	..	....	..	....	34	39
....	11	275	....	....	.....	....	275	6	....	....	..	....	..	....	29	35
....	10	278½	....	....	.....	....	278½	15½	....	....	..	....	..	....	25	40½
....	10	290	....	....	.....	....	290	6	....	....	..	....	..	....	25	31
....	11	296	....	....	.....	....	296	½	....	....	..	....	..	....	33½	34
....	11	292½	....	....	.....	....	292½	13½	....	....	..	....	..	....	35	48½
....	11	287	....	....	.....	....	287	26	....	....	..	....	..	....	28	54
78..	11	292	....	....	.....	....	292	2	....	....	..	....	..	....	34	36

CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 5.—Number of Convicts on this signment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such victs, Number of Days' Labor Lost each month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishme also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve mo closing Sept. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregate.....	45	8830	2981	..	1927	66	13804	25½	85	....	49	..	..	158½	2506
October, 1877.....	45	714	334	..	152	..	1200	1	3	....	2	..	..	14	181
November, 1877	44	662	263	..	125	..	1050	4	12	....	..	..	..	25	218
December, 1877.....	44	725	236½	..	138	..	1099½	3	13½	....	..	..	..	25	275
January, 1878.....	47	782	239	..	165	..	1186	.....	24	....	22	..	..	27	185
February, 1878.....	46	738	230	..	160	..	1128	2	4	....	8	..	..	24	193
March, 1878.....	50	778½	257½	..	190	..	1226	2	2½	....	10	..	..	14½	241
April, 1878.....	49	765	230	..	209	..	1204	1	16	....	23	..	..	.....	191
May, 1878.....	45	768	226	..	189	..	1183	1	.....	....	4	..	..	.....	177
June, 1878.....	44	745½	202	..	152	9	1108½	5½	7	....	..	..	..	.....	224
July, 1878.....	45	756	223	..	156	26	1161	.....	3	....	..	..	..	10	226
August, 1878.....	46	759	285	..	162	27	1233	1	.....	....	..	..	..	.....	183
September, 1878....	46	637	255	..	129	4	1025	5	.....	....	..	..	..	19	212

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 24.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Num of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment," also, Numbe Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.
Aggregate.....	33	7022½	2754	..	1710	309	11795½	41	27	....	142½	12	..	23½	317½
October, 1877.....	33	543½	239	..	206	29	1017½	....	1	....	2¾	..	..	....	23
November, 1877..	34	541½	220	..	199	19½	980	....	4	....	1	..	..	....	26
December, 1877...	33	546	253½	..	180½	19	999	2	..	....	¾	..	..	....	30½
January, 1878.....	32	561½	303½	..	149	29	1043	4	4	....	.....	..	..	....	20
February, 1878...	33	504½	268½	..	131½	26	930½	3	6	....	1	..	..	....	24½
March, 1878.....	34	517	281	..	143	28½	969½	16½	1	....	4	..	..	....	25
April, 1878.....	35	550	272½	..	135½	28	986	1	7	....	8	..	..	....	22
May, 1878.....	33	617½	218½	..	130½	29	995½	2	..	....	17	..	..	....	23½
June, 1878.....	33	647½	203	..	87½	27½	965½	2½	1	....	25	..	..	23	38½
July, 1878.....	36	693½	184	..	119	28½	1025	6	..	....	26	..	..	....	33
August, 1878.....	35	663½	162	..	119	20½	965	3	2	....	28	9	..	....	24
September, 1878..	32	636½	148½	..	109½	24½	919	1	1	....	29½	3	..	....	27½

YLUM.—Assignment No. 25.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each 'onth, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost ich Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of days' lost by "Not at 'ork" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
;regate.....	12	377	339	....	....	....	716	....	....	....	3191	..	..	6	565	3762
ober, 1877.....	12	.....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	270	..	..	..	40	310
ember, 1877.....	12	.....	60	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	250	..	..	..	50	300
ember, 1877.....	12	13	50	....	....	....	63	....	....	....	264	..	..	..	64	328
uary, 1878.....	13	31	31	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	295	..	..	..	43	338
ruary, 1878.....	13	28	28	....	....	....	56	....	....	....	266	..	..	..	44	310
rch, 1878.....	14	31	31	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	291	..	..	..	56	347
il, 1878.....	13	30	30	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	300	..	..	..	46	346
, 1878.....	13	31	31	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	293	..	..	..	43	336
e, 1878.....	13	29	16	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	254	..	..	6	52	312
y, 1878.....	11	62	.....	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	234	..	..	..	45	279
gust, 1878.....	11	62	.....	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	243	..	..	..	36	279
tember, 1878.....	11	60	.....	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	231	..	..	..	46	277

RD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 26.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, umber of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, umber of days lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing pt. 30, 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
;regate.....	19	8441½	4718½	..	1062½	..	14222½	153	278	....	103½	..	..	109½	2616½	3260½
ober, 1877.....	19	446	217½	..	60	..	723½	....	....	....	10	..	..	34½	116	160½
ember, 1877..	29	423	228	..	114	..	765	3	1	....	26	..	..	40	151	221
ember, 1877..	32	475½	207	..	97	..	779½	16½	1	....	7	..	..	17	197	238½
uary, 1878....	37	528	237	..	56½	..	819½	2	7	....	8	..	..	6½	122	145½
ruary, 1878...	36	744½	371½	..	41	..	1157½	3½	22½	....	7	..	..	2	194	229
rch, 1878.....	52	817	382½	..	42	..	1241½	1	28½	....	10	..	..	.....	246	285½
il, 1878.....	47	736½	393	..	66	..	1195½	18½	11	....	.....	..	..	.....	185	214½
, 1878.....	48	782½	383	..	81	..	1246½	27	22	....	.....	..	..	4½	192	245½
e, 1878.....	49	875½	463	..	73½	..	1412	42	49	....	1½	..	..	1½	295	389
y, 1878.....	72	1007	637	..	129	..	1773	14	46	....	13	..	..	.....	355	428
gust, 1878.....	71	893	619½	..	152	..	1664½	19	64½	....	21	..	..	3	266	373½
tember, 1878..	63	715	579½	..	150½	..	1445	6½	25½	....	.....	..	..	½	297½	330

LERS.—Assignment No. 30.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each onth, Number of Days' Labor Performed each month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor ost each month by "Unfit for Duty," by Idlers,, and while "in Punishment;" also, the Number of ays Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September), 1878.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
								UNFIT FOR DUTY.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
gregate	54	713	298	....	4647	..	5658	6	2	....	3129½	..	7992	423½	3051	14604
ober, 1877	54	240	134	....	303	..	677	..	2	....	237	..	1550	67	376	2232
ember, 1877	92	376	125	....	223	..	724	1	..	....	228	..	1001	81	390	1701
ember, 1877	68	97	39	....	506	..	642	5	..	....	337	..	819	36	421	1618
uary, 1878	65	....	....	....	443	..	443	..	..	....	300	..	1154½	34½	287	1776
ruary, 1878	81	....	....	....	302	..	302	..	..	....	225	..	763	31	231	1250
rch, 1878	51	....	....	....	251½	..	251½	..	..	....	237	..	471½	66	202	976½
il, 1878	39	....	....	....	343	..	343	..	..	....	232	..	331	78	156	797
, 1878	47	....	....	....	436½	..	436½	..	..	....	301	..	433½	30	180	944½
e, 1878	45	....	....	....	371	..	371	..	..	....	282	..	438	.....	224	944
y, 1878	44	....	....	....	465½	..	465½	..	..	....	257½	..	436	.....	226	919½
gust, 1878	39	....	....	....	408	..	408	..	..	....	253	..	327	.....	143	723
tember, 1878	39	....	....	....	594½	..	594½	..	..	....	240	..	267½	.....	215	722½

ssignment No. 29, consolidated with No. 30 in January, carried in this report as though consoli-ed October 1, 1877.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

To the Clothing Department is assigned the charge of the mate
chased for manufacture into clothing for convict wear, with the ca
wearing apparel, and its repair and cleanliness.

The table below will show the quantity of each article of clothing
tured during each month of the year, as also the total for the year:

ARTICLES.	Total.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.
Convict Clothing:											
Caps	181	33	.....	27	27	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	35
Coats	86	9	5	21	19	10	3	2	1	2	6
Vests	166	20	9	31	23	27	.....	11	5	2	8
Pantaloons	675	59	50	46	63	87	26	49	44	49	62
Cotton shirts	1849	121	77	188	173	80	210	114	124	180	211
Wool shirts	175	16	19	16	31	18	20	17	19	.....	.....
Under "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawers, prs	14	2	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool socks, prs	2257	437	.....	1	.....	35	233	245	98	324	420
Cotton, " "	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	86	.....
Handkerchiefs	683	.....	.....	77	155	.....	.....	154	79	.....	81
Towels, small	2043	.....	312	149	212	205	.....	179	356	181	178
Towels, roller	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton suspenders, prs	248	36	27	30	.....	42	.....	78	.....	.....	35
Cotton aprons	118	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	45	.....
Leather "	97	12	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18	5	2
Cloth mittens, prs	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots, prs	26	6	5	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, prs	557	79	67	73	29	44	37	28	21	32	49
Slippers, prs	27	1	2	.....	5	.....	6	1	9	.....	2
Hand pads, prs	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Leather mit'ns, prs.	½	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hair cloths	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Bathing towels	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe strings, prs	1245	.....	.....	175	25	204	130	177	60	.....	200
Mattresses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bbls. soft soap	382	2	.....	26	46	30	40	30	38	40	40
Bed clothing:											
Pillow ticks	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Bed ticks	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pillow slips	464	.....	72	.....	137	.....	.....	56	60	24	59
Sheets	815	.....	44	214	39	44	86	38	134	44	44
Discharge clothing:											
Coats	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	7	7
Vests	67	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	10	4	11	7
Pantaloons	115	5	.....	11	3	10	14	6	11	11	16
White shirts	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	34	20	.....
Shoes, prs	97	.....	.....	.....	6	9	12	6	7	13	4
Boots, prs	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prison Officers' clothing:											
Coats	43	3	3	4	1	2	6	8	5	4	4
Vests	38	.....	1	3	2	7	6	7	5	4	2
Pantaloons	48	.....	3	3	3	10	6	8	5	4	3
Boots, prs	6	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoes, prs	9	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Suspenders, prs	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slippers, prs	13	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	4	.....	3
Mattresses	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

ARTICLES.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Total.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.
Bone work:													
oth Picks	1832	62	44	81	247	388	304	212	201	30	------	107	156
otchet hooks	661	------	------	------	------	------	------	9	41	220	228	132	31
ives	116	36	40	------	------	1	8	4	5	------	------	18	4
uttles	4	------	------	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Basket work:													
ncy baskets	476	------	------	------	------	------	31	113	78	34	71	82	67
ble mats, sets	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	9	------	------	------	----

The articles repaired in the Clothing Shop during the year is shown by the llowing summary:

RTICLES REPAIRED.	Total.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.
onvict clothing:													
ps	11	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	2	5	------	----
its	778	87	73	76	76	74	74	76	54	55	35	28	70
sts	536	71	30	53	44	59	64	50	37	29	30	24	45
ntaloons	3108	319	238	301	232	293	242	232	237	233	307	280	194
ton shirts	5028	1059	524	762	473	382	318	292	283	176	249	313	197
olen shirts	646	384	------	30	47	21	27	27	12	22	30	36	10
der shirts	2631	------	144	526	326	279	233	251	240	154	191	157	130
awers, prs	731	------	------	43	94	101	83	102	112	53	81	21	41
ol socks, prs	1259	24	------	------	100	204	466	360	105	------	------	------	----
ton aprons	38	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	8	16	9
ather aprons	123	8	6	1	------	------	22	11	18	15	11	12	19
th mittens, prs	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	----
ather mit'ns, prs	306	13	17	24½	74½	48	36½	34½	26	11	4	11	6
ts, prs	84	------	4	9	9	19	12	12	7	3	3	3	3
es, prs	1242	104	110½	103	117½	127	86	96	93½	82½	89½	96½	136
ppers, prs	24	------	------	2	------	2	2	7	2	3	4	1	1
nd pads, prs	30	------	11	------	------	7	12	------	------	------	------	------	----
Bedding:													
l ticks	736	250	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	53	9	424
l quilts	329	75	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	245	----
Discharge clothing:													
its	214	31	31	37	21	19	15	24	8	6	12	5	5
sts	186	19	24	33	17	16	13	25	9	9	11	5	5
ntaloons	164	21	19	27	21	10	14	22	9	5	9	4	3
ts, prs	46	------	9	6	9	3	5	8	------	3	3	------	----
es, prs	28	6	4	2	1	3	4	3	------	3	1	------	1
Prison Officers' Clothing:													
its	37	8	5	2	6	5	1	3	2	3	------	1	1
sts	10	1	------	------	1	1	2	2	1	1	------	------	1
ntaloons	23	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	5	------	------	----
ts, prs	62	5	6	9	11	13	2	5	3	3	2	1	2
es, prs	66	5	3	4	10	9	5	5	7	4	2	6	6

The quantity of material used in the Clothing Department during the year, in the manufacture of each class of articles, the number of articles of each, manufactured, and the material used for all purposes, is shown below:

MATERIAL.	Quantity of Material Used.	ARTICLES AND NUMBER OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FROM MATERIAL USED.																												
		Caps.	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Cotton Shirts.	Wool Shirts.	Drawers, Pairs.	Wool Socks, Pairs.	Handkerchiefs.	Small Towels.	Roller Towels.	Bathing Towels.	Cotton Suspenders.	Hair Cloths.	Cloth Mittens, Pairs.	Leather Mittens, Pairs.	Hand Pads, Pairs.	Cotton Aprons.	Leather Aprons.	Boots, Pairs.	Shoes, Pairs.	Slippers, Pairs.	Pillow Ticks.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Slips.	Sheets.	Mattresses.	Shoe Strings, Pairs.	Barrels Soft Soap.
NO. ARTICES MANUFACTURED.	.....	181	86	166	675	1849	175	14	2257	683	2043	16	43	248	12	2	1	21	118	97	26	557	27	12	23	464	815	1	1215	392
Stock Used in Convict Clothing.																														
Yards Striped Cloth	2183	27	250	125	1771½	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	....		.....	.....	8	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Yards Hickory Shirting	6965½	..	45	332	225	5890	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	35	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	438	.....	....	..	.....
Yards Wool Shirting	627½	..	.....	....	.....	....	588½	39	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Yards Sheeting	3268¼	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	60		.....	.....	..	..	..	50	3158¼	....	..	.....
Yards Lonsdale Muslin	146	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	146	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Yards Toweling	1193	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	1102	48	43	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Yards Ticking	107 5-6	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	82½		.....	.....	..	16	..	....	.....	9½	..	.....
Lbs. Wool Yarn	480	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	480	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Lbs. Linen Thread	17 31-32	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Spools Linen Thread	11	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Spools Cotton Thread	130	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Coat Buttons	36½	..	36½	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Pants Buttons	405	..	.....	55	350	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Shirt Buttons	703	..	.....	....	.....	660	43	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Doz. Sewing Needles	70½	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Sewing Awls	64	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Pegging Awls	236	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Quarts Machine Oil	5	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Gallons Tanners' Oil	7½	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Gallons Naphtha	149½	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....
Lbs. Rosin	4	..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....		.....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	.....

The quantity of material used in the manufacture of clothing for discha convicts, and the articles manufactured, is given in the following Exhibit:

MATERIAL.	Quantity of Material Used.	Articles and Number of Articles Manufact from Material Used.					
		Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	White Shirts.	Cotton Socks, Prs.	
		41	67	115	89	156	
Stock used in Convict Discharge Clothing:							
Yds. Cassimere	421 21-72	140	40	241 21-72	.....	.....	
" Canvas	50 2-24	40	.....	10 7-24	.....	.....	
" Silesia	37 ⅛	.....	37⅛	.....	.....	.....	
" Cambric	71 ½	.....	71½	.....	.....	.....	
" Wigan	45 ⅞	.....	45⅞	.....	.....	.....	
" Sleeve lining	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Coat binding	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sheets wadding	96	50	46	.....	.....	.....	
Spools twist	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	
Dozen vest buttons	42 ¾	.....	42¾	.....	.....	.....	
" coat buttons	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" vest buckles	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
Yds. calico	162 7-24	20	100	42 7-24	.....	.....	
" drilling	1 ⅜	1⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" serge	6 ⅛	6⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" interlining	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" white linen	11 ¾	.....	.....	.....	11¾	.....	
" jeans	107 2-9	.....	15	92 2-9	.....	.....	
" Lonsdale muslin	245 ¾	.....	.....	.....	245¾	.....	
" sheeting	77	20	.....	57	.....	.....	
Gross pearl buttons	⅝	.....	.....	.....	⅝	.....	
Yds. alpaca	48 ⅛	48⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lbs. upper leather	65 1-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible] t. buttons	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	
[illegible] on yarn	21 ⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	21⅛	
[illegible] er leather	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible] ather	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible] ills	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible]	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible]	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
[illegible]	1-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ARTICLES AND NUMBER OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FROM MATERIAL USED.

MATERIAL.		Quantity of Material Used.	Caps.	Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Cotton Shirts.	Wool Shirts.	Drawers, Pairs.	Wool Socks, Pairs.	Handkerchiefs.	Small Towels.	Roller Towels.	Bathing Towels.	Cotton Suspenders.	Hair Cloths.	Cloth Mittens, Pairs.	Leather Mittens, Pairs.	Hand Pads, Pairs.	Cotton Aprons.	Leather Aprons.	Boots, Pairs.	Shoes, Pairs.	Slippers, Pairs.	Pillow Ticks.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Slips.	Sheets.	Mattresses.	Shoe Strings, Pairs.	Barrels Soft Soap.
			181	86	166	675	1849	175	14	2257	683	2043	16	43	248	12	2	1	21	118	97	26	267	27	12	23	464	816	1	1245	392
Stock Used in Convict Clothing.																														
Square feet Upper Leather		1627¾																8				130	1487½	27							
Lbs. Sole Leather		1984																			8½	104	1753								
Doz. Sheep Skins		8½																				13	80								
Lbs. Iron Shoe Nails		93																				½	17½								
Bushels Shoe Pegs		2																													
Doz. Balls Shoe Thread		5 1-12																				1-12	5								
Doz. Balls Shoe Wax		7½																													
Ounces Bristles		3																													
Quarts Burnishing Ink		12																													
Lbs. Zinc Shoe Nails		6																													
Lbs. Lace Leather		25																											25		
Hides Lace Leather		4																											4		
Gross Mattress Tufts		1¾																										1¾			
Lbs. Hard Coal		4000																													
Bushels Charcoal		202½																													
Lbs. Soap Stock		5107½																													5107½
Lbs. Sal Soda		4902½																													4902½
Lbs. Borax		250																													250
Lbs. Corn Husks		40																										40			
Yards Calico		50						20								30															

The quantity of material used in the manufacture of clothing for di convicts, and the articles manufactured, is given in the following Exh

MATERIAL.	Quantity of Material Used.	Articles and Number of Articles Ma from Material Used.				
		Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	White Shirts.	Cotton Socks Pa
		41	67	115	89	15
Stock used in Convict Discharge Clothing:						
Yds. Cassimere	421 21-72	140	40	241 21-72	.....	.....
" Canvas	50 2-24	40	.....	10 7-24	.....	.....
" Silesia	37 ½	.....	37½	.....	.....	.....
" Cambric	71 ½	.....	71½	.....	.....	.....
" Wigan	45 ¾	.....	45¾	.....	.....	.....
" Sleeve lining	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Coat binding	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheets wadding	96	50	46	.....	.....	.....
Spools twist	23	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Dozen vest buttons	42 ½	.....	42½	.....	.....	.....
" coat buttons	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
" vest buckles	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Yds. calico	162 7-24	20	100	42 7-24	.....	.....
" drilling	1 ½	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
" serge	6 ½	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....
" interlining	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
" white linen	11 ¾	.....	.....	.....	11¾	.....
" jeans	107 2-9	.....	15	92 2-9	.....	.....
" Lonsdale muslin	245 ¼	.....	.....	.....	245½	.....
" sheeting	77	20	.....	57	.....	.....
Gross pearl buttons	⅝	.....	.....	.....	⅝	.....
Yds. alpaca	48 ½	48½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lbs. upper leather	65 1-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doz. pant. buttons	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
Lbs. cotton yarn	21 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sq. ft. upper leather	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lbs. sole leather	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lbs. shoe nails	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bush. shoe pegs	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sticks heel ball	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doz. balls shoe thread	1-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The quantity of material used in the manufacture of clothing sold during e year, and the number of each class of articles sold during the year, is as ppears in the following:

MATERIAL.	Quantity of Material Used.	Articles and Number of Articles Manufactured from Material Used.							
		Coats.	Vests.	Pantaloons.	Boots, Pairs.	Shoes, Pairs.	Slippers, Pairs.	Mattresses.	Webbing Suspenders.
		43	38	48	6	9	13	4	1
ock Sold:									
Yards broad cloth	32¾								
" N. G. cloth	78½								
" Doeskin cassimere	60⅝								
" Hair cloth	20								
" Twist	57								
" Jeans	6½								
" Sheeting	30¾								
" Ticking	39 1-6								
" Alpaca	3¾								
" Coat binding	3								
" Cassimere	10								
" Cambric	1¾								
" Canvas	45 11-12								
" Calico	8¾								
" Drilling	21⅜								
" Serge	4⅞								
" Silesia	115½								
" Wigan	31¾								
" Sleeve lining	22 11-12								
" Navy flannel	¾								
" Inter lining	22¾								
" Stay linen	17½								
" Farmer satin	49 7-24								
" Red padding	14¾								
" Striped cloth	7½								
" Hickory shirting	27½								
" Wool shirting	11								
" Elastic webbing	4¾								
" Spools silk	85								
Doz. brass coat buttons	9 11-12								
" " vest buttons	22 5-12								
Skeins silk	192								
Doz. covered buttons	11								
Spools twist	8								
Sheets wadding	113								
Doz. vest buttons	1								
Gross mattress tufts	2¾								
Lbs. corn husks	176								
Sq. ft. upper leather	18								
Lbs. sole leather	162¾								

The quantity of clothing stated above as consumed, was used to supply the aste and wear of the year and to replace with new the old clothing condemned nd lost to use during the period. The quantities are low, and attention is here alled to some of the larger lines of goods used, viz.: There were used of tinette, of which material the caps, coats, vests and pantaloons for convicts re made, 2183 yards, which with an average of 808 convicts would give for ne convict two and seven-tenths yards; of the hickory shirting there were used

6965.67 yards, or 8.62 yards per convict; of sheeting, 3268.25 yards, or yards per convict; of woolen yarn for socks, 480 pounds, or six-tenths po each; of upper leather, 1627.5 square feet, or two square feet each; leather, 1984 pounds, or two and one-half pounds each. These quantiti not include the material used in the manufacture of the clothing worn o discharged convicts, but cover the regular supply of convict clothing.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The following gives the quantity of material furnished the Steward d the year for subsistance of convicts, the quantity disposed of during year under the several heads, and the quantity on hand at the close o year:

ARTICLES.	On hand Oct. 1, 1877.	Received to Sept. 30, '78.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Issued but not Charged.	Loss from Decay and in handling.	Sold.	Total accounted for as used, as loss or sold.	
Flour, lbs.	2300	314000	316300	314200	....	.....	.....	314200	
Graham, lbs.	55	400	455	455	....	.....	.....	455	...
Corn meal, lbs.	157	59165	59322	59322	....	.....	.....	59322	...
Oat meal, lbs.	.....	350	350	345	....	.....	5	350	...
Salt pork, lbs.	.....	42225	42225	41265½	....	50½	.....	41336	
Rough pork, lbs.	.....	12265	12265	11741	....	436½	87½	12265	...
Sage, lbs.	10	88¾	98¾	72	....	¼	.....	72¼	
Beef, lbs.	245	112139	112383	109862	....	1659½	432½	111753¾	
Hams, lbs.	.....	6338	6338	1295¾	....	622¼	4430	6338	...
Mutton, lbs.	.....	839	839	837	....	2	.....	839	...
Poultry, lbs.	.....	1275	1275	1275	....	.....	.....	1275	...
Codfish, lbs.	120	1350	1470	1206	....	264	.....	1470	...
Pollock, lbs.	260	18350	18610	17806	....	804	.....	18610	...
Peas, bush.	.....	34	34	34	....	.....	.....	34	...
Beans, bush.	14	330 1-60	344 1-60	317 9-60	....	12 22-60	.....	329 31-60	
Potatoes, bush.	50	4897 26-60	4947 26-60	3723 58-60	....	616 43-60	.....	4340 41-60	6
Carrots, bush.	2	73-17	75-17	58	....	17-17	.....	75-17	...
Cabbage, lbs.	150	16155	16305	15634	....	671	.....	16305	...
Onions, bush.	29	403 27-54	432 27-54	390 41-54	....	26 13-54	.....	417	1
Beets, bush.	.....	246-47	246-47	163-17	....	23-30	.....	186-47	6
Turnips, bush.	6-45	451-19	458 6	425-29	....	32-35	.....	458 6	...
Apples, bush.	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	...
Apples, dried, lbs.	80	.....	80	80	....	.....	.....	80	...
Hominy, lbs.	870	15620	16490	14685	....	.....	.....	14685	
Rice, lbs.	.....	858	858	695	....	.....	.....	695	
Coffee, lbs.	100	4891	4991	4962	....	.....	.....	4962	
Sugar, lbs.	767	9770½	10537½	10537½	....	.....	.....	10537½	...
Butter, lbs.	58	902½	960½	926	....	16½	.....	942½	
Crackers, lbs.	35	1623½	1658½	1597½	....	.....	.....	1597½	
Oysters, gals.	.....	80	80	80	....	.....	.....	80	...
Eggs, doz.	4	461	465	439	....	.....	.....	439	
Cream tartar, lbs.	40	.....	40	½	....	.....	.....	½	
Soda, lbs.	17	1	18	18	....	.....	.....	18	...
Pepper, lbs.	77	758	835	835	....	.....	.....	835	...
Mustard, lbs.	22	200	222	204	....	.....	.....	204	
Syrup, gals.	193½	1174	1367½	1356½	....	9	.....	1365½	
Salt, bbls.	9	120	129	122 78-280	....	64-280	12-280	123 154-280	6
Vinegar, gals.	120	530	650	425½	....	.....	10	435½	
Prunes, lbs.	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	3	...
Lard, lbs.	.....	3770	3770	69	....	.....	3701	3770	...
Tea, lbs.	19	304	323	319¼	....	.....	.....	319¼	
Yeast, lbs.	4	423½	427½	418½	....	2	.....	420½	
Milk, lbs.	.....	242595	242595	242595	....	.....	.....	245595	...
Bath brick, No.	14	24	38	31	....	.....	.....	31	
Kraut, bbls.	.....	40	40	37	....	3	.....	40	...
Pork trim'g, lbs.	.....	496	496	496	....	.....	.....	496	...

MATERIAL FURNISHED.—CONTINUED

ARTICLES.	On hand Oct. 1, 1877.	Received to Sept. 30, '78.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Issued but not Charged.	Loss from Decay and in handling.	Sold.	Total accounted for as used, as loss or sold.	On hand Sept. 30, 1878.
rd ren'd, lbs.	.....	392	392	392	....	.....	.....	392	.....
ft soap, bbls.	.....	128	128	128	....	.....	.....	128	.....
rd soap, lbs.	.....	10	10	10	....	.....	.....	10	.....
ger, lbs.	.....	5	5	5	....	.....	.....	5	.....
lons, bush.	.....	93½	93½	93½	....	.....	.....	93½	.....
matoes, bush.	.....	24	24	24	....	.....	.....	24	.....
ckerel, lbs.	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	3	.....
king powder, lbs.	.....	24½	24½	24½		.....	.....	24½	.....
mon ext., No.	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....
tmeg, lbs.	.....	½	½	½	....	.....	.....	½	.....
namon, lbs.	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....
rsnips, bush.	.....	51½	51½	48	....	3½	.....	51½	.....
lting, lbs.	.....	25	25	14	....	.....	.....	14	11
p greese, lbs.	.....	970	970	970	....	.....	.....	970	.....
t petre, lbs.	.....	45	45	45	....	.....	.....	45	.....
al, lbs.	.....	86273	86273	82850	3423	.....	.....	86273	.....
rosene oil, gals.	.....	4	4	4	....	.....	.....	4	.....

The total monthly expense of the food "issued" in supplying the convicts' bles (excluding Hospital and Asylum) is given in the following statement, viz.:

. of Convicts, Average.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Man.
4	October, 1877	$2,624 78	$84 67	11 cents.
7	November, 1877	2,555 67	85 18	11.2 "
7	December, 1877	2,413 14	77 84	10.1 "
5	January, 1878	2,379 33	76 75	09.9 "
8	February, 1878	2,030 77	72 53	09.3 "
	March, 1878	2,241 73	72 31	09.7 "
5	April, 1878	2,166 33	72 21	09.7 "
5	May, 1878	2,197 63	70 89	09.4 "
3	June, 1878	2,090 90	69 70	09.2 "
6	July, 1878	2,258 55	72 86	09.5 "
6	August, 1878	1,907 04	61 52	08.1 "
3	September, 1878	1,842 10	61 43	08 "

The above table is compiled from the Steward's books, where entries are ade from day to day, as the food is used. It gives the expense greater than actually is, in that the pork produced by the prison is carried out at market tes of pork purchased. But the cost of pork produced could not be termined until the close of the year, hence the market rate was used by the teward. The same excess in cost enters into the expense of Hospital and sylum subsistence.

The monthly and daily expense of subsistence of convicts employed in t Hospital, or confined there by sickness, is as follows, viz.:

No. of Convicts, Average.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average I Cost per M
25.3	October, 1877	$122 53	$3 95	15.6 cen
33	November, 1877	118 32	3 94	11.6 "
36.8	December, 1877	143 71	4 64	12.6 "
28.9	January, 1878	136 26	4 40	15.2 "
30.5	February, 1878	129 69	4 63	13.9 "
33	March, 1878	129 34	4 17	12.7 "
37	April, 1878	142 44	4 75	12.8 "
33.6	May, 1878	135 00	4 35	12.9 "
32.1	June, 1878	140 46	4 68	14.6 "
23.4	July, 1878	126 72	4 09	14.3 "
33 5	August, 1878	119 41	3 85	11.5 "
23.6	September, 1878	105 26	3 51	15.1 "

The monthly and daily expense of subsistence of Convicts confined in t Prison Asylum for the Insane Convicts is given in the following table, viz.:

No. of Convicts, Average.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average I Cost per I
12	October, 1877	$81 02	$2 61	21.8 cen
12	November, 1877	63 93	2 13	17.7 "
12.3	December, 1867	69 09	2 23	17.6 "
12.9	January, 1878	85 18	2 75	21.3 "
13	February, 1878	77 62	2 77	21 "
13	March, 1878	87 07	2 81	21.3 "
13.5	April, 1878	84 96	2 83	21 "
12.9	May, 1878	78 90	2 54	19.8 "
11.9	June, 1878	54 41	1 81	15.1 "
10	July, 1878	63 03	2 03	18.5 "
10	August, 1878	49 44	1 59	14.5 "
11.2	September, 1878	45 23	1 58	14.2 "

THE YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Yard Master has an oversight of all the Prison work performed outside the walls, and of some portion of that carried on within the walled enclosure. r the past season this department has mined the coal used in supplying am for Prison use.

The live stock is in the care of this department. The table below furnishes statement of the quantity on hand at the commencement of the year, the anges during the year, and the number of each kind at the close of the ar:

LIVE STOCK.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Calves.	Hogs.
hand October 1, 1877	5	2	3	3	271
ceived during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
Total	5	2	3	3	495
mber sold during year	1	.....	.....	3	10
mber died during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
mber slaughtered during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Total	1	.....	.....	3	154
hand Sept. 30, 1878	4	2	3	.....	341

The forage purchased and used for the subsistence of the live stock during year is shown below:

FORAGE.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Oats.	Pounds Corn Meal.	Pounds Bran.	Pounds Hay.	Pounds Wheat Straw.	Pounds Oat Straw.
hand Oct. 1, 1877	.....	18	4000	1050	2000	1500	.....
ceived during the year	118-34	797-9	118535	100660	54955	41204	3125
Total	118-34	815-9	122535	101710	56955	42704	3125
ed at barn	118-34	812-9	750	13680	54955	20184	3125
ed at hog pens	.....	.....	120285	86730	.....	20600	.....
Total	118-34	812-9	121035	100410	54955	40184	3125
hand Oct. 1, 1878	.....	3	1500	1300	2000	2520	.....

The detail of the purchase of forage "Received during the Year," l months, is as follows, viz:

MONTHS.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Oats.	Pounds Corn Meal.	Pounds Bran.	Pounds Hay.	Pounds Wheat Straw.	Pounds Oat Straw.	Cor Woo
Total	118·34	797·9	118535	100660	54955	41204	3125	31
October, 1877	24·16	104·27	12000	8525	8610	1800	3125	.....
November, 1877	21·24	121·12	22965	7135	.....	5585	.....	.....
December, 1877	.....	104·30	23890	10435	2440	1715	.....	
January, 1878	42·18	435·16	16690	8500	6660	6680	.....	1
February, 1878	.....	.....	12000	7070	.....	6245	.....	11
March, 1878	.....	.....	10000	8450	6920	3420	.....	1
April, 1878	25·32	.....	12000	8475	6400	.....	.....	2
May, 1878	.....	.....	3000	8460	3015	3015	.....	1
June, 1878	5	.....	.....	7835	7990	3614	.....	
July, 1878	.....	.....	.....	8425	.....	5510	.....	.....
August, 1878	.....	.....	.....	9000	9635	.....	.....	.....
September, 1878	.....	30·20	6000	8350	.....	3620	.....	.....

The pork product of the one hundred and twenty-five hogs slaughtered, is follows, viz.:

MONTHS.	Day of Month.	No. of Hogs Killed.	Gross Weight, lbs.	Average Weight, lbs.	Clear Pork, lbs.	Rough Pork, lbs.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Loss, lbs.	Total.	Per c Clea Pork
Total.	.....	125	34222	273.8	20752	7031	3696	2391	352	34222	60.
November, 1877	10	1	210	210	145	45	.....	18	2	210	69.
November, 1877	17	11	2362	214.7	1265	560	348	176	13	2362	53.
December, 1877	1	10	3241	324.1	1925	710	418	171	17	3241	59.
December, 1877	29	13	3960	304.6	2421	803	521	187	28	3960	61.
January, 1878	19	14	5000	357.1	2950	912	680	416	42	5000	59
January, 1878	25	1	140	140	100	28	.....	10	2	140	71.
March, 1878	14	19	5309	279.4	3685	1261	.....	276	87	5309	69.
April, 1878	29	8	2128	266	1200	451	292	160	25	2128	56.
May, 1878	1	8	2140	267.5	1218	433	279	186	24	2140	56.
May, 1878	6	10	2243	224.3	1317	422	282	192	30	2243	58.
May, 1878	9	10	2141	214.1	1306	396	256	158	25	2141	60.
May, 1878	13	10	2465	246.5	1473	462	284	219	27	2465	59.
May, 1878	16	10	2883	288.3	1747	548	336	222	30	2883	60.

COMMUTATION, OR GOOD TIME LAW.

The Legislature of 1857 enacted that every convict sentenced to this Prison a term of years, whose name should not appear upon the record of ractions of the rules of discipline, should be entitled to a deduction of *one* r per month from his sentence for each month he shall continue to obey all rules of the prison, *for the period of one year from the passage of this act* of 57, which took effect on the thirteenth day of May of that year. In the ne act it was also provided that all such convicts as shall have been entitled a deduction of one day per month according to the above conditions, shall, a like faithful observance of all the rules for the second year, be also itled to a deduction of two days per month, and for a continuance of good nduct for the time of his sentence, after the expiration of two years, to a luction of four days per month until his time shall expire.

The Legislature of 1861 so amended the law of 1857 as to commute five days month, in place of one day, for each month a convict should continue to y all the rules of the prison. For a willful violation of the prison rules, the ard of Inspectors were empowered to deprive a convict of a portion or all of deductions from the term of his sentence to which he had previously become itled by the provisions of the said act.

The Legislature of 1875, in a general revision of the general prison law again anged the commutation provisions of the act of 1857, by enacting that, "the arden of the prison shall keep a record of each and all infractions of the es of discipline by convicts, with the names of the convict or convicts ending, and the date and character of each offense, which record shall be ced before the Inspectors at each regular meeting of the board; and every nvict sentenced for any term less than life, who shall have no infraction of rules and regulations of the prison, or laws of the State, recorded against n, shall be entitled to a deduction from his sentence for each year, and *pro ta* for any part of a year when the sentence is for more or less than one year, follows: From and including the first year up to the third year, a deduction two months for each year; from and including the third year up to the fifth ar, a deduction of seventy-five days for each year; from and including the h year up to the seventh year, a deduction of three months for each year; m and including the seventh year up to the tenth year, a deduction of one ndred and five days for each year; from and including the tenth year up to fifteenth year, a deduction of four months for each year; from and luding the fifteenth year up to the twentieth year, a deduction of five nths for each year; from and including the twentieth year up to the period ed for the expiration of the sentence, six months for each year. *The spectors shall allow each convict who has performed in a faithful, orderly, and ceable manner, all the duties assigned to him, and who has become entitled to deduction from his sentence, as aforesaid, from time to time, as they may judge t, five per cent. of the value of each day's labor actually performed by such nvict, to be computed on the average rate per day paid by contractors for nvict labor in the prison, and the Inspectors may cause such earnings to be id either to the family of the convict, or applied to his benefit in such manner, such sums, and at such times as they may think proper.* The Inspectors all provide by rule how much of the good time *and money* thus earned a convict

shall forfeit for one or more violations of the prison rules. The Warden, computing the diminution of time for those now in prison, shall allow them f the good time made up to the time this act takes effect, in accordance with t provisions of law previously in force, and thereafter it shall be computed accordance with the terms of this section. Whenever a convict has be committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, they shall construed as one continuous sentence in the granting or forfeiting of go time."

The Legislature of 1877 amended the above provisions by striking out th portion printed in *italics* which related to percentage of earnings payable convicts. The good time, or commutation provisions remain unchanged sin 1875. The portion of each term commuted by this act will appear from t following table:

TERMS.	Good Time Per Year.	Good Time to End of Any Term.	TERMS.	Good Time Per Year.	Good Time to End of A Term.
1 year	2 months	2 months	14 years	4 months	3 years 9⅓ mont
2 "	2 "	4 "	15 "	5 "	4 " 2⅓ "
3 "	75 days	6½ "	16 "	5 "	4 " 7⅓ "
4 "	75 "	9 "	17 "	5 "	5 " ⅓ "
5 "	3 months	1 year	18 "	5 "	5 " 5⅓ "
6 "	3 "	1 " 3 months	19 "	5 "	5 " 10⅓ "
7 "	105 days	1 " 6½ "	20 "	6 "	6 " 4⅓ "
8 "	105 "	1 " 10 "	21 "	6 "	6 " 10⅓ "
9 "	105 "	2 " 1½ "	22 "	6 "	7 " 4⅓ "
10 "	4 months	2 " 5½ "	23 "	6 "	7 " 10 "
11 "	4 "	2 " 9⅓ "	24 "	6 "	8 " 4⅓ "
12 "	4 "	3 " 1½ "	25 "	6 "	9 " 10⅓ "
13 "	4 "	3 " 5½ "	30 "	6 "	11 " 4⅓ "

Under the operation of the present commutation law of this State, convic may, by their own good conduct while in confinement, reduce the terms of i prisonment below the term of sentence, on an average of about twenty p cent; the shorter term convict getting less than the average benefit, and t longer term more. A two years term may be served in twenty months, a fi years term in four years, a ten years term in seven years six and one-ha months, a fifteen years term in ten years nine and one-half months, a twen years term in thirteen years seven and one-half months, a thirty years term eighteen years seven and one-half months, and a forty-five years term, the ma imum limited sentence yet pronounced in this State, may be served out twenty-seven years one and one-half months, or in 60.28 per cent of the ter fixed by the court.

There seems but little doubt but that a commutation law is of great bene in its disciplinary power. Men who have reached the middle of a long ter and are looking through the months between them and the day of liberatio months which lengthen as their number lessens, could have no stronger ince tive to good conduct than that held up before them in such a law. But t gain to them is not alone in the good time gained by their self restraint. T effort required and put forth to keep within the Prison rules strengthens t faculties brought into exercise through such an effort, and in a measure brin

actions of the person into subjection to the will. The convict is cultivating all important habit of self-control.

The commutation law has not only affected individuals but in a larger way has influenced the prison population, in that as it has shortened the term of ividual convicts so it has brought down the average number of those in finement. Attention should be given to this fact in studying the relative nber in prison during the several years of its operation. Had there been no mutation law in operation during the three years just closed the increased nber of convicts during the several years would have been as follows: For '6 the daily average number of convicts confined would have stood at 902.30 tead of 814.96; for 1877 it would have been 993.62 instead of 870.9; and 1878 the number would be 939.23 in place of 808.7, that is, the average nber of the prison population with the same annual number of convictions ıld have been higher for each of the several years by 10.7 per cent in 1876; 14.09 per cent in 1877; and by 16.7 per cent in 1878.

There have been received during the year just closed 354 convicts on limited tences, the aggregate of whose sentences amounts to 1171 years, 4 months, lays. The law allows on these sentences as "good time," 236 years, ıonths, 20 days. The terms then of the 354 convicts received on limited tence may be served in 934 years, 9 months, 19 days, or at a saving of 21.9 cent from the aggregate of the terms of sentence. The average of the ns of those sent here during the year on limited sentences is, 3 years, 3 nths, 21 days. The average after deducting the "good time" which may saved is, 2 years, 8 months, 15 days. The good time granted by law reduces average of the terms 7 months, 6 days.

THE PRISON POPULATION.

There have been but small changes in the number of the prison population ing the year now closed.

e number at the commencement of the year, October 1st, 1877, was..		802
e number received on sentence from State courts*.....	343	
e number received on sentence from United States courts.....	11	
		354
Total.....		1156

The following is a summary of the convicts received at this prison from January, 1839, to ember 30, 1878, with the number discharged, and the manner of discharge, as also the number aining:

			Per cent of Each Discharge.
eived on Sentence.....		6520	
harged by Expiration of Sentence.....	4459		68.39
Pardon.....	665		10.19
Death.....	244		3.74
Escape.....	136		2.08
Transfer to Detroit House of Correction.....	9		
State Reform School.....	1		
State House of Correction.....	130— 140		2.14
Order of Court.....	72		1.10
Total number discharged to September 30, 1878.....	5716	5716	
Remaining October 1, 1878.....		804	12.36

s of the person into subjection to the will. The convict is cultivating portant habit of self-control.

nmutation law has not only affected individuals but in a larger way ienced the prison population, in that as it has shortened the term of convicts so it has brought down the average number of those in nt. Attention should be given to this fact in studying the relative prison during the several years of its operation. Had there been no ion law in operation during the three years just closed the increased convicts during the several years would have been as follows: For aily average number of convicts confined would have stood at 902.30 814.96; for 1877 it would have been 993.62 instead of 870.9; and he number would be 939.23 in place of 808.7, that is, the average the prison population with the same annual number of convictions e been higher for each of the several years by 10.7 per cent in 1876; er cent in 1877; and by 16.5 per cent in 1878.

—There have been received during the year just closed 345 convicts sentences, the aggregate of whose terms amounts to 1171 years, 4 lays. The law allows on these terms as "good time" 236 years, 6 days. The terms of the 345 convicts received on limited sentence ved in 934 years, 9 months, 19 days, or at a saving of 21.9 per cent egate of the terms of sentence. The average length of the terms of here during the year on limited sentence, as pronounced by the years, 4 months, 11 days. The average length of the terms, after he "good time" which may be earned by these convicts, is 2 years, 5 days. The good time granted by law is equivalent to a commuta- ach average sentence of 7 months and 26 days.

THE PRISON POPULATION.

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Sentence.....		6520	
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Death.....	244		3.74
Escape.....	136		2.08
Transfer to Detroit House of Correction.....	9		
State Reform School.....	1		
State House of Correction.....	130—	140	2.14
Order of Court.....		72	1.10
ıber discharged to September 30, 1878.....		5716	5716
g October 1, 1878.....		804	12.36

The losses during the year are from

Discharge by Expiration of sentence		274
Death		6
Transfer to State House of Correction, Ionia		44
Net Escapes		5
Order for New Trial		4
Order of Supreme Court		3
Pardon by Governor	15	
Pardon by President	1	
		16
Leaving in at close of this day, September 30th, 1878		

There is a falling off in the number of convictions to this prison as compa with those of last year, of fifty-four, or from four hundred and eight in 1 to three hundred and fifty-four in 1878. The daily average number during year closing September 30th, 1877, was 870.9, this year it has been 808.7 falling off of 62.2.

This falling off in the number of convictions upon which criminals h been committed to this prison does not indicate when taken by itself anythi as to the increase or decrease in crime or in the number of criminals in t State. There are three other institutions in the State to which felons committed on conviction of offenses for which they may be committed to t prison. Two of these have been long in operation, the Reform School Lansing since 1858, and the House of Correction at Detroit since 1861. T third, the State House of Correction and Reformatory, at Ionia, had but j commenced receiving convicts at the close of last year. It is estimated t had this last institution not been in operation 150 to 175 of its present inma would have been sent here.

Below is giving the number of convicts in the Michigan State Prison at Ja son at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1877, and at the commen ment of each month throughout the year; the number received from vari sources and discharged through different causes each month and during year; the total number in each month and during the year, number in at of each month and at close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1878; also, the gain for the year, the net gain or net loss for each month; the average d number for each month and for the year; the greatest number in at close any day; the least number in at close of any day, and the greatest number during any day for each month and during the year:

	For the Year.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.
No. in at commencement of each month..	802	802	799	828	815	834	823	802	809	805	811	808	800
Rec'd from sentence...	354	47	43	35	35	19	22	40	18	26	25	14	30
Recovered from escape made during year....	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	1	----	1	----	1
Recovered from escape made respectively Aug. 13, '77, Sept. 17, '77, April 30, '75.....	3	------	1	------	------	1	------	----	1	----	------	------	------
Returned from witness	8	------	3	2	------	------	1	----	----	1	------	------	1
Total gain	368	47	47	37	35	20	23	40	20	27	26	14	32
Total in during each month.....	1159	849	846	865	850	854	846	842	829	832	837	822	832
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	274	21	12	46	12	28	20	30	20	16	25	18	26
Died	6	------	------	1	2	1	------	----	----	----	1	----	1
Lost by escape.....	11	------	------	------	1	------	1	2	3	2	------	2	------
Transferred to State House of Cor., Ionia..	44	29	------	------	------	------	15	----	----	----	------	------	------
Disch'd for new trial..	4	------	------	------	1	1	1	----	----	1	------	------	------
Sent out for witness...	8	------	3	2	------	------	1	----	----	1	------	------	1
Discharged by order of Supreme Court.....	3	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	----	1	------	------	------
Pardoned by Governor	15	------	2	------	------	1	6	----	1	----	3	2	------
Pardoned by President	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	----	----	----	------	------	------
Total loss.....	366	50	18	50	16	31	44	33	24	21	29	22	28
No. in at close of each month.....	804	799	828	815	834	823	802	809	805	811	808	800	804
Net gain.....	2	------	29	------	19	------	------	7	----	6	------	------	4
Net loss.....	------	3	------	13	------	11	21	----	4	----	3	8	------
Average daily Number	808.7	803.4	809.7	823.2	817.9	827.8	800.7	801	804	805	806.8	803.5	803.5
Greatest number in at close of any day	835	816	828	835	834	835	808	812	808	813	813	808	807
Least number at close of any day.....	786	786	799	811	813	820	796	795	800	798	804	800	798
Greatest number in during any day.....	840	817	828	840	834	836	823	815	809	814	814	808	809

The gross daily gain of prison population during the year is shown by following table:

DAYS OF MONTH.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.
1	1	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	2	2	------	------
2	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	3	------	------
3	------	1	4	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	3
4	------	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
5	7	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	------	------	1	1
6	2	2	3	------	------	1	------	1	1	------	------	1
7	------	------	3	1	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
8	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
9	4	2	2	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	------
10	3	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	2
11	------	------	1	------	------	3	------	3	1	------	------	------
12	1	6	1	1	------	1	4	------	5	4	1	1
13	2	4	5	------	3	------	4	1	------	------	2	------
14	------	------	------	1	2	1	------	------	2	------	2	1
15	------	3	1	------	2	------	3	------	1	------	1	------
16	------	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	1	1	2
17	5	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	4
18	6	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	3	5	------	2
19	1	2	------	2	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------
20	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	1	------
21	------	4	1	3	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	1
22	2	1	------	4	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	------
23	------	3	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	1	1
24	1	2	1	2	------	------	3	1	4	3	------	2
25	1	------	1	2	------	1	7	1	------	------	------	1
26	------	3	------	2	------	2	3	------	------	1	2	------
27	5	3	------	------	3	1	5	------	------	------	------	2
28	1	2	5	------	1	1	------	------	4	------	1	1
29	1	3	------	1	------	2	------	5	------	3	------	------
30	------	2	------	3	------	4	------	3	------	3	------	1
31	------	------	1	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total	47	47	37	35	20	23	40	20	27	26	14	32

The gross daily loss of the prison population during the year is shown by the following table:

DAYS OF MONTH.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.	Total.
1	------	1	2	------	2	15	2	1	2	2	------	------	27
2	------	------	------	------	1	3	1	1	------	1	------	2	9
3	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	1	3	3	------	9
4	1	------	3	1	------	------	------	1	2	------	------	1	9
5	1	------	------	1	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	3	9
6	3	------	1	------	------	4	1	------	2	2	2	------	15
7	------	3	------	2	1	1	------	4	------	------	------	4	15
8	------	------	2	------	3	1	3	------	3	1	------	------	13
9	1	2	------	------	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	1	8
10	1	------	2	1	------	------	1	------	------	3	1	------	9
11	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	3	------	------	------	------	6
12	1	1	1	------	1	1	3	------	------	1	2	1	12
13	1	------	11	------	------	1	3	------	2	1	1	1	21
14	------	1	4	------	5	1	------	1	------	------	2	1	15
15	------	------	6	------	2	------	5	1	1	------	------	------	15
16	30	1	------	------	1	2	1	------	------	2	------	------	37
17	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	3
18	------	------	------	2	------	2	2	1	------	3	------	3	13
19	------	------	1	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	3	------	7
20	3	1	6	------	1	1	1	1	------	------	------	1	15
21	------	------	2	------	1	1	1	------	------	------	2	1	8
22	------	2	------	1	1	1	------	------	1	3	------	1	10
23	3	------	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	7
24	------	2	1	2	------	------	------	1	------	1	3	1	11
25	1	------	1	------	4	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	7
26	------	2	4	2	1	1	1	------	------	------	1	2	14
27	2	------	------	------	------	------	3	2	------	2	------	------	9
28	------	1	2	------	1	2	------	2	1	------	2	1	12
29	------	1	------	1	------	------	2	2	2	------	------	------	8
30	------	------	------	2	------	2	1	------	------	3	------	3	11
31	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	2
Total	50	18	50	16	31	44	33	24	21	29	22	28	366

The number of convicts in Prison at close of each day during the year, the aggregate for each month, and for the year of the days of Prison life, and the average daily number for each month and for the year, are shown by the following table:

DAYS OF MONTH.	Oct., 1877.	Nov., 1877.	Dec., 1877.	Jan., 1878.	Feb., 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	Aug., 1878.	Sept., 1878.	Total.
1	803	799	826	815	835	808	800	808	805	811	808	800	9718
2	806	799	826	815	833	805	802	807	805	813	808	798	9717
3	806	800	830	816	833	805	802	807	804	810	805	806	9724
4	805	800	831	815	833	805	802	806	802	810	805	806	9720
5	811	800	831	815	831	806	802	806	801	810	806	804	9723
6	810	802	833	815	831	803	801	807	800	808	804	805	9719
7	810	799	835	814	832	802	801	803	801	808	804	801	9710
8	811	799	833	814	831	801	798	804	798	807	804	801	9701
9	814	799	835	814	829	801	798	804	798	807	805	800	9704
10	816	799	834	813	829	801	798	804	798	804	804	802	9702
11	815	799	835	813	829	803	797	804	799	805	804	802	9704
12	815	804	835	814	828	803	798	804	804	807	803	802	9717
13	816	808	829	814	831	802	779	805	802	806	804	801	9717
14	816	807	825	815	828	802	799	804	804	806	804	801	9711
15	816	810	820	815	828	802	797	803	804	806	805	801	9707
16	786	810	820	815	827	800	798	803	804	805	806	803	9677
17	791	810	823	815	827	800	798	803	803	804	806	807	9687
18	797	811	823	814	827	798	796	802	806	806	806	806	9692
19	798	813	822	816	826	797	797	802	807	806	803	806	9693
20	795	813	817	816	825	796	796	803	808	806	804	805	9684
21	795	817	816	819	825	797	795	803	806	806	802	805	9688
22	797	816	816	822	825	796	796	803	807	804	802	804	9688
23	794	819	815	822	825	796	798	803	807	804	803	804	9690
24	795	819	815	822	825	796	801	803	811	806	800	805	9698
25	795	819	815	824	821	797	808	804	810	806	800	806	9705
26	795	820	811	824	820	798	810	804	810	807	801	804	9704
27	798	823	811	824	823	799	812	802	810	805	801	806	9714
28	799	824	814	824	823	798	812	800	813	805	800	806	9718
29	800	828	814	824	.....	800	810	803	811	808	800	806	7902
30	800	828	814	825	.....	802	809	806	811	806	800	804	8907
31	799	.....	815	834	.....	902	.....	805	.....	808	800	.....	5663
Total	24,904	24,292	25,519	25,357	23,180	24,821	24,030	24,925	24,151	25,011	24,907	24,107	295,204

Table showing the average daily number, for each month and during the year, of Officers and Employes at, and Convicts confined in, the Michigan State Prison at Jackson during the twelve months ending September 30, 1878, also the greatest and least number in, the highest and lowest number unfit for duty, at close of day; the average number unfit for duty, and the per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number in prison, the average daily number of those in punishment at close of day, and an average of the daily number of Idlers, and embracing a similar showing of those assigned to productive labor, and also of those at unproductive labor, including in the average of the Officers of the latter, the General Officers of the prison:

	For the Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Average daily number of Officers and Employes	54 3	53.6	55	55.2	55.8	56.4	53.9	55	53.9	53.6	53.2	53.3	52.5
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day	803.7	803.4	809.7	823.2	817.9	827.9	800.7	801	804.1	805.1	807	803.5	803.6
Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day	41.9	31.3	35.9	36.9	41.4	47.1	46.2	45.1	49.7	46.3	41.2	47.3	34.7
Greatest number in Prison at close of any day	835	816	828	835	834	835	808	812	808	813	813	808	807
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	58	37	40	44	49	53	52	54	58	53	49	57	41
Least number in Prison at close of any day	786	786	799	811	813	820	796	795	800	798	804	800	798
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	22	22	31	30	31	36	40	38	44	41	35	37	27
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number in Prison	.05+	.03+	.04+	.04+	.05+	.05+	.05+	.05+	.06+	.05+	.05+	.05+	.05+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	4.8	9.6	11.7	8.2	5.9	4.8	1.9	2	.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Average daily number of Idlers at close of day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas day, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted	25.6	57.4	38.5	32.7	42.7	31.8	18.1	12.7	15.9	17.4	16.3	11.9	10.7
At Productive Labor Assignments.													
Average daily number of Officers and Employes, Thanksgiving day, Christmas day, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted	16.8	16	15.6	16.9	16.8	17	17	17.4	16.9	17	16.9	16.7	16.7
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day	537.8	499.9	511.3	545.9	547.5	552.2	546.9	549.2	550.5	536.5	529.2	540.4	544.5

Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day	16.8	9.4	12.6	10.2	17.1	22.1	21.9	20.1	23.5	17.9	16.3	20.2	11.1
Greatest number at close of any day	557	512	545	550	553	557	550	555	556	545	535	543	548
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	32	14	18	15	23	28	28	26	32	22	23	26	17
Least number at close of any day	493	493	493	541	545	547	544	543	547	533	526	535	539
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	3	3	9	5	9	10	17	14	18	13	10	13	6
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number	.03+	.01+	.02+	.01+	.03+	.04+	.04+	.03+	.04+	.03+	.03+	.03+	.02+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	2.3	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.3	1.3	2	.6	.4	.1	1.2	.04
At Unproductive Labor Assignments.													
Average daily number of Officers and Employes	39.9	39.6	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.8	39.7	40.2	39.2	39.5	39	38.7	38.5
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day	270.9	303.5	298.4	277.2	270.4	275.6	253.7	251.8	253.5	267.5	277.7	263	259
Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day	25	21.9	23.4	26.7	24.3	24.9	24.2	24.9	26.2	28.4	24.8	27.1	23.6
Greatest number at close of any day	318	309	318	288	283	283	258	258	256	278	283	273	268
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day	33	29	26	31	29	28	29	28	28	33	27	32	25
Least number at close of any day	247	293	273	266	267	272	249	247	250	258	271	260	256
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day	19	19	21	24	20	23	22	23	24	25	22	22	21
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number	.09+	.07+	.07+	.09+	.09+	.09+	.09+	.09+	.10+	.16+	.09+	.10+	.09+
Average daily number in punishment at close of day	2.5	4.3	7.1	3.3	2.5	1.5	.6	.....	.3	1.3	.3	.1	.07

Table No. 1.—*Showing the Convict Gains and Losses for each Year from 1839 to 1878, both inclusive; how Gained and how Lost; Average Daily Number for each Year; Average Sentence for each Year; the Number for Life Solitary, Life, and Indeterminate Sentence for each Year, and the Number at the close of each Year:*

YEARS CLOSING:	No. Received from Sentence to the Close of each Year.	Number at Beginning of Prison Year.	Gain.					Total Number in during Year.	Loss.								Number at Close of Prison Year.	Averages.		Life Solitary Convicts.		Life Convicts.		On Indeterminate Sentence under Act No. 168, Laws 1873.	
			Received from Sentence.	Recovered from Escape of prior years.	Returned for Breach of Pardon.	Re-transferred from State H. of C., Ionia.	Transferred from State H. of C., Ionia.		Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Net Escapes, net to the close of each Year.	Deceased.	Through Order of Court.	Commuted to State Reform School, Lansing.	Commuted to Detroit H. of Correction.	Transferred to State House of Correction, at Ionia.	Total Loss.		Daily Average for Year.	Average Length of Limited Sentences.	Life Solitary, Committed.	Life Solitary, now Remaining.	Life, Committed.	Life, now Remaining.	Committed.	Remaining.
.....	.....	.....	6521	21	4	1	....	.....	4459	669	157	244	73	1	9	131	5743	.....	.....	3.41	91	32	58	15	2	1
Oct. 31, 1839..	35	.....	35	....	....	....	....	35	3	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	9	26	.....	1.75	....	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1840..	89	26	54	....	....	....	....	80	20	7	10	.....	....	....	....	....	37	43	.....	3.48	....	..	1	....	.....	.....
" 1841..	136	43	47	1	....	....	....	91	15	10	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	25	66	.....	2.51	....	..	3	....	.....	.....
" 1842..	188	66	52	....	....	....	....	118	21	5	4	12	....	....	....	....	32	86	.....	2.94	....	..	1	....	.....	.....
" 1843..	231	86	43	....	....	....	....	129	23	8	3	1	....	....	....	....	35	94	.....	3.74	....	..	3	....	.....	.....
" 1844..	292	94	61	....	....	....	....	155	27	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	35	120	.....	4.00	....	..	1	....	.....	.....
" 1845..	329	120	37	....	....	....	....	157	25	9	4	1	....	....	....	....	39	118	.....	4.23	....	..	1	....	.....	.....
" 1846..	368	118	39	1	....	....	....	158	25	10	2	1	....	....	....	....	38	120	120.0	4.01	....	..	....	....	.....	.....
Nov. 30, 1847..	408	120	40	....	....	....	....	160	23	14	3	3	....				43	117	120.0	3.31	....	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1848..	457	117	49	....	....	....	....	166	22	14	4	.....	....				40	126	124.5	4.00	4	1	1	....	.....	.....
" 1849..	488	126	31	....	....	....	....	157	31	15	2	1	....				49	108	117.0	3.56	1	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1850..	538	108	50	....	....	....	....	158	23	2	2	2	....				30	128	119.5	3.51	....	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1851..	621	128	83	1	....	....	....	212	30	2	.....	5	....				37	175	141.0	4.58	2	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1852..	708	175	87	....	....	....	....	262	40	8	1	3	....				54	208	186.5	3.98	2	..	1	....	.....	.....
" 1853..	779	208	71	1	....	....	....	280	42	24	.....	9	1	....			76	204	210.0	3.50	2	..	....	....	.....	.....
" 1854..	882	204	103	....	....	....	....	307	49	8	1	6	....				64	243	219.1	3.39	4	..	3	....	.....	.....
" 1855..	1023	243	141	....	....	....	....	384	47	22	6	6	....				81	303	278.3	4.46	5	..	3	....	.....	.....
" 1856..	1159	303	136	2	....	....	....	441	64	18	5	3	6 1				91	350	316.5	4.85	3	..	2	....	.....	.....
" 1857..	1329	350	170	....	....	....	....	522	61	25	3	17	....				108	414	378.8	4.47	2	..	4	1	.....	.....
" 1858..	1524	414	195	....	....	....	....	610	72	42	2	11	2 2	....	....	....	129	481	443.6	4 28	5	1	2	....	.....	.....

"	1859..	1725	481	211		1	....	693	91	41	1	11	5	....	....	149	544	484.8	3.72	4	[1	3	....	.....	.....
"	1860..	2007	544	272		....	....	816	136	37	2	6	2	....	....	183	633	597.5	3.16	3		2	....	.....	.....
"	1861..	2147	633	140		....	....	773	176	44	.....	9	....	....	....	229	544	578.6	3.15	1		4	1	.....	.....
"	1862..	2257	544	110		....	....	654	180	31	3	8	1	....	....	223	431	459.6	2.39	1		1	1	.....	.....
"	1863..	2361	431	104		....	....	536	155	29	5	9	2	....	....	200	336	358.2	2.82	....		2	....	.....	.....
"	1864..	2463	336	102	2	1	....	441	104	36	1	5	....	....	....	146	295	319.1	4.29	2			....	.....	.....
"	1865..	2624	293	161		....	....	457	105	12	13	9	....	....	....	139	318	380.2	3.04	3		....	....	.....	.....
"	1866..	2929	318	305		....	....	623	103	8	2	5	....	....	....	118	505	412.2	3.25	8	5	5	1	.....	.....
"	1867..	3183	505	254		....	....	759	155	5	10	2	3	....	....	175	584	531.1	3.18	6		....	....	.....	.....
"	1868..	3439	584	256		....	....	840	194	4	5	11	2	....	....	216	624	609.7	3.19	2		2	1	.....	.....
"	1869..	3689	624	250	....	....	....	874	192	11	11	10	3	....	....	227	647	625.3	3.09	b 4	1		1	.....	.....
"	1870..	3991	647	302	2	....	....	951	235	17	4	24	2	....	....	282	669	645.7	3.33	5	2	2	1	.....	.....
Sept. 30,	1871..	4197	669	206		....	....	875	207	17	3	13	2	....	....	242	633	642.7	3.30	3	1	1	....	.....	.....
"	1872..	4417	633	220		....	....	834	229	17	6	7	4	....	....	263	591	619.6	3.57	2	2		1	.....	.....
"	1873..	4702	591	285		....	....	876	185	16	5	5	3	4	....	218	658	616.4	3.13	....		3	2	1	1
"	1874..	5012	658	310	1	....	....	969	229	15	7	7	9	1	....	268	701	687.1	2.95	....		2	2	.....	.....
"	1875..	5402	761	390		1	....	1092	256	26	4	11	7	....	....	304	788	739.2	3.19	5	4		....	c 1	.....
"	1876..	5759	788	357		....	....	1146	274	20	5	7	5	....	....	311	835	814.9	3.21	3	1		....	.....	.....
"	1877..	6157	835	408	1	....	1	1245	316	21	3	4	8	4	87	443	802	870.9	3.50	3	2		....	.....	.....
"	1878..	6521	802	354	3	....	....	1159	274	16	8	6	7	....	44	355	804	808.7	3.33	6	5	3	3	.....	.....

a This one (1) was sent through commutation of sentence, to the State House of Correction (House of Correction for juvenile offenders),—name since changed to Reform School, under which title it is now known.

b One of these, Brown, on reconviction.

c Underwood, convicted of murder of the first degree, included also in this table under head "Life Solitary Committed." In *Underwood vs. The People*, 32 Mich., 1, the law (Laws of 1873, Act No. 168) under which Underwood was committed to Prison was held "to be in plain violation of the constitutional safeguards against restraints of personal liberty without due process of law," and Underwood was ordered discharged.

able No. 2.—*Showing the total No. of Convicts received on Sentence from the United States Courts; the number for each year; the number discharged, by expiration of term, by pardon, by death, and by escape; the number in, at the beginning, during, and at the close of each year, and the number remaining September 30th, 1878.*

YEARS CLOSING.	No. Received from Sentence to the close of each year.	No. at Beginning of Prison Year.	GAIN. Received from Sentence.	Total No. in during Year.	LOSS. Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Total Loss.	No. at Close of Prison Year.	LIFE CONVICTS. Committed.	Remaining.
	------	------	196	------	116	49	15	2	182	------	1	------
tober 31, 1839	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
" " 1840	6	------	6	6	------	1	------	------	1	5	------	------
" " 1841	7	5	1	6	------	3	------	------	3	3	------	------
" " 1842	10	3	3	6	1	1	------	1	3	3	------	------
" " 1843	10	3	------	3	1	1	------	------	2	1	------	------
" " 1844	15	1	5	6	------	------	1	------	1	5	------	------
" " 1845	16	5	1	6	3	1	------	------	4	2	------	------
" " 1846	18	2	2	4	------	1	------	------	1	3	------	------
ovember 30, 1847	18	3	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
" " 1848	18	3	------	3	1	1	------	------	2	1	------	------
" " 1849	18	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
" " 1850	18	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
" " 1851	21	------	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
" " 1852	21	3	------	3	------	1	------	------	1	2	------	------
" " 1853	21	2	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------
" " 1854	23	2	2	4	------	------	------	------	------	4	------	------
" " 1855	25	4	2	6	------	------	------	------	------	6	------	------
" " 1856	26	6	1	7	------	------	------	------	------	7	------	------
" " 1857	29	7	3	10	------	------	2	------	2	8	------	------
" " 1858	31	8	2	10	------	------	------	------	------	10	------	------
" " 1859	31	10	------	10	2	1	------	------	3	7	------	------
" " 1860	48	7	17	24	2	------	1	------	3	21	------	------
" " 1861	55	21	7	28	8	4	------	------	12	16	------	------
" " 1862	60	16	5	21	3	3	1	------	7	14	------	------
" " 1863	63	14	3	17	8	2	1	------	11	6	------	------
" " 1864	73	6	10	16	5	------	1	------	6	10	------	------
" " 1865	86	10	13	23	3	3	1	------	7	16	------	------
" " 1866	103	16	17	33	6	4	1	------	11	22	a 1	------
" " 1867	117	22	14	36	5	1	------	------	6	30	------	------
" " 1868	127	30	10	40	6	2	1	------	9	31	------	------
" " 1869	139	31	12	43	6	3	------	------	9	34	------	------
" " 1870	153	34	14	48	7	3	4	------	14	34	------	------
eptember 30, 1871	161	34	8	42	9	1	------	------	10	32	------	------
" " 1872	164	32	3	35	15	2	------	------	17	18	------	------
" " 1873	167	18	3	21	3	2	------	1	6	15	------	------
" " 1874	169	15	2	17	4	------	------	------	------	13	------	------
" " 1875	178	13	9	22	6	------	1	------	7	15	------	------
" " 1876	185	15	7	22	5	1	------	------	6	16	------	------
" " 1877	185	16	------	16	4	5	------	------	9	7	------	------
" " 1878	195	7	11	18	3	1	------	------	4	14	------	------

a George Bishop, who was convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of the nited States for the Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the ninth day ' the following October. This sentence was commuted, by the President of the United States, on ie twentieth day of September, 1866, to "imprisonment for the term of his natural life, with hard bor, in the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan." Bishop died April 16th, 1870.

Table No. 3.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the year closing September 30, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Convicted o Crime.*

COUNTIES.	Aggregate.	Total against Persons.	Total against Chastity, Morality and Decency.	Total against Property.	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Total against Public Justice.	Offenses Against Persons.														Offe Agai Chas Mora an Dece		
							Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Manslaughter.	Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to murder.	Robbery.	Robbery from the Person.	Assault and Robbery.	Rape.	Assault with intent to commit the crime of rape.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Exposing child under six years of age with intent to abandon.	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Polygamy.
Totals	354	46	14	254	28	12	6	4	7	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	4	2	1
Allegan	16	1	1	13	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Barry	10	1	1	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bay	13	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berrien	12	1	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branch	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calhoun	10	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cass	14	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheboygan	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton	6	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eaton	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Emmet	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genesee	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gratiot	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillsdale	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Huron	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ingham	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ionia	11	2	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iosco	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	13	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kalamazoo	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	7	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keweenaw	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sup. Court, Grand Rapids	17	..	..	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapeer	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lenawee	15	3	..	7	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston	11	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackinac	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macomb	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marquette	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mecosta	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menominee	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montcalm	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Muskegon	7	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newaygo	6	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Oakland	13	2	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Osceola	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottawa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saginaw	11	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanilac	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shiawassee	2	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Clair	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Joseph	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuscola	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Buren	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washtenaw	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wayne	9	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recorder's Court, Detroit	38	4	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. Ct. East. Dist.	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. Ct. West. Dist.	8	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COUNTIES.	Totals.	TOTAL AGAINST PROPERTY. 254	Arson. 1	Wilfully and maliciously burning the dwelling house of another in the night time. 25	Hiring and Procuring the burning of a church. 1	Attempting to burn the barn of another. 1	Attempt to burn a manufacturing establishm't. 1	Setting fire to a building with intent to burn it. 1	Setting fire to and burning three wheat stacks. 1	Burning insured property with intent to defraud Insurance Company. 1	Burglary. 52	Burglary and Larceny. 5	Breaking and entering a store not adjoining to or occupied as a dwelling house, in the night time with intent to commit larceny. 3	Breaking and entering a shop in the night time with intent to commit Larceny. 2	Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to commit Larceny. 1	Breaking into a store at night with intent to steal. 2	Breaking and entering a shop in the night time with intent to steal. 1	Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to steal. 1	Breaking and entering a railroad car, and Larceny therefrom. 1	Entering a dwelling house in the night time with intent to steal. 1	Breaking and entering a dwelling house in the day time with intent to commit Larceny. 1	Attempting to break and enter a shop in the day time with intent to commit Larceny. 1	Attempting to break and enter a store in the night time with intent to commit larceny. 1	Compound Larceny. 2	Compound Larceny in the day time. 1	Larceny from a dwelling. 24	Larceny from a dwelling in the day time. 1	Larceny from store in day time. 2
Allegan		13									13																1	1
Barry		6									6																	
Bay		10									10																	
Berrien		4					1				4																	
Branch		9									9																	
Calhoun		13		13							13																	
Cass		4									4	1																
Cheboygan		3									3																	
Clinton		3									3															1		
Eaton		1									1																	
Emmet		2									2																	
Genesee		2								1	1																	
Gratiot		2									2																	
Hillsdale		3									3																	
Huron		3									1	1																
Ingham		5									5																	
Ionia																												

| | | |

ble No. 3—CONTINUED.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the year closing September 30, 1878, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Convicted of each Crime.*

COUNTIES.	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.																														
	Stealing from a dwelling house in the day time.	Larceny in a dwelling house in the day time.	Larceny in a store in day time.	Larceny from a dwelling house.	Larceny from store.	Larceny from a church in the night time.	Larceny from the person.	Larceny.	Larceny, to wit, of two horses.	Larceny of a horse.	Larceny of goods and chattels exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.	Horse stealing.	Larceny, third conviction.	Larceny, second conviction.	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	Embezzlement.	False pretenses.	Obtaining money under (or by) false pretenses.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Maliciously killing cattle.	Malicious trespass in entering upon and taking timber of the value of $25 and upwards.	Stealing from the mails.	Stealing U. S. Mail.	Obtaining letters from U. S. Post Office by fraud and deceit.				
als	1	4	1	1	1	1	8	121	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
egan								10																							
ry								3																							
rien							1	3												1											
nch								1																							
houn							1	3						1			2														
s								9																							
boygan								1																							
nton								2																							
on						1																									
met								1																							
nesee								1																							
ttiot								2																							
lsdale								1						1																	
ron																															
ham								1																							
in	1							1																							
co																															
kson								9								1															
lamazoo								4												1											
nt								4																							
weenaw																															
. Ct. Gr'd Rapids								3					1																		
peer								2																							
nawee								3							1																
ingston								6													1										
ckinac								1																							
comb								1																							
rquette							1				1																				
son																															
costa								5																							
nominee								1																							
land																															
ntcalm								3																							
skegon						1		2																							
waygo								3																							
kland								6																							
eola								1																							
awa																															
inaw							1	6																							
ilac								1																							
awassee									2																						
Clair								5																							
Joseph								4																							
scola																															
a Buren								1																							
shtenaw				1				4		1																					
yne								2																							
order's Ct. Detroit		4	1				4	8				1		1							1										
S. Ct., East. Dist.																										1					
S. Ct., West. Dist.																						1					1	1			

Table No. 3—CONTINUED.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the Year closing Se 30, 1878, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Co victed of each Crime.*

COUNTIES.	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Total against Public Justice.	FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.													OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE		
			Forgery.	Forgery, and forging and uttering, and publishing a forged instrument.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.	Uttering forged papers.	Uttering and publishing forged note.	Uttering forged order.	Selling false coins.	Passing counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit.	Having counterfeit coin.	Having dies, etc., for counterfeiting coin with intent to use.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	Passing counterfeit silver coin and having in possession, with intent, etc.	Having in possession counterfeit silver coin with intent, etc.	Counterfeiting.	Making counterfeit coin.	Perjury.	Resisting an officer.	Resisting and beating an officer while in discharge of his duty.	Breaking Prison and escaping there-
Totals	28	12	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	1	
Allegan	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	
Barry	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Bay	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	
Berrien	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Branch	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Calhoun	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cass	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cheboygan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Clinton	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Eaton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Emmet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Genesee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Gratiot	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Hillsdale	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Huron	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ionia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Iosco	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	
Jackson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Kalamazoo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Kent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Keweenaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Sup. Ct., G'd Rapids	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lapeer	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lenawee	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Livingston	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mackinac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Macomb	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Marquette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mecosta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Menominee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Midland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Montcalm	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Muskegon	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Newaygo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Oakland	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Osceola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Saginaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Sanilac	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shiawassee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Tuscola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Van Buren	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Washtenaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Recorder's Ct., Det.	4	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
U. S. Ct., East Dist.	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	
U. S. Ct., West Dist.	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	

No. 3—CONTINUED.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the year closing mber 30, 1878, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the ber Convicted of each Crime.*

| NTIES. | OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. | | |

Table No. 3—CONTINUED.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the Year closing S 30, 1878, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number C victed of each Crime.*

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Totals	28	12	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	1
Allegan	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
Barry	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Bay	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----
Berrien	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Branch	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Calhoun	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cass	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cheboygan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Clinton	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Eaton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Emmet	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Genesee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gratiot	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hillsdale	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Huron	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ingham	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ionia	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Iosco	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Jackson	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Kalamazoo	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Kent	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Keweenaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sup. Ct., G'd Rapids	3	3	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lapeer	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lenawee	4	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Livingston	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Mackinac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Macomb	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Marquette	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mason	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mecosta	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Menominee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Midland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Montcalm	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Muskegon	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Newaygo	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oakland	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Osceola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ottawa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Saginaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sanilac	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Shiawassee	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Clair	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Joseph	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuscola	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Van Buren	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washtenaw	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wayne	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Recorder's Ct., Det.	4	----	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Ct., East Dist.	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. Ct., West Dist.	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	----

Law, and the sections under which the convictions were had.

TERMS.	Aggregate.	Total against Persons.	Total against Chastity, Morality, and Decency.	Total against Property.	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Total against Public Justice.	Offenses Against Persons.															Offenses Against Morality, Chastity, and Decency.				
							Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Manslaughter.	Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	Assault with intent to murder.	Robbery.	Robbery from the person.	Assault and Robbery.	Rape.	Assault with intent to commit the crime of rape.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Exposing child under six years of age with intent to abandon.	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.
Maximum term under the law	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	Life. Solitary	Life.	15	Life	Life	Life	Life	Life	15	15	15	Life	10	10	10	10	3	5	5	5	15
Average term imposed, life terms omitted	3.3 or 3, 4, 22	6.4	3	3	3.3	1	Life. Solitary	12.4	4.8	1.5	5	4.1	4	4.8	5	8	13.7	5	5.5	5	8	1	1.4	1.2	1	1.8	6.2
Longest term imposed	Life.	Life.	10	Life.	10	1.6	.....	20	12	Life	5	10	6	10	5	8	20	5	6	5	8	1	2	1.5	1	2.5	10
Shortest term imposed	.3	.5	.3	.5	.5	.5	.....	7	1	1.5	5	.5	2	2	5	8	10	5	5	5	8	1	.3	1	1	1.5	3
Terms, aggregate *a*	1171, 4, 9	250.4	42.4	773 4-9	93.4	12	.....	49.10	33.6	1.6	5	20.6	8	34	5	8	55	5	11	5	8	1	5.10	2.6	1	5.6	25
C. L., 1871, Sections	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	7510 7984	7511	7519	7523	7523	7523	7523	7526	7526	7526	7529	7530	7530	7530	7530	7540	7691	7694	7694	7697	7705
U. S. Rev. Stat., 1874, Secs.	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total No. of convictions	354	46	14	254	28	12	6	4	7	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	4
Life, solitary, at hard labor	5	5	....	.....	....	....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Life, solitary	1	1	....	.....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Life	3	1	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty years	2	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifteen years	2	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Twelve years	4	1	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	1																					
Ten years	9	4	1	3	1	....	.....	.....	....				1	....	....		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1
Eight years	4	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	....				....	1			....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Seven years, ten months	1	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....				....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Seven years	11	2	1	6	2	....	.....	1	1				....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1
Six years	8	3	....	5	....	....	.....	.....	....				1	....	....		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Five years, six months	1	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....				....	....			....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Five years	33	6	1	19	7	....	.....	.....	....				....	1	....		1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1
Four years, eight mo's	1	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....				....	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Four years, seven mo's, nine days	1	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....				....	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Four years, six months	4	1	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	1				....	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Four years	34	5	....	28	1	....	.....	.....	2		1		2	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Three years, six mo's	6	.....	....	6	....	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Three years, four mo's	3	.....	....	3	....	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Three years	68	3	1	58	6	....	.....	.....			2		1	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1
Two years, six months	12	.....	1	10	1	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Two years	54	2	2	46	3	1	.....	.....				1	1	....	....		....	....		....	....	2	....	....	....		....
One year, eight months	3	.....	....	2	....	1	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....
One year, six months	22	1	4	15	....	2	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....
One year, three months	3	.....	....	3	....	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....
One year	38	3	2	26	5	2	.....	.....	2					....	....		....	....		....	1	....	1	1	....		....
Ten months	3	.....	....	2	1	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Eight months	4	.....	....	2	....	2	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Six months	13	1	....	7	1	4	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	1	....	....	....		....
Four months	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....						....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....

a Offenses for which both life and limited sentences were imposed are not shown under any average except that of the limited sentences, though life is shown as the longest term imposed.

TERMS.	Total against Property.	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.																						
		Arson.	Willfully and maliciously burning the dwelling house of another in the night time.	Hiring and procuring the burning of a church.	Attempting to burn the barn of another.	Attempt to burn a manufacturing establishment.	Setting fire to a building with intent to burn it.	Setting fire to and burning three wheat stacks.	Burning insured property with intent to defraud Insurance Company.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Breaking and entering a store not adjoining to, or occupied as a dwelling house, in the night time, with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering a shop in the night time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to commit larceny.	Breaking into a store at night with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a shop in the night time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering railroad car and larceny therefrom.	Entering a dwelling house in the night time with intent to steal.	Breaking and entering a dwelling house in the day time with intent to commit larceny.	Attempting to break and enter a shop in the day time with intent to commit larceny.	Attempting to break and enter a store in the night time with intent to commit larceny.	Compound larceny.	Compound larceny in the day time.	Larceny from a dwelling.	Larceny from a dwelling in the day time.	Larceny from store in day time.
Maximum term under the law	.....	Life.	Life.	Life.	15	15	15	5	10	15	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	10	10	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Average term imposed, Life terms omitted	3	Life.	8	5.5	1	10	5	2	3	3.9	2.1	4.6	5	4	5	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	1.5	2
Longest term imposed	Life.	.....	Life.	5.5	1	10	5	2	3	12	3	5	6	4	5	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	4	1.5	3
Shortest term imposed	.5	.....	6	5.5	1	10	5	2	3	.5	.5	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	2	1.5	1
Term, aggregate, *a*	773, 4, 9	.....	16	5.6	1	10	5	2	3	206	10.6	14	10	4	10	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	6	1	6	1.6	4
C. L. 1871, sections	.....	7552	7553	7554	7557	7557	7557	7558	7560	7562	7562 7569	7563	7563	7563	7563	7563	7563	7563 7569	7564	7564	7813	7813	7586	7586	7566	7566	7566
U. S. rev. stat., 1874, sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. of Convictions	254	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Life, solitary, at hard labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life, solitary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fifteen years																												
Twelve years	3									2																		
Ten years	3		1			1				1																		
Eight years	2									1																		
Seven years ten months																												
Seven years	6									3																		
Six years	5		1							3			1															
Five years six months	1			1																								
Five years	19						1			7		2			2													
Four years eight months	1									1																		
Four years seven mos. 9 days	1																											
Four years six months	3																											
Four years	28									7		1	1	1					1	1					1			
Three years six months	6									2																		
Three years four months	3																											
Three years	58								1	8	2						1	1					2					1
Two years six months	10									2																		
Two years	46						1			5	2					1						1	1			1		
One year eight months	2																											
One year six months	15									5																	1	
One year three months	3																											
One year	26				1					2															1			1
Ten months	2																											
Eight months	2									2																		
Six months	7									1	1																	
Four months																												

a For the offense under head "Arson," Life was the only term possible. Under head "Hiring and procuring the burning of a church," Life is shown the maximum term under the law; the provision reads "for any term of years."

TERMS.	Stealing from a dwelling house in the day time.	Larceny in a dwelling house in the day time.	Larceny in a store in day time.	Larceny from a dwelling house.	Larceny from store.	Larceny from a church in the night time.	Larceny from the person.	Larceny.	Larceny, to wit.: of two horses.	Larceny of a horse.	Larceny of goods and chattels exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.	Horse stealing.	Larceny, third conviction.	Larceny, second conviction.	Receiving stolen property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.	Embezzlement.	False Pretenses.	Obtaining money under (or by) false pretenses.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Maliciously killing cattle.	Malicious trespass in entering upon and taking timber, of the value of twenty-five dollars and upwards.	Stealing from the mails.	Stealing U. S. Mail.	Obtaining letters from U. S. Post Office by fraud and deceit.
Maximum term under the law,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Life	15	5	5	5	14	10	10	10	5	5	1	5	5	5
Average term imposed, life terms omitted	1	3.5	3	4	2	2	2	2.5	4	3	1	3	12	7.2	1	2	1.2	3	.5	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1
Longest term imposed	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	5	4.5	3	1	3	12	8	1	2	1.5	3	.5	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1
Shortest term imposed	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	.5	3.5	3	1	3	12	7	1	2	1	3	.5	1.2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1
Terms, aggregate	1	14	3	4	2	2	16.8	311, 11, 9	8	3	1	3	12	29	1	2	2.6	3	.6	6.3	1	1	5	1	2	1	1
C. L. 1871, Sections	7566	7566	7566	7566	7566	7566	7568	7569	7569	7569	7569	7569	7815	7570	7571	7571	7571	7578	7590	7590	7590	....	7596	7612	....	....	....
U. S. Rev. Stat., 1874, Sections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5488	....	....	5469	5469	5469
Total No. of convictions	1	4	1	1	1	1	8	121	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Life, solitary, at hard labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Life, solitary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Life	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifteen years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Twelve years											1																			
Ten years																														
Eight years												1																		
Seven years, ten months																														
Seven years												3																		
Six years																														
Five years, six months																														
Five years						6																		1						
Four years, eight months																														
Four years, seven months, nine days						1																								
Four years, six months						2	1																							
Four years	2		1			12																								
Three years, six months						3	1																							
Three years, four months						3																								
Three years	2	1			2	33		1		1							1		1											
Two years, six months						8																								
Two years				1	4	25							1				1							2					
One year, eight months					1	1																								
One year, six months						8								1																
One year, three months						2											1													
One year						11			1			1		1					1											
Ten months						2																								
Eight months																														
Six months						4												1												
Four months																														

TERMS.	Total forgery and counterfeiting.	Total against public justice.	Forgery.	Forgery, and forging and uttering, and publishing a forged instrument.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.	Uttering forged paper.	Uttering and publishing forged note.	Uttering forged order.	Selling false coins.	Passing counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit.	Having counterfeit coin.	Having dies, etc., for counterfeiting coin with intent to use.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	Passing counterfeit silver coin, and having in possession, with intent, etc.	Having in possession counterfeit silver coin with intent, etc.	Counterfeiting.	Making counterfeit coin.	Perjury.	Resisting an officer.	Resisting and beating an officer while in discharge of his duty.	Breaking Prison and escaping therefrom.
Maximum term under the law	.....	.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	2	2	1
Average term imposed, life terms omitted	3.3	1	2.7	5	4	5	5	10	1	7	2	3	2	3	7	1	.7	1.3	.9	.5	.5
Longest term imposed	10	1.6	5	5	5	5	5	10	1	7	2	3	2	3	7	1	1	1.6	2	.5	.3
Shortest term imposed	.5	.5	.8	5	3	5	5	10	1	7	2	3	2	3	7	1	.5	1	.5	.5	.5
Terms, aggregate	93.4	12	30.4	5	8	10	5	10	1	7	2	3	2	3	7	1	1.6	4.2	6.10	.6	.6
C. L., 1871, sections	.....	.....	7631	7632	7632	7632	7632	7632	....	7646	7646	7648	....	....	....	....	....	7653	7675	7675	8046
U. S. rev. stat., 1874, sections	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	....	5457	....	....	....	5457	5457	5457	5457	5457	....	....		....
Total number of convictions	28	12	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	7		1
Life, solitary, at hard labor	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Life, solitary	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Life	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty years	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifteen years	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twelve years	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ten years	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

| | | |

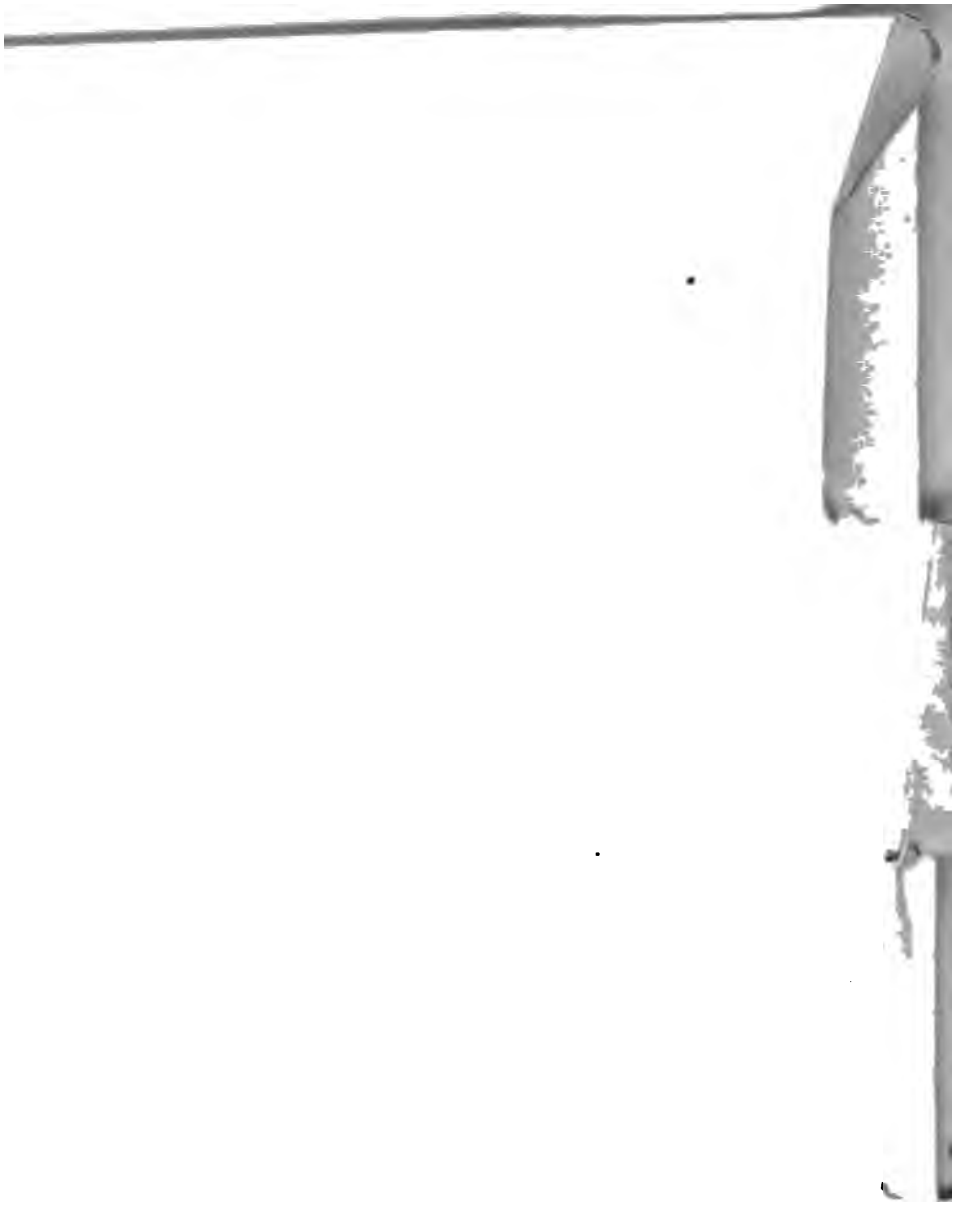
from the commencement of any year since its organization to the close of each and to the close of any year; the years in which the convicts discharged any year were nd the years during which they were received; also, the number of convicts of each

ight of the years find the number of convicts undischarged at the close of convicts received from the beginning of that year to the close of any

1839 to 1845, inclusive; next above, 38, is the number discharged during several numbers in said column. For instance, opposite 16 found in this

ch convicts were discharged, but the years in which convicts heretofore ich shows of the convicts received in 1848, that 48 have been discharged elow, *i. e.*, 1 was discharged in 1867, 1 in 1863, 2 in 1858, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1856,

												Number of Convicts of each year's receipts discharged to close of day, Sept. 30, 1877.	Years in which Convicts heretofore discharged or now remaining in Prison were received.	Number of Convicts of each year's receipts remaining in Prison Sept. 30, 1877.
												35	1839	
												54	1840	
												47	1841	
												52	1842	
												43	1843	
												61	1844	
												37	1845	
												39	1846	
												40	1847	
	1											48	1848	1
												31	1849	
												50	1850	
1								1		1		83	1851	
				1				1				87	1852	



1877; also, the number received to the close of each year; the number of Convicts di
any year who were discharged during the same or any subsequent year; also, the numb
aining in prison at close of day, September 30, 1877.

nd in the column to the left. The year found in the Diagonal head, shows, for this
't, at the close of this year there remained 120 Convicts, which number find opposite
ie 120 remaining at the close of 1844 five were received during 1840, and the same for

of Convicts discharged from 1839 to 1845, inclusive; next above, 38, is the number
years in the right margin and opposite to the several numbers in said column. For

Number of Convicts of each year's receipt discharged to close of day, Sept. 30, 1877.	Years in which Convicts here-tofore discharged or now

s ending September 30, 1878.

CONVICTS IN PRISON.

Pardon by Governor.	Pardon by President.	Order of Court.	Total.	Number at close of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY. No. at beginning of each Month.	GAIN. Sickness.	Wounds or injuries.	Aged or infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.	Aggregate of cases during each Month.	LOSS. Sickness.	Wounds or injuries.	Aged or infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	
15	1	3	366	804	27	1,318	130	3	6	28	37	1,522	1,549	1,299	130	10	9	27	37	1,
....	....	....	50	799	27	74	9	2	2	1	2	90	117	85	8	5	2	1	2	
2	....	1	18	828	34	66	11	....	....	1	1	79	113	62	10	....	....	1	1	
....	1	....	50	815	39	54	18	....	1	....	6	79	118	59	18	....	....	....	5	
....	....	....	16	834	35	137	17	1	1	....	2	158	193	132	19	1	1	....	2	1
1	....	....	31	823	38	145	12	....	....	1	3	161	199	135	9	....	....	1	3	1
6	....	....	44	802	51	144	12	....	....	1	5	162	213	144	14	2	1	1	5	1
....	....	1	33	809	46	111	11	....	....	....	2	124	170	109	11	....	1	....	2	1
1	....	....	24	895	47	107	5	....	1	3	5	121	168	108	7	....	1	1	5	1
....	....	1	21	811	46	104	7	....	....	8	7	126	172	104	5	2	3	7	7	1
3	....	....	29	808	44	108	5	....	....	7	1	121	165	100	8	....	....	9	1	1
2	....	....	22	800	47	154	9	....	....	6	1	170	217	165	6	....	....	6	1	1
....	....	....	28	804	39	114	14	....	1	....	2	131	170	116	15	....	....	....	2	1

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

RECORD OF CHAPLAIN'S WORK.

	CONVICTS' LETTERS. Written Each Month. Mailed.	Retained.	Received Each Month. Delivered.	Retained.	Newspapers, etc., Received each Month.	SUNDAY SCHOOL. Average Number of Classes.	Average Number of Attendants at School.	Average Number of Non-attendants at School.	Percentage of Attendants to whole Number in Prison.	CHAPE Sermons.	Chaplain.
Aggregate	9,601	499	12,726	399	28,281	19 3-5	95 1-10	716 1-6	.12+	52	49
October	861	46	863	24	2,086	20¼	91½	713½	.11+	4	4
November	709	55	865	57	2,186	19½	89¼	717½	.11+	4	4
December	805	48	922	48	2,006	18 3-5	86	736	.11+	5	5
January	767	45	1,281	39	2,357	19¼	97¼	720	.12+	4	4
February	792	48	1,176	58	2,330	18¾	93	735½	.11+	4	4
March	767	20	1,175	30	2,469	20	94	706 4-5	.12+	5	5
April	797	35	1,132	26	2,194	19¼	98¾	703	.12+	4	3
May	928	47	1,156	43	2,472	20	92¼	711½	.11+	4	4
June	768	27	1,045	14	2,283	20	98	707	.13+	5	5
July	793	37	1,216	13	2,376	20	98¾	707½	.12+	4	4
August	745	58	1,024	30	2,534	20¾	104¾	699¾	.13+	4	4
September	869	33	871	17	2,988	21	105 1-5	736 2-5	.10+	5	3

s ending September 30, 1878.

CONVICTS IN PRISON.

Pardon by Governor.	Pardon by President.	Order of Court.	Total.	Number at close of each Month.	No. at beginning of each Month.	UNFIT FOR DUTY. GAIN. Sickness.	Wounds or injuries.	Aged or infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	Total.	Aggregate of cases during each Month.	LOSS. Sickness.	Wounds or injuries.	Aged or infirm.	Insane.	Other Causes.	Transfer.	
15	1	3	366	804	27	1,318	130	3	6	28	37	1,522	1,549	1,299	130	10	9	27	37	1,5
----	----	----	50	799	27	74	9	2	2	1	2	90	117	85	8	5	2	1	2	
2	----	1	18	828	34	66	11	--	--	1	1	79	113	62	10	----	----	1	1	
----	1	----	50	815	39	54	18	--	1	----	6	79	118	59	18	----	----		6	
----	----	----	16	834	35	137	17	--	1	----	2	158	193	132	19	1	1	----	2	1
1	----	----	31	823	38	145	12	--	--	1	3	161	199	135	9	----	----	1	3	1
6	----	----	44	802	51	144	12	--	--	1	5	162	213	144	14	2	1	1	5	1
----	----	1	33	809	46	111	11	--	--	2	2	124	170	109	11	----	1	----	2	1
1	----	----	24	805	47	107	5	--	--	3	2	121	168	108	7	----	1	1	5	1
----	----	1	21	811	46	104	7	--	--	8	7	126	172	104	5	2	3	7	7	1
3	----	----	29	808	44	108	5	--	--	7	1	121	165	100	8	----	----	9	1	1
2	----	----	22	800	47	154	9	--	--	6	1	170	217	165	6	----	----	6	1	1
----	----	----	28	804	39	114	14	--	--	----	2	131	170	116	15	----	----	----	2	1

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.	RECORD OF CHAPLAIN'S WORK. CONVICTS' LETTERS. Written Each Month. Mailed.	Retained.	Received Each Month. Delivered.	Retained.	Newspapers, etc., Received each Month.	SUNDAY SCHOOL. Average Number of Classes.	Average Number of Attendants at School.	Average Number of Non-attendants at School.	Percentage of Attendants to whole Number in Prison.	CHAPE Sermons.	Chaplain.
Aggregate	9,601	499	12,726	399	28,281	19 3-5	95 1-10	716 1-6	.12+	52	49
October	861	46	863	24	2,086	20¼	91½	713½	.11+	4	4
November	709	55	865	57	2,186	19½	89¾	717½	.11+	4	4
December	805	48	922	48	2,006	18 3-5	86	736	.11+	5	5
January	767	45	1,281	39	2,357	19¼	97¼	720	.12+	4	4
February	792	48	1,176	58	2,330	18¾	93	735½	.11+	4	4
March	767	20	1,175	30	2,469	20	94	706 4-5	.12+	5	5
April	797	35	1,132	26	2,194	19¼	98¾	703	.12+	4	3
May	928	47	1,156	43	2,472	20	92½	711½	.11+	4	4
June	768	27	1,045	14	2,283	20	98	707	.13+	5	5
July	793	37	1,216	13	2,376	20	98¾	707½	.12+	4	4
August	745	58	1,024	30	2,534	20¾	104¾	699¾	.13+	4	4
September	869	33	871	17	2,988	21	105 1-5	736 2-5	.10+	5	3

bor during the Twelve Months ending September 30, 1878.

N AND DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED OR LOST ON CONTRACTS.

DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
						UNFIT FOR DUTY.						FROM OTHER	
	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	In Punishment.	Not at work.
27½	4,709½	22,287	6,781	5,115	160,620	3,849	156½	772½	213	205	5,196	718½	29,789
313½	452½	2,020½	626½	404½	13,117½	151½	32½	34	2	27½	247½	139½	1,991½
717½	398	1,935	925	389	12,364½	205	27	16½	25	33	306½	113	2,557½
920	357	1,775	685	430	13,267	220	5	11	27½	16	279½	122	3,260½
952	319½	1,864	639	461	14,235½	362½	2	75	27	5	471½	91	2,177
854	266½	1,620	522	398½	12,661	347½	6½	117	43	12½	526½	76½	2,199
598	380½	1,712	529	440	13,659½	452	11½	94	5	2	564½	30½	2,701½
864	350½	1,856	509	434	13,713½	388	27	78½	15	13	521½	50	2,191
879½	377	2,055½	480	455	14,247	426½	28	119½	12	31	617	17	2,185
962	350	1,842½	433	410	12,997½	302½	.....	76½	23	40	442	10	2,677½
204	379½	1,816	492	440	13,332	330	2½	47	18	15	412½	27	2,632½
265½	543½	1,931½	473½	450	13,664	441½	7½	67½	14½	9	540	32½	2,516½
997	535	1,859	467	403	13,361	222	7	36	1	1	267	9½	2,700

...ductive Labor during the Twelve Months ending September 30, 18...

CONVICTS IN PRISON,—THEIR ASSIGNMENTS.

...ED BY						LOST BY									
D4															
Wall.	Yard. Oct. 1, 1877.	Transfers between Contracts and Assignments.	Witness.	Total gain.	Totals.	Discharge.	Death.	Escape.	Transfers between Contracts and Assignments.	Transfers to Ionia.	New trial.	Witness.	Pardon by Governor.	Pardon by President.	Order of Court.
1,615	1,55...	1,363	8	1,731	1,966	274	6	11	1,343	44	4	8	15		
154	154	280	....	327	562	21	....	....	209	29	....	....	....		..
150	147	197	8	160	463	12	....	....	161	....	....	3	2		..
151	136	197	2	234	578	46	1	....	201	....	....	2	....		..
143	136	102	....	137	404	12	2	1	105	....	1		....		..
138	12...	98	....	118	401	28	1	....	94	....	1		....		..
134	104	93	1	116	392	20	....	1	93	15	1		6		..
123	116	101	....	141	396	30	....	2	109	....	....		....		..
125	13...	73	....	93	347	20	....	3	67	....	....		....		..
120	12...	108	1	135	391	16	....	2	92	....	1		....		..
123	12...	78	....	104	382	25	1	....	80	....	....		3		..
130	121	44	....	58	331	18	....	2	48	....	....		2		..
122	13...	76	1	108	369	26	1	....	84	....	....		....		..

C... LABOR PERFORMED OR LOST.

No. at beginning of each Month.	Sickness.		DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
			UNFIT FOR DUTY.					FROM OTHER CAUSES.			
			Full Pay.	Half Pay.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	Idlers.	In Punishm't.	Not at work.	Total.
23	312	3½	560½	577½	6,515½	16	7,769½	7,992	762	13,054½	21,808
23	22	8	55	11	521½	.....	587½	1,550	115½	1,047	2,71...
25	20	11½	58	23	505	.....	586	1,001	178½	1,276	2,45...
27	21	8	52½	23½	608½	.....	684½	819	86	1,427½	2,33...
26	25	14½	10	50	605	4	669	1,154½	68	947	2,16...
25	34	9½	57½	32½	507	.....	597	763	57	970½	1,79...
25	31	8½	42½	32	552	.....	626½	471½	80½	1,098	1,65...
25	32	14½	50½	35	563	.....	648½	331	78	882	1,29...
25	32	0	42	49	615	.....	706	433½	34½	905½	1,37...
25	17	8	53½	87½	562½	.....	703½	438	31½	1,184	1,63...
26	29	3½	39	75	530½	.....	644½	436	10	1,243	1,68...
27	19	4	72½	102½	545	9	729	327	3	951	1,2...
27	34	3½	27½	56½	500½	3	587½	267½	19½	1,123	1,4...
22	28										

CONVICTS IN PRISON,—THEIR ASSIGNMENTS.

Wall.	Yard.	Oct. 1, 1877.	ED BY Transfers between Contracts and Assignments.	Witness.	Total gain.	Totals.	LOST BY Discharge.	Death.	Escape.	Transfers between Contracts and Assignments.	Transfers to Ionia.	New trial.	Witness.	Pardon by Governor.	Pardon by President.
1,615	1,33		1,363	8	1,731	1,966	274	6	11	1,343	44	4	8	15	1
154	154	--	280	----	327	562	21	----	----	209	29	----	----	----	----
150	147		113	8	160	463	12	----	----	161	----	----	3	2	----
151	138	--	197	2	234	578	46	1	----	201	----	----	2	----	1
143	134	--	102	----	137	404	12	2	1	105	----	1	----	----	----
138	121		98	----	118	401	23	1	----	94	----	1	----	1	----
134	101	--	93	1	116	392	20	----	1	93	15	1	1	6	----
123	110	--	101	----	141	396	30	----	2	109	----	----	----	----	----
125	130		73	----	93	347	20	----	3	67	----	----	----	1	----
130	121	--	108	1	135	391	16	----	2	92	----	1	1	----	----
125	124	--	78	----	104	382	25	1	----	80	----	----	----	3	----
130	121	--	44	----	58	331	18	----	2	48	----	----	----	2	----
122	131	--	76	1	108	369	26	1	----	84	----	----	1	----	----

C LABOR PERFORMED OR LOST.

No. at beginning of each Month.	Sickness.		DAYS' LABOR LOST. UNFIT FOR DUTY. Full Pay.	Half Pay.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	FROM OTHER CAUSES. Idlers.	In Punishm't.	Not at work.	Total.
23	312	3½	560½	577½	6,315½	16	7,769½	7,992	762	13,054½	21,809
23	22	8	55	11	521½	------	587½	1,550	115½	1,047	2,71
25	29	11½	58	23	505	------	586	1,001	178½	1,276	2,45
27	21	8	52½	23½	608½	------	684½	819	86	1,427½	2,33
26	25	14½	10	50	605	4	669	1,154½	68	947	2,16
25	34	29½	57½	32½	507	------	597	763	57	970½	1,79
25	31	28½	42½	32	552	------	626½	471½	80½	1,098	1,65
25	32	14½	50½	35	563	------	648½	331	78	882	1,29
25	17	40	42	49	615	------	706	433½	34½	905½	1,37
26	29	28	53½	87½	562½	------	703½	438	31½	1,184	1,65
27	19	23½	39	75	530½	------	644½	436	10	1,243	1,68
27	34	14	72½	102½	545	9	729	327	3	951	1,2
12	28	28½	27½	56½	500½	3	587½	267½	19½	1,123	1,4

During the term of its operation this Prison has received 6,521 persons committed for offenses which are covered by seven hundred and thirty-eight titles. Condensing these specific titles under general heads, it is found that of the above 6,521 persons, 4,725 were convicted of offenses against property; 888 of offenses against the lives and persons of individuals; 507 of forgery and counterfeiting; 248 of offenses against chastity, morality, and decency; 135, of offenses against public justice, and 8 of unclassified offenses. The whole number of commitments each year, and the annual number for each of the several general classes of offenses named above, appears from the following summary, viz:

YEARS.	Aggregate of Convictions.	Offenses against property.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.	Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Offenses against Chastity, Morality, and Decency.	Offenses against Public Justice.	Miscellaneous. a.
Years from Jan., 1839, to Sept. 30, 1878.....	6,521	4,725	888	507	258	135	8
1839.....	35	33	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	54	34	6	7	1	6	.....
1841.....	47	28	8	5	1	5	.....
1842.....	52	36	4	7	1	3	1
1843.....	43	31	5	1	3	3	.....
1844.....	61	45	3	10	1	2	.....
1845.....	37	25	4	5	2	1	.....
1846.....	39	19	5	10	1	3	1
1847.....	40	34	2	1	.....	3	.....
1848.....	49	35	10	2	.....	2	.....
1849.....	31	20	7	1	1	2	.....
1850.....	50	40	4	4	2	.....	.....
1851.....	83	60	12	5	2	4	.....
1852.....	87	60	10	12	1	4	.....
1853.....	71	50	10	7	1	3	.....
1854.....	103	75	12	8	4	4	.....
1855.....	141	94	28	10	5	4	.....
1856.....	136	95	18	21	2	.....	.....
1857.....	170	108	36	19	5	2	.....
1858.....	195	144	23	14	7	7	.....
1859.....	211	150	30	19	6	6	.....
1860.....	272	200	24	34	9	5	.....
1861.....	140	87	31	15	4	3	.....
1862.....	110	73	13	11	12	1	.....
1863.....	104	83	10	5	4	2	.....
1864.....	102	68	23	5	2	2	2
1865.....	161	124	16	14	4	1	2
1866.....	305	234	45	15	11	.....	.....
1867.....	254	193	31	23	5	2	.....
1868.....	256	178	40	24	12	2	.....
1869.....	250	181	36	17	12	4	.....
1870.....	302	215	49	20	14	4	.....
1871.....	206	140	24	17	13	2	.....
1872.....	220	151	33	15	15	5	1
1873.....	285	212	37	15	12	9	.....
1874.....	310	252	36	10	10	2	.....
1875.....	390	292	51	29	13	5	.....
1876.....	357	269	39	19	25	5	.....
1877.....	408	304	56	22	21	5	.....
1878.....	354	253	46	28	14	12	1

a 1842, Conspiracy, 1. 1846, Offenses against Election Laws, 1. 1864, Felony, 1. Desertion, 1. 65, Desertion, 2. 1872, Conspiracy, 1. 1878, Conspiracy, 1.

As compared by the general classes into which they are arranged above, t per cent of commitments under each class as compared with the whole numt of commitments for the years 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1878, and of t total number under each class to the aggregate number of commitments, is follows:

COMMITMENTS.	Per Cent of Commitments under each head, to Total Number of Commitments for the Years named.					Per Cent Totals Aggreg
	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1878.	
For offenses against property.	63 per ct.	80 per ct.	74 per ct.	71 per ct.	72 per ct.	7
For offenses against the lives and persons of individuals..	11 "	8 "	9 "	16 "	13 "	1
For offenses against chastity, morality and decency.....	2 "	4 "	3 "	5 "	4 "	
For offenses against public justice.....	11 "	----------	2 "	2 "	3 "	
For forgery and counterfeiting	13 "	8 "	12 "	6 "	8 "	
For miscellaneous offenses....	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	

The table above, which gives the number of convicts received at this instit tion for the several years given for the various classes of crime, and also t total number for all crimes, shows a large annual increase in the number convictions for State Prison offenses. But this tabular increase is only num ical, and is without significance until brought into comparison with other da for howsoever great the annual criminal increment may be, yet, if it but kee pace with that to the general population, there will be no relative increase crime.

The numbers in the foregoing table are of persons committed to this pris for the offenses named. But since 1858 the State Reform School, and sin 1861 the Detroit House of Correction, have been opened for the reception persons convicted of State Prison offenses, and from the years stated the have annually been commitments to each of these institutions for such offens

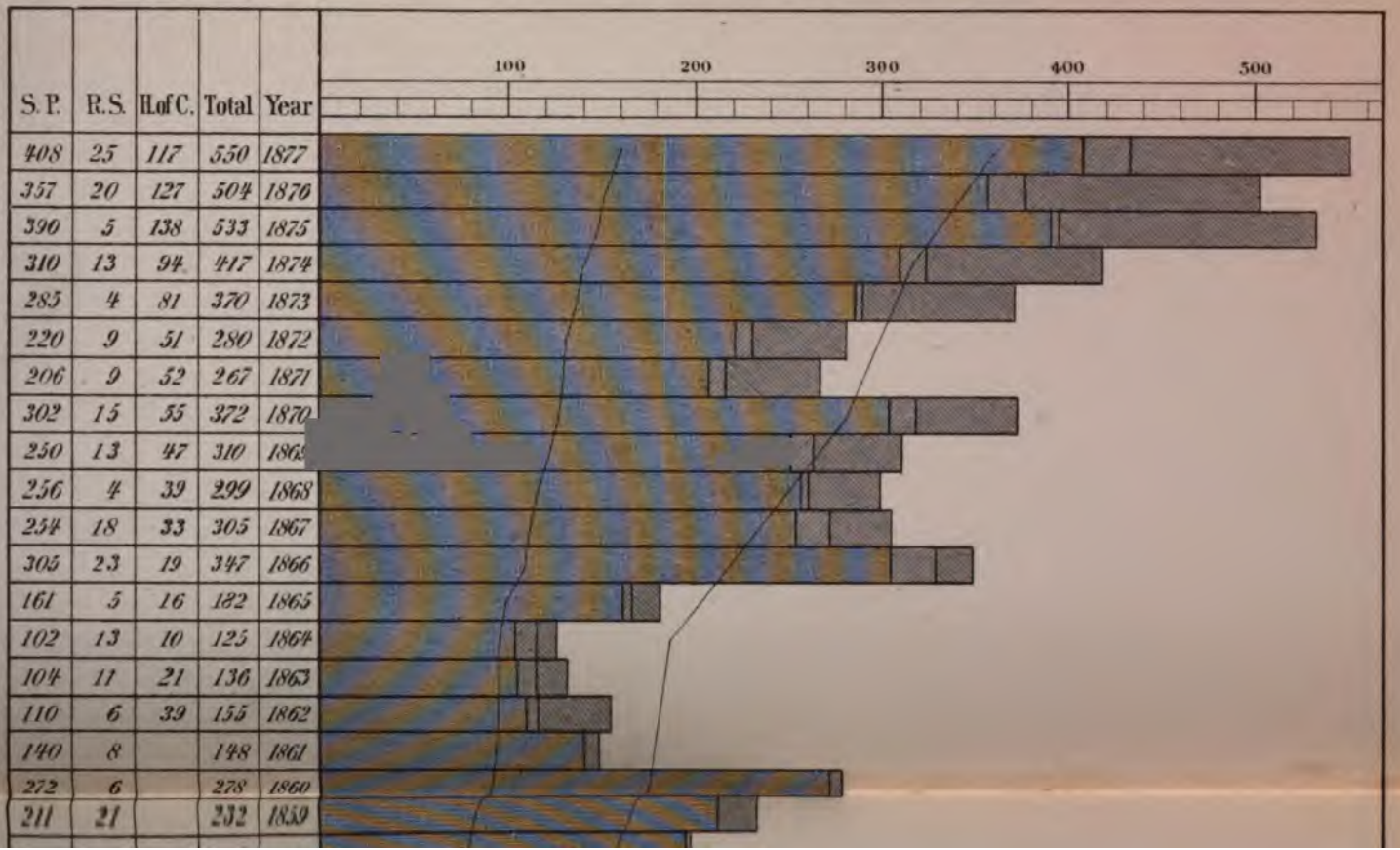
From the published reports of the Reform School and Detroit House Correction have been compiled the number of persons committed thereto conviction of crimes for the punishment of which, the option of the cou might have sentenced them to this Prison instead. The numbers so obtain are used in combination with the convictions to this Prison for constructi the table and diagram work of

PLATE NO. I.,

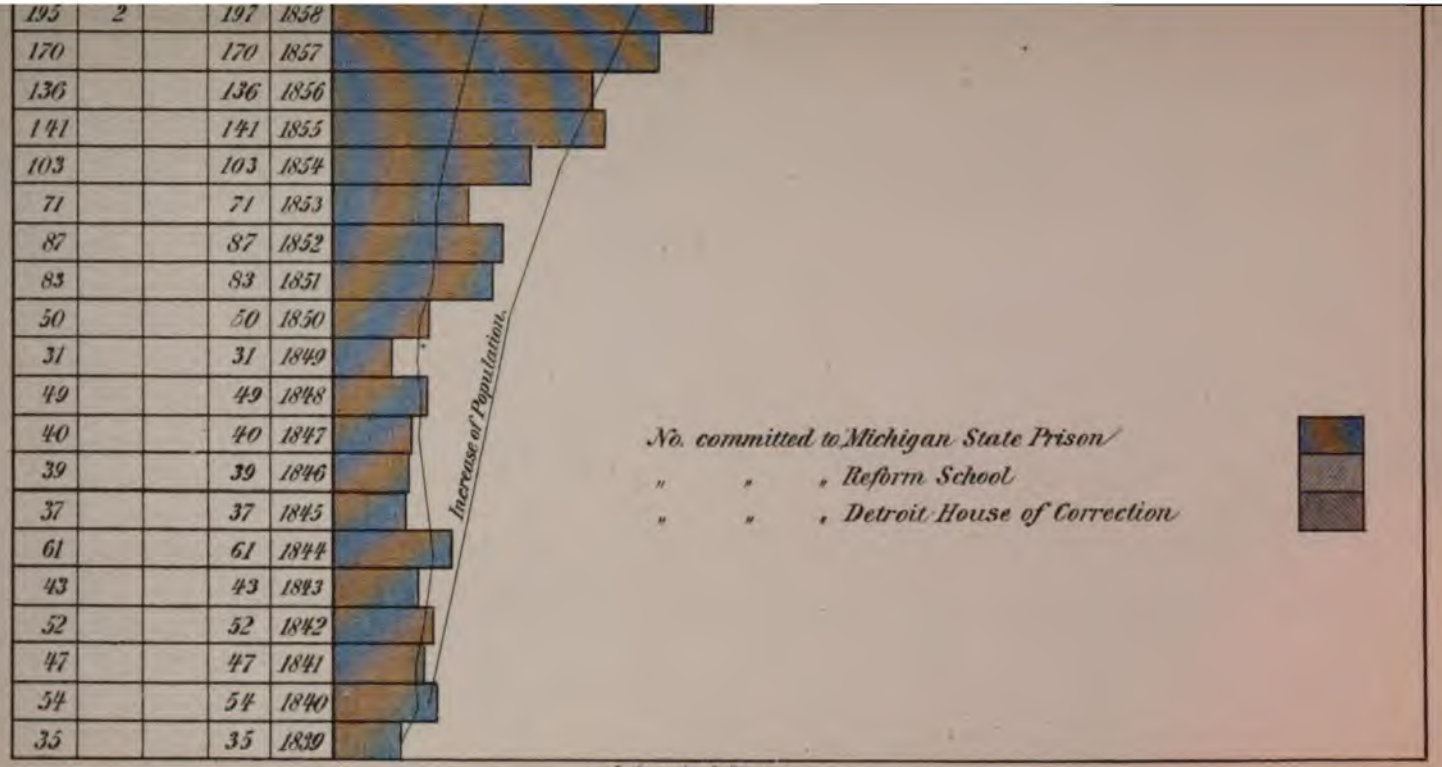
accompanying this report, and which presents objectively the rapid incre of crime in this State. On the left, or tabular portion of this plate, may found the number of persons sent to each of the institutions during the seve years, and the total of commitments for each year. The right, or shad portion of the plate presents the same matter in an objective form, and t breaks in the bars severally represent the numbers to the left in their order sequence. The line of "Increase of Population" represents its comparati growth from 1840 to 1877.

From the data furnished by Plate No. I. may be obtained the rate of i crease of convictions for felonious offenses during the period covered. Sta ing with the convictions for 1840, the year of the first census after the orga zation of the Prison, it appears that the convictions for 1877 are in excess

PLATE NO. I.—Showing the number of convictions each year for State Prison offenses. The number sent to the State Prison, to the Reform School, and to the Detroit House of Correction, on such offenses.



S. P.	R. S.	H. of C.	Total	Year
408	25	117	550	1877
357	20	127	504	1876
390	5	138	533	1875
310	13	94	417	1874
285	4	81	370	1873
220	9	51	280	1872
206	9	52	267	1871
302	15	55	372	1870
250	13	47	310	186[illegible]
256	4	39	299	1868
254	18	33	305	1867
305	23	19	347	1866
161	5	16	182	1865
102	13	10	125	1864
104	11	21	136	1863
110	6	39	155	1862
140	8		148	1861
272	6		278	1860
211	21		232	1859



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those of 1840 by 496. This number would have been reached by an ever annual increment of 13.42 convictions, or an increase at the rate of 2 (24.85) per cent per annum upon the original number,—54. During the sam period the population of the State has grown from 212,267 in 1840 to 1,513,17 in 1877, and this growth is at the rate of 16.50 per cent per annum upon th population of 1840. It would thus appear that, including the commitment to the State Prison, State Reform School, and the Detroit House of Correc tion, the rate per cent of increase of convictions for felony in Michigan, wa fifty per cent greater than the rate per cent of the increase in population.

It will be noted that the above comparisons are of convictions during th period from 1840 to 1877. But a study of Plate No. I. in connection with Plate No. II. will show that the initial for the purpose of ascertaining th relation between the increase of the felonry to that in the population, is th number of convictions during the year 1850. The changes in the judicia system inaugurated by the revision of 1846 were at this time supplemented by a discontinuance of the county courts and a substitution therefor of the circui or district courts, and by the introduction of important and radical reforms in the rules of evidence. Capital punishment had been abolished and imprison ment for life substituted therefor but two years, and the first persons commit ted for murder under the meliorated law had not yet fully served their second year of imprisonment.

Assuming then the number of convictions during 1850 as the basis for com parison between the increase in convictions for crime and growth of populatio it is found that the convictions increased from 50, in 1850, to 550 in 1877 being a net addition of 500. An even annual increase of 18.51 in the numbe of commitments for each of the twenty-seven years would produce at the end of that period 550 convicts, and such increase is at the rate of 37 per cent pe annum, while the annual increase in population during the same period ha been at the rate of 10.3 per cent.

If the years from 1850 to 1877 be arranged in periods, it will be seen tha neither the population nor crime has increased at uniform rates, but that th rate of each has been considerably disturbed, as is illustrated by the following viz.:

PERIODS, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	The Rate Per Cent of Annual Increase in Population during each period.	The Rate Per Cent of Annu Increase in Convictions t State Prison, State Refor School, and Detroit House c Correction, during each peri od.
1850 to 1877	10.30	37.0
1850 to 1860	8.80	45.6
1861 to 1870	6.43	16.0
1871 to 1877	4.60	17.6

In the above showings as to the relative increase in criminal convictions hav been included all commitments to the State Prison, the State Reform School and to the Detroit House of Correction, on State Prison offenses.

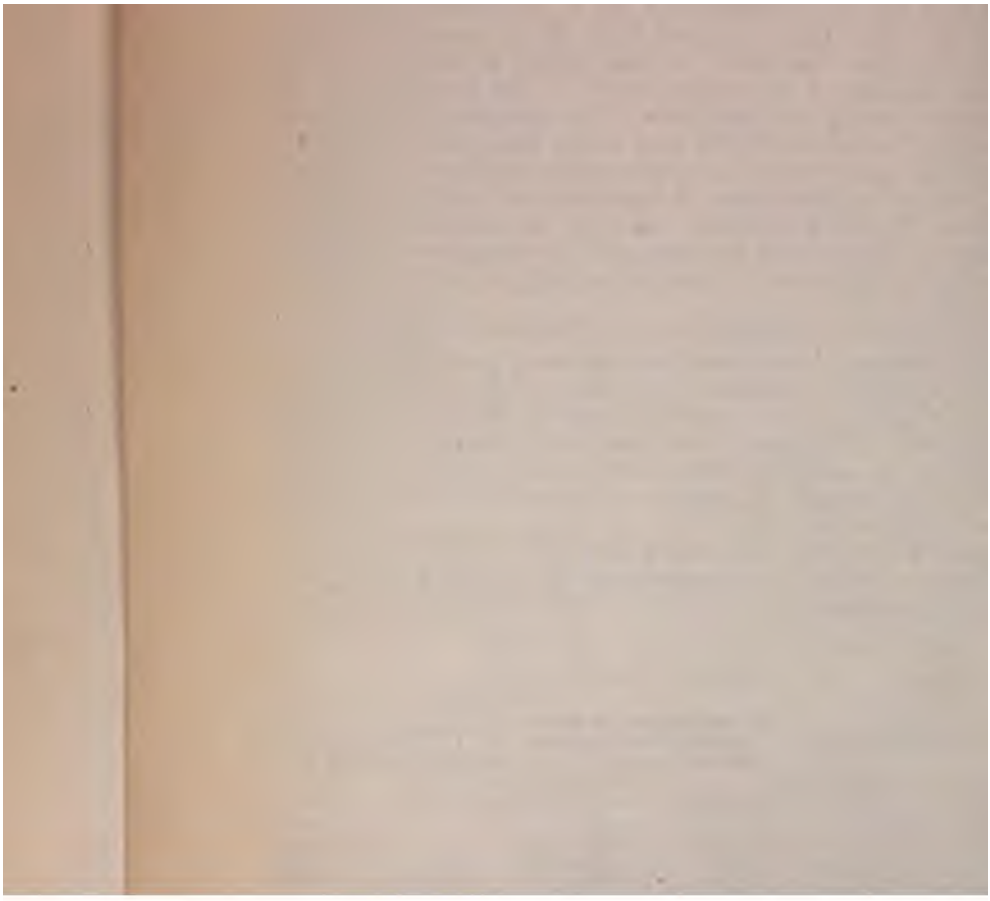
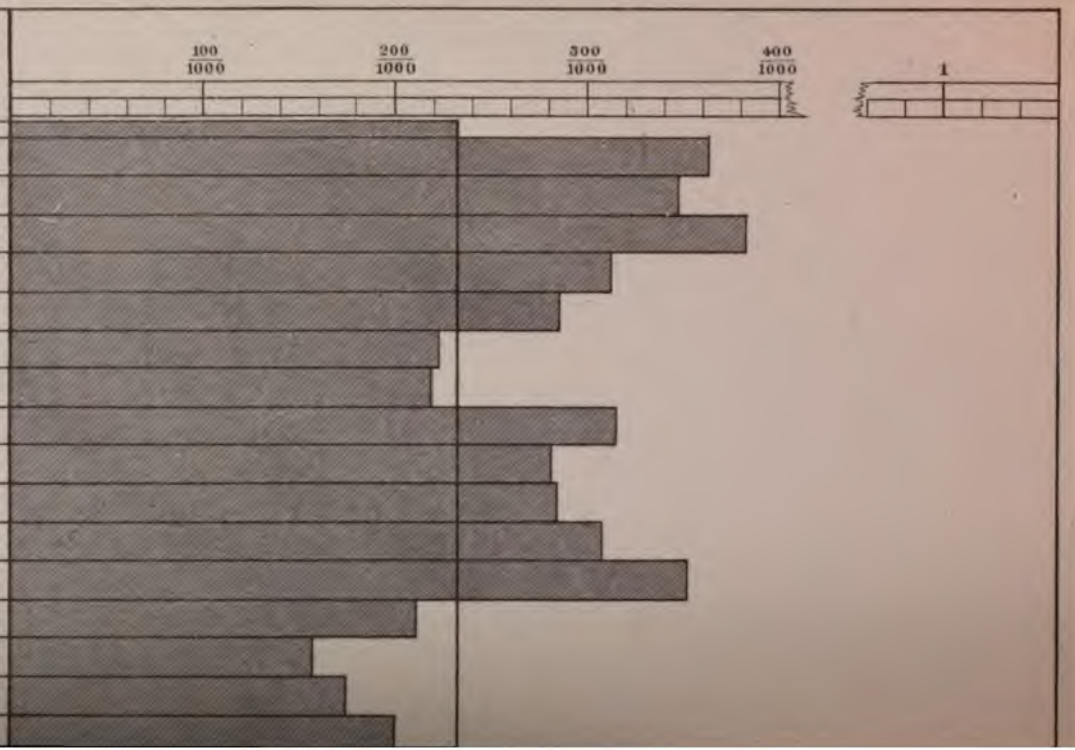
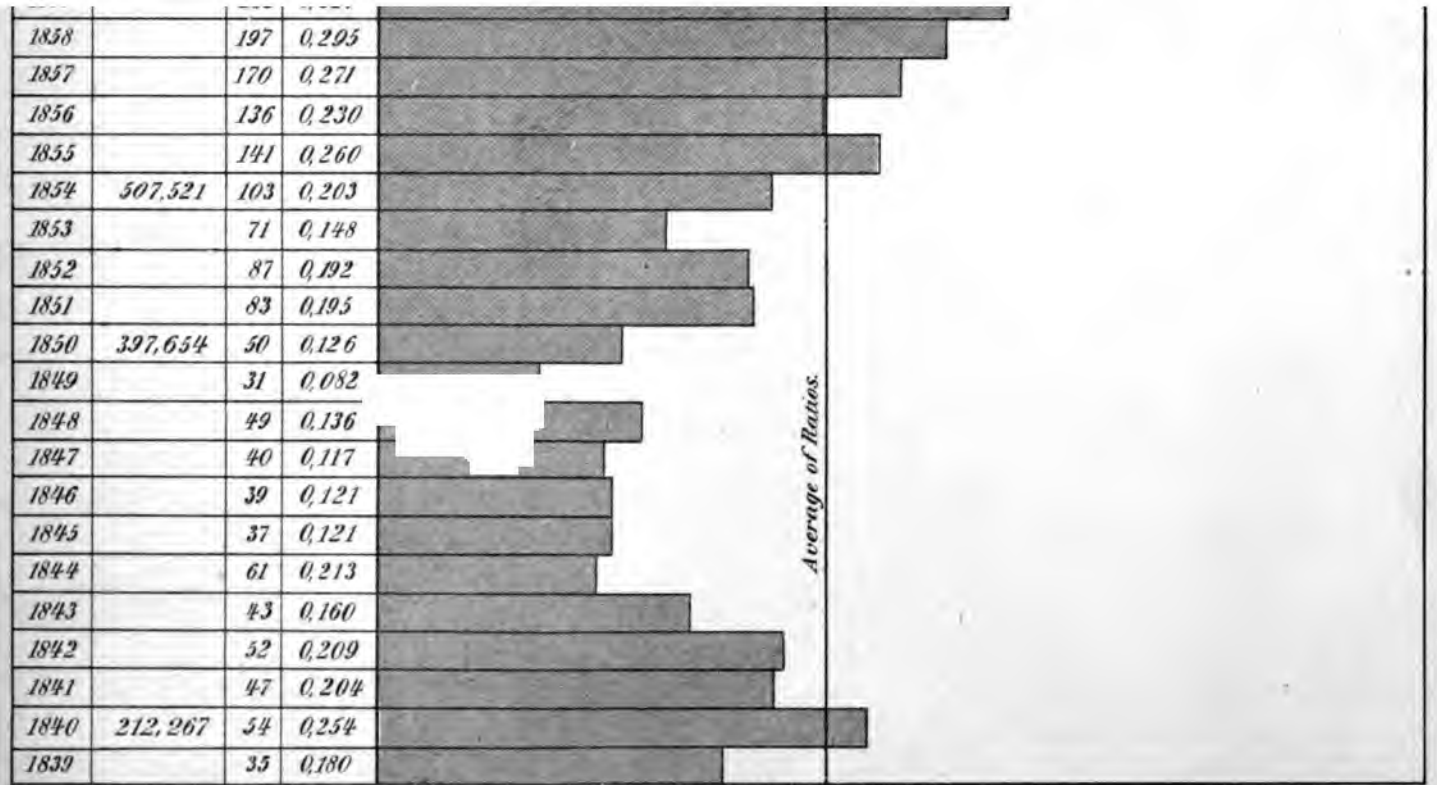


PLATE NO. II—Showing the total number of commitments for State Prison offenses to the Michigan State Prison, Reform School and Detroit House of Correction for the several years given, and their ratio per 1,000 to the population of the State, for the same years.

Years	Population	No. of Convicts	Ratio
		Average	0,231
1877	1,513,175	550	0,363
1876		504	0,347
1875		533	0,382
1874	1,334,031	417	0,312
1873		370	0,285
1872		280	0,222
1871		267	0,218
1870	1,184,282	372	0,314
1869		310	0,280
1868		299	0,283
1867		305	0,307
1866		347	0,351
1865		182	0,210
1864	803,661	125	0,155
1863		136	0,172
1862		155	0,200



1858		197	0,295
1857		170	0,271
1856		136	0,230
1855		141	0,260
1854	507,521	103	0,203
1853		71	0,148
1852		87	0,192
1851		83	0,195
1850	397,654	50	0,126
1849		31	0,082
1848		49	0,136
1847		40	0,117
1846		39	0,121
1845		37	0,121
1844		61	0,213
1843		43	0,160
1842		52	0,209
1841		47	0,204
1840	212,267	54	0,254
1839		35	0,180



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Below are showings of like character as to the commitments to the Michig State Prison from 1850 to 1877, and for periods contemporary with those the preceding comparisons.

PERIODS, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	The Rate Per Cent of Annual Increase in Population during each Period.	The Rate Per Cent of Ann Increase in Convictions State Prison only, dur each Period.
1850 to 1877	10.3	2
1850 to 1860	8.80	4
1861 to 1870	6.43	1
1871 to 1877	4.60	1

PLATE NO. II.

Plate No. II. illustrates this subject in a different but as clear manner. I make up includes the total of convictions for State Prison offenses to the thr institutions named above for each year since the organization of each to ar including 1877, and for each year the ratio of convictions per 1,000 to tl population of the State. For the purpose of computing the ratios, it has be assumed that the annual increase in population from each census year to tl next following, is a constant sum found by dividing the difference in the pop lation of two census years by the number of intervening years. This meth will give accuracy of ratio for the census years only, but for the other yea the error will not affect the utility of the plate for the purpose it is introduce

PLATE NO. IV.

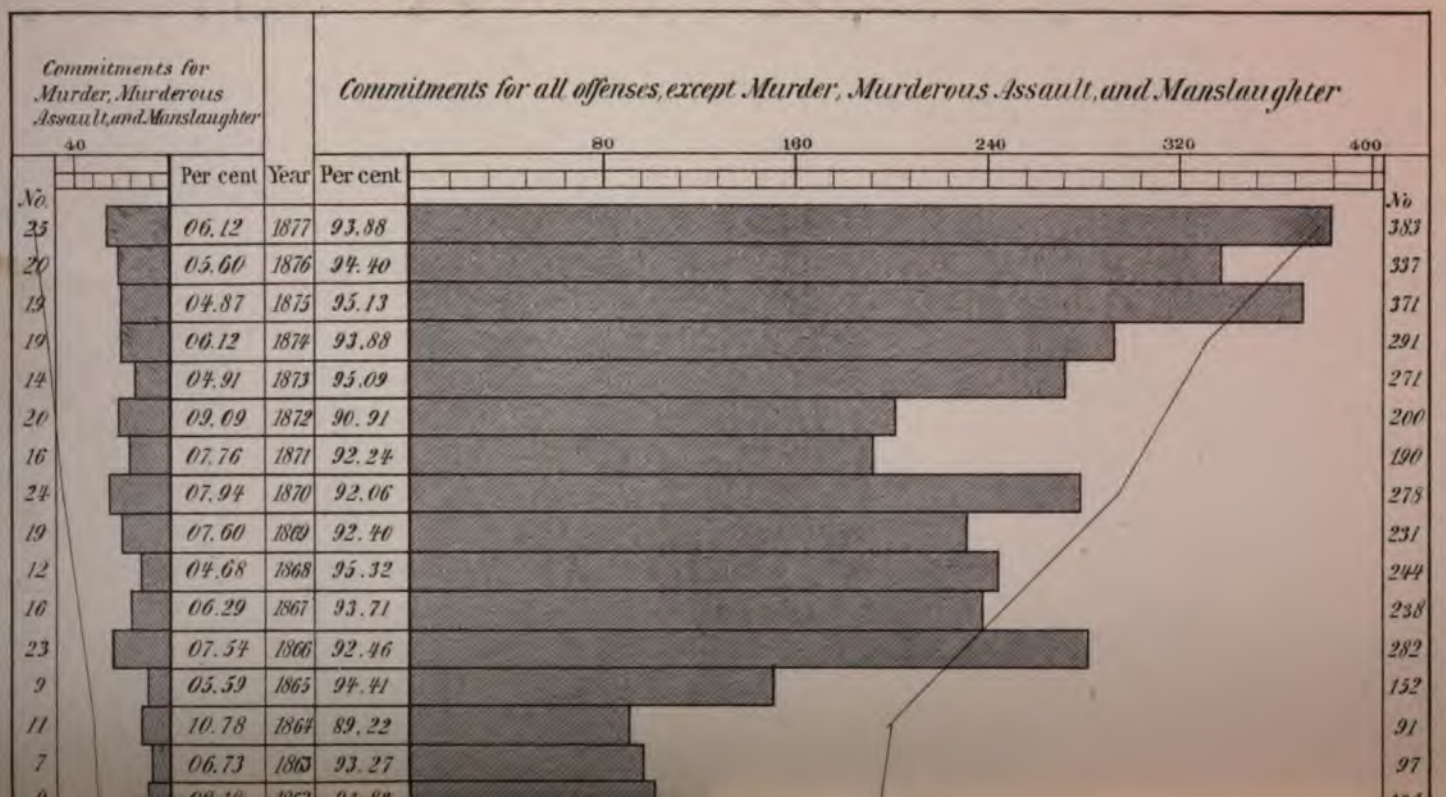
In the make up of Plates No. I. and No. II. is included the total number commitments for State Prison offenses to September 30, 1877, whether suc commitments were to the State Prison, State Reform School, or Detroit Hou of Correction. Plate No. IV. includes only the number committed to th institution during the same period, and presents them in two general division the one including all convicted of offenses against the lives of individuals, ar the other those convicted of all other offenses. The right shaded portion the Plate exhibits objectively the number committed during the several yea for all offenses other than those against the lives of individuals, while tl shading to the left presents in the same form the homicidal offenses.

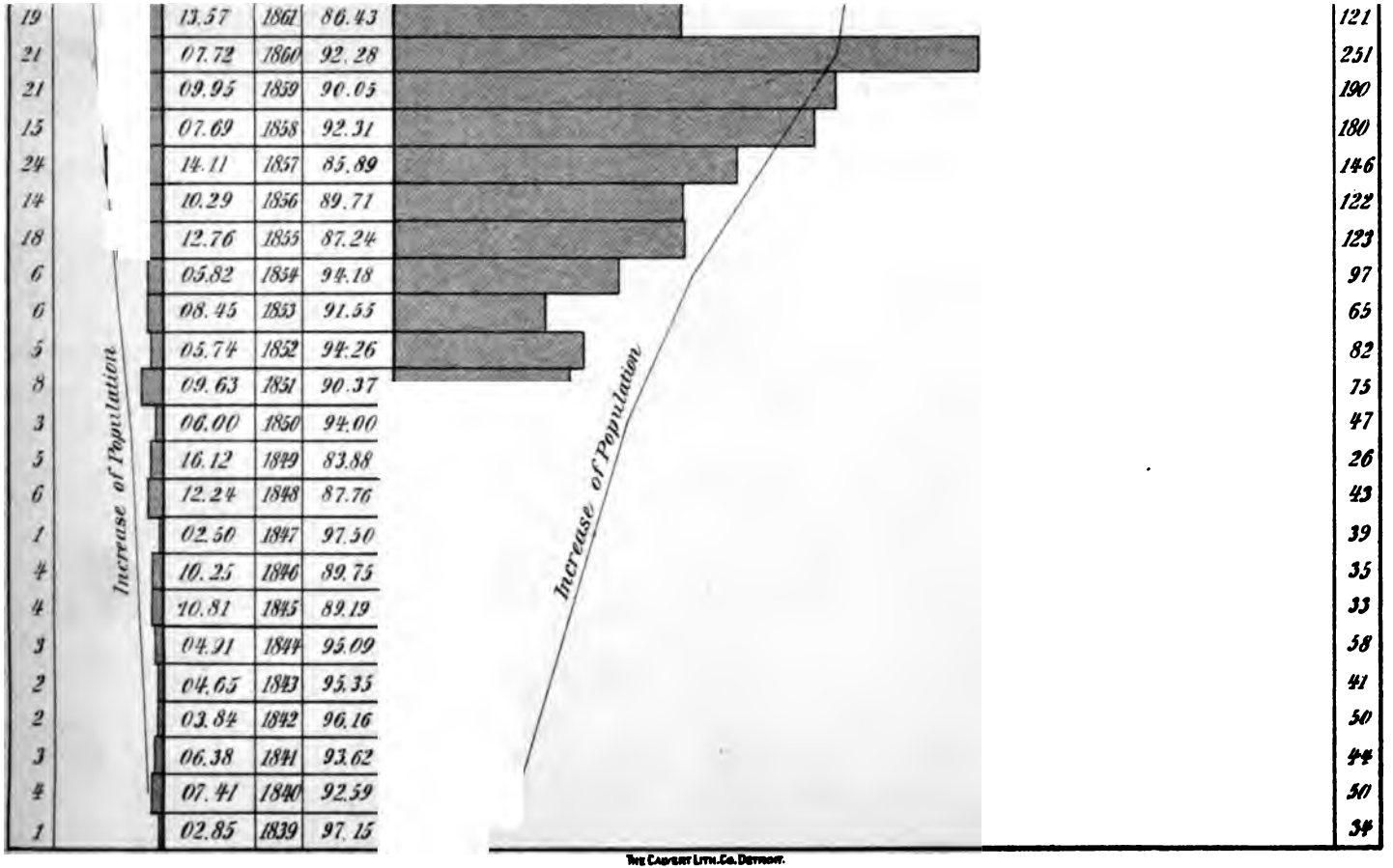
As in the case of Plates No. I. and No. II., and for like reasons, the perio used here for purposes of comparison is that from 1850 to 1877.

The per cent of increase in population in its relation to the per cent increase of the offenses included in either of the above divisions for the who period, and for the sub-periods given is as stated in the table below.

PERIODS, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	Rate Per Cent of Annual Increase in Population during each Period.	Rate Per Cent of Annual Increase in Commitments for offenses against the lives of individuals.	Rate Per Cent of Annual I crease in Commitments all offenses other than th against the lives of indiv uals.
1850 to 1877	10.3	27.16	2
1850 to 1860	8.8	60.00	4
1861 to 1870	6.43	2.6	1
1871 to 1877	4.60	9.37	

PLATE NO. IV– Showing the number convicted for Murder, Murderous Assaults and Manslaughter, in their relation to all other crimes. Also the per cent. of each class to the whole number of commitments for each year named.





19	13.57	1861	86.43	121
21	07.72	1860	92.28	251
21	09.95	1859	90.05	190
15	07.69	1858	92.31	180
24	14.11	1857	85.89	146
14	10.29	1856	89.71	122
18	12.76	1855	87.24	123
6	05.82	1854	94.18	97
6	08.45	1853	91.55	65
5	05.74	1852	94.26	82
8	09.63	1851	90.37	75
3	06.00	1850	94.00	47
5	16.12	1849	83.88	26
6	12.24	1848	87.76	43
1	02.50	1847	97.50	39
4	10.25	1846	89.75	35
4	10.81	1845	89.19	33
3	04.91	1844	95.09	58
2	04.65	1843	95.35	41
2	03.84	1842	96.16	50
3	06.38	1841	93.62	44
4	07.41	1840	92.59	50
1	02.85	1839	97.15	34

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The above shows that for the whole period from 1850 to 1877, the per ce of annual increase in the commitments for offenses against life is 1.63 p cent greater than that for all other crimes. The table work of the Plate plac the proportion of homicidal commitments to all others in 1850 at 06.00 p cent, and in 1877 at 06.12, showing the proportion for murder, murdero assaults and manslaughter (offenses against life) to be greater in 1877 th in 1850, by twelve hundredths of one per cent.

OFFENSES AGAINST LIFE.

There have been twenty-seven persons received at this prison during the ye under conviction of offenses against life, the offenses and the number for ea offense is as follows:

Convicted of murder of the first degree	6	
" murder of the second degree	4	
" manslaughter	7	
		1
Convicted of assault with intent to murder		1
Total commitments during the year		2

There is a constant enquiry from all parts of the country for information to the effect, in this State, of the rescission of the death penalty for the crin of murder.

The prison was not organized until January, 1839, and from that date unt March 4, 1847, all persons convicted of murder of the first degree we remanded for execution to the custody of the sheriff of the county in whi conviction was had. Hence the prison records show nothing of convictions the degree of murder punishable by death, except when by intervention Executive clemency the penalty was commuted to confinement in the Sta Prison. But one such case of commuted penalty is shown, and the pris books record but one case of murder of the first degree prior to March 1, 184 when the act rescissory of death as the penalty for such offense becam operative.

The results of the substitution of imprisonment for the death penalty is an will continue a matter of speculation. The stand-point of observation wi largely affect the conclusion reached, and from the same state of facts o may deduce beneficial results while another will elicit only the most deplorab consequences.

The milder penalty is fixed in the criminal law of this State, and there is r probability of a return to the severer punishment.

There is no generally expressed belief that murders are of more freque occurrence than in the States where the death penalty still prevails, nor do th people feel less security against murderous assaults because of the ameliorate penalty for offenses against their lives.

The progressive steps in the legislation of this State which ended in th abandonment of the death penalty for murder is briefly sketched below, and followed by such statistical information from the records of the prison as necessary to show the comparative increase of murder and its associate offense

LEGISLATION.

t for the punishment of crimes was adopted and published by the
and Judges of the Territory of Michigan under date of November 4,
d provided "That every person who shall commit murder, or shall
counsel, hire, command, cause or procure any person or persons to
nurder, shall on being convicted thereof suffer death."
rovision was, without amendment, re-enacted by the Governor and
nder date of May 11, 1820, again re-enacted by the Legislative Council
erritory of Michigan under date of April 12, 1827; it was printed,
ed, in the revision of 1833, was the law when the State was admitted
ion in 1837, and continued in force until August 31, 1838.
lvania, by an act of April 22, 1794, had enacted that "all murder
all be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any
d of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which shall be
d in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape,
or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree: and all other
murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."
rovision of the Pennsylvania statute dividing murder into degrees was
ted, verbatim, into the Michigan revised statutes of 1838, and became
f the State on the first day of September of that year. This statute
ed by the Legislature, while it retained and continued in force the
nalty as the punishment for murder in the first degree substituted
as the penalty for murder in the second degree imprisonment in the
son for life, or for any term of years in the discretion of the court.
was another general revision of the Michigan statutes in 1846, at
ne "solitary confinement at hard labor in the State prison for life"
he penalty for the crime of murder in the first degree. This law
perative on the first day of March, 1847, and abolished the death
s a punishment for *murder* of any degree in all cases which come
e jurisdiction of courts organized under the laws of Michigan.
9, two years after "solitary confinement at hard labor in the State
life" had been established as the extreme penalty of the law for murder
st degree, the Legislature enacted "that the convicts which have been
e sentenced to 'solitary confinement in the State Prison at hard labor
may be released from solitary confinement and employed as other con-
whenever and for such times as the Inspectors may by resolution direct,
time as proper cells are prepared to enable such sentence to be fully
' and by an act of March 13, 1861, this act of 1849 was amended by
herefrom the provision printed above in *italics*. This act, so amended,
ection 42 of act 213, session laws of 1875, but to the act was added
e, "and the Inspectors are authorized to allow such convicts, under
rictions as they may deem necessary and proper, to correspond with
ives and friends."
gislation in this State pertaining to the crime of murder and its
nts thus traced shows, as the first step in the direction of ameliorated
or the offense, a limitation of the death penalty to those cases which
petrated with a deliberate design of taking the life of the victim, and

by the substitution of imprisonment for life or a term of years as the penal for all other kinds of murder, then by an entire abandonment of the deat penalty for any kind of murder, and the adoption in its stead, for murder the first degree "solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison f life," and this followed by the further tempering of such penalty by a virtu remission of solitary confinement, until now the law imposed penalty, in th State, for murder of the first degree is virtually neither different in kind n greater in degree than may be inflicted for offenses which rank much lower the calendar of crime.

There was also included in the revised statutes of 1846, and which is still force, another provision bearing somewhat upon the effect of a remission of t death penalty for the crime of murder, which may be not improperly recite in this connection, and is in language as follows: "Whenever any pers shall be lawfully sentenced by any court to imprisonment in the State Priso or any county jail, it shall be competent for the court awarding the senten to incorporate therein a provision that the person so sentenced shall be kept solitary confinement, or at hard labor, or both, during the term of such in prisonment, or any specific portion thereof."

This section of the Michigan statutes shows the criminal legislation of t State in an anomalous light. Thus, while for the most atrocious of crime the punishment was, by a division into degrees, then by an abatement in penalty, being doubly reduced, for all other felonies the penalty was beir increased in degree, and for such of them as are punishable by imprisonme for life, *this law has provided the additional severity of "solitary confinement for the whole or any part of such imprisonment in the discretion of the cour* and under the provision of said section, persons convicted of a less crime tha murder of the first degree have been sentenced to "solitary confinement at ha labor in the State Prison for life," the extreme penalty under the law f murder in the first degree.

Though in 1838 murder was divided into two degrees, persons convicted of t higher degree were not sent to this Prison until after the abolition of the deat penalty as the punishment therefor. Hence the Prison books give no data convictions for murder of the first degree prior to March 1, 1847. There w one person—Ebenezer M. Miller—sent here in 1844 from Kent county, und conviction of murder of the first degree on a *life* sentence, but it is assume that Miller came here on a commutation of sentence by the Governor. Exce this instance the records afford no trace of a conviction for murder in t higher degree until after March 1, 1847, the date of the abolition of the deat penalty therefor. And it has not been ascertained that any person except Mi ler, was convicted of murder of the first degree prior to the substitution "solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life" for t "death penalty" as the punishment for this offense, though letters of inqui have been addressed to the clerk of each of the thirty-one counties organize before the time of such substitution of penalty. And the information gat ered through such letters of inquiry leads to the belief that no other pers was convicted of murder of the first degree, or that the penalty of death w pronounced by any court or executed by any officer acting by, or under autho ity of the laws of the State of Michigan.

STATISTICS.

red and ninety-six persons have been received at the Michigan on conviction of offenses against the lives of individuals, ninety- ı were convicted of murder of the first degree; ninety of murder d degree; ninety-three of manslaughter, and two hundred and f murderous assaults.

ıety-two committed for murder of the first degree, two, one in e other in 1866, were sent here for "life," but both on a commue death penalty pronounced against them; one other was sent ence which directed that he be "confined in the State Prison at hard labor for life, and that the second day of each and every life be spent in solitary confinement," while the remaining eighty- nder a sentence of "solitary confinement at hard labor in the for life." Of this eighty-nine, twelve have been discharged by ə by reversal of sentence, twelve have been taken out for new whom was reconvicted of the same offense, five were returned ction of other offenses, and six were acquitted, three have been o the Detroit House of Correction[c] by commutation, two are out enty-eight died in prison, and there yet remain thirty-three. Of ing two are insane and three have not yet been released from soli- nent.

r of the second degree there have been ninety persons convicted his prison, twenty-six of whom are yet in confinement. Of the t here, thirteen have been discharged by expiration of term, the eleased seven, twenty-one have been discharged by pardon, one is ə, three have been removed to the Detroit House of Correction[c] ion of sentence, and nineteen have died. Eight of the ninety e sentence, of which two were pardoned. The remaining eighty- tenced to terms ranging from three years to twenty-five years, and hese were released by pardon.

red and twenty-one persons have been committed to this prison for h may be classed as murderous assaults. Of this number, ninety- ən released on expiration of sentence, seven have been taken out court, pardon was granted to forty-four, four are out on escape, ɔved to the Detroit House of Correction[c] on commutation of sen- were transferred to the State House of Correction at Ionia, and ave died, leaving now here forty-two. Twenty-one of these per- nmitted on a life sentence, of which eight were pardoned. Two e sent on terms ranging from six months to forty-five years, of -three were discharged by pardon.

nitments for manslaughter number ninety-three; of these, forty- n discharged by expiration of term of sentence, four have been order of the courts, twenty-one received pardon, one is out on have died, and sixteen yet remain in confinement. Fifteen years num term imposed by the law for this offense, and those con- crime have been sentenced to terms varying from six months to

The following table shows the number of convictions for offens
the lives of persons since the organization, January 1, 1839, of the
this day, arranged under the general heads of "Murder of the first
"Murder of the second degree," "Murderous assaults," and "Mansl

YEARS.	OFFENSES.			
	Total for each year.	Murder, 1st degree.	Murder, 2d degree.	Murderous Assaults. [a]
	496	92	90	221
1839	1	----	1	----
1840	4	----	2	2
1841	3	----	1	2
1842	2	----	----	2
1843	6	----	1	5
1844	3	1	----	1
1845	4	----	2	2
1846	4	----	----	4
1847	1	----	----	----
1848	6	4	1	1
1849	5	1	2	1
1850	3	----	----	3
1851	8	2	1	2
1852	6	2	----	3
1853	6	2	----	3
1854	7	4	----	2
1855	20	5	3	12
1856	14	3	6	4
1857	24	2	4	12
1858	15	5	3	6
1859	21	4	6	7
1860	21	3	1	13
1861	19	1	5	11
1862	9	1	2	5
1863	7	----	1	2
1864	11	2	3	3
1865	9	3	1	3
1866	23	8	----	11
1867	16	6	2	4
1868	12	2	4	3
1869	20	3	4	9
1870	24	5	3	12
1871	17	3	1	9
1872	20	2	5	11
1873	14	----	1	10
1874	19	1	5	5
1875	19	5	4	8
1876	21	3	2	9
1877	25	3	9	9
1878	27	6	4	10

[a] In the column of "Murderous Assaults" of the above table are included forty-th
appear elsewhere under other titles of offenses. They are brought into this table be
the offenses of which they were convicted and sentenced was against life. The years
forty-three were sent and the number sent each year are as follows: 1843, 3; 1850, 1; 18
1855, 9; 1856, 1; 1857, 4; 1858, 1; 1860, 5; 1861, 1; 1865, 1; 1866, 3; 1868, 1; 1871, 5; 1873, 1; 1874, 1
in 1877, 1.

BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	Total.	Murder, 1st Degree.	Murder, 2d Degree.	Murderous Assault.	Manslaughter.
1839 to 1843	16	.....	5	11	.....
1844 to 1848	18	6	3	8	2
1849 to 1853	23	7	3	12	6
1854 to 1858	80	19	16	36	9
1859 to 1863	77	9	15	38	15
1864 to 1868	71	21	10	24	16
1869 to 1873	95	13	14	51	17
1874 to 1878	111	18	24	41	28
Totals	496	93	90	221	93

BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	Total.	Murder, 1st Degree.	Murder, 2d Degree.	Murderous Assault.	Manslaughter.
1839 to 1848	34	5	8	19	2
1849 to 1858	106	26	19	48	15
1859 to 1868	148	30	25	62	31
1869 to 1878	206	31	38	92	45
Total	496	92	90	221	93

BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	Total.	Murder, 1st Degree.	Murder, 2d Degree.	Murderous Assault.	Manslaughter.
1839 to 1858	143	31	27	67	17
1859 to 1878	354	61	63	154	76
Total	496	92	90	221	93

The war period, from 1861 to 1865, both years inclusive, was an excep one in the criminal annals of this State, showing a large falling off number of convictions for State Prison offenses. Below are groupe offenses against life in such periods as afford a comparison of the num such crimes committed during the twelve years since, with the numbe mitted during a like period prior to the war.

PERIODS, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	Aggregate of Offenses considered.	Total of all Offenses other than Homicidal.	Homicidal Offens			
			Total.	Murder, 1st Degree.	Murder, 2d Degree.	Murderous Assaults.
1st Period from 1839 to 1847	411	383	28	1	7	18
2d " " 1848 to 1860, Thirteen years next preceding the war	1,622	1,466	156	37	27	69
3d " " 1861 to 1865, War period	619	564	55	7	12	24
4th " " 1866 to 1878, Thirteen years next after the war	3,911	3,654	257	47	44	110
	6,563 *b*	6,067	496	92	90	221

b *Vide* note *a* supra p. 115. There have been 6,520 convicts,—43 of whom were committed offenses against life and offenses against property, hence are included in these exhibits of cidal Offenses," and for purposes of comparison are doubled in the "Aggregate of Offenses

The per cent of homicidal offenses committed during each of these p to the whole number of such offenses; also the per cent of all other o committed during each period to the whole number of offenses othe homicidal, as also the per cent of all offenses for each period to th of all other offenses, is shown in the following:

PERIODS, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.	All Offenses,—Per Cent.	Other than Homicidal Offenses,—Per Cent.	Homicidal Offense			
			Total,—Per Cent.	Murder, 1st Degree,—Per Cent.	Murder, 2d Degree,—Per Cent.	Murderous Assaults,—
1st Period from 1839 to 1847	06.26	06.31	05.65	1.08	7.78	8.
2d " " 1848 to 1860, Thirteen years next preceding the war	24.72	24.16	31.45	40.22	30.00	31.
3d " " 1861 to 1865, War period	09.43	9.30	11.09	7.61	13.33	10.
4th " " 1866 to 1878, Thirteen years next after the war	59.59	60.23	51.81	51.09	48.89	49.

e, year of commitment, and county from which sent, are given
ons convicted of "Murder in the first degree," *or* who have
o "Solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for
ortion of whose sentence is "Solitary confinement," and com-
rison since March 1, 1847:

S.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	Remarks.
Anderson..	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
y.....	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
s.....	47	Calhoun.....	1848	Escaped, 1867.
.....	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
ngton....	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
deau.....	19	Wayne	1851	Pardoned, 1876.
tman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1873.
.....	23	Genesee.....	1852	Died, 1858.
oam	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
cock.....	32	Ingham	1853	
nolds.....	26	Van Buren..	1853	Died, 1871.
.....	60	St. Joseph...	1854	Died, 1858.
Clement ..	34	Allegan.....	1854	Died, 1864.
ster.....	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
r.....	36	Oakland	1854	Insane. Pardoned Aug. 21, '77.
r.....	22	Oakland	1855	Died, 1869.
on.....	55	Shiawassee..	1855	Died, 1856.
n.....	44	Kalamazoo[1].	1855	
mwell ...	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
in.....	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
orton.....	32	Calhoun.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
aynes.....	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
ung.....	27	Ottawa.....	1857	Died, 1870.
.....	21	Ottawa... ..	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
ter.....	30	Wayne	1858	Dis. by Habeas Corpus, 1858. Reconvicted of murder in 2d degree and returned for 10 years from Feb. 15, 1858.
tt.....	28	Sanilac.....	1858	
y.....	21	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
.....	19	Oakland.....	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
.....	26	Barry	1858	Dis. for new trial, 1860, not returned.
r.....	18	Washtenaw .	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859. Reconvicted of burglary and larceny and sent back for 30 years from June 11, 1859. Pardoned January 23, 1863.
r.....	18	Washtenaw .	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859. Convicted of larceny and sentenced to 1 year from March 29, 1859.
itt.....	31	Newaygo ...	1859	
astel	24	Bay.....	1859	Died, 1870.
ly.....	40	Calhoun.....	1860	Died, 1861.
phy.....	45	Mackinac....	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
son.....	41	Macomb	1860	Died, 1865.
gin	35	Kent.....	1861	
tes.....	22	Lapeer.....	1862	
veland....	33	Washtenaw .	1864	Pardoned, 1867.

[1] mmitted in St. Joseph county; by change of venue the case was tried in Kal-

to be kept in mind that in the above exhibit is given the per cent of ments for each offense during each period to the whole number of ments during the time covered by all of the periods for the same offense; ring the first period there was one commitment for "Murder of the gree," and this number is 01.08 per cent of 92, the total of commitments offense during the four periods, and in like manner of the other per iven.

xamination of the exhibit will show that the better comparison of the ional increase of homicidal offenses will be between the second and periods. Using the per centages of these two periods as the data of such ison it appears that:

per cent of "All offenses" committed during the *fourth* period is 2.41 at of the *second* period.

per cent of "other than Homicidal offenses" during the *fourth* period is nes that of the *second* period.

per cent of the "Total" of Homicidal offenses during the *fourth* period times that of the *second* period.

per cent of "Murder of the first degree" during the *fourth* period is nes that of the *second* period.

per cent of "Murder of the second degree" during the *fourth* period is nes that of the *second* period.

per cent of "Murderous Assaults" during the *fourth* period is 1.59 times the *second* period.

per cent of "Manslaughter" during the *fourth* period is 2.43 times that *econd* period.

bove comparison shows that the increase in the number of commitments ies other than homicidal is comparatively greater than the increase in ments for offenses against life, and that for the homicidal offenses the ative increase in commitments for "Murder in the first degree" is least at for "Manslaughter" is greatest.

lata for the above exhibits and comparisons are the prison records, which tracts of the court record of conviction and sentence of the several committed to this prison, and the conclusions are legitimate deductions ch data. And yet this differential comparison of homicidal offenses is . The comparison is of convicted *offenders* and not of *offenses* com- But there have been murders committed for which no person was d; so there have been double murders committed by one, and single s, by two or more persons; and of coparceners together in the same against life, one may be convicted of murder of the first degree, another der of the second degree, and a third escape with no deprivation of his while the merited punishment for murder of a most atrocious charac- r be covertly estopped by a verdict of "Manslaughter."

ncrease in offenses against life for which persons have been committed to on from 1839 to September 30, 1877, is shown objectively by Plate IV., laced in contrast with the increase of all other offenses during the same

p. 110.

The name, age, year of commitment, and county from which sent, are given below of all persons convicted of "Murder in the first degree," *or* who have been sentenced to "Solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life," or some portion of whose sentence is "Solitary confinement," and committed to this Prison since March 1, 1847:

No.	NAMES.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	REMARKS.
1	Wm. Henry Anderson..	21	Wayne	1848	Died, 1858.
2	John Findlay.....	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
3	John Winters.....	47	Calhoun.....	1848	Escaped, 1867.
4	John Marsh.....	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
5	Harvey Billington....	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1859.
6	Joseph Rabedeau.....	19	Wayne	1851	Pardoned, 1876.
7	William Eastman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1873.
8	Mary Eno.....	23	Genesee.....	1852	Died, 1858.
9	Gabriel Lappam	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
10	James Hitchcock.....	32	Ingham	1853	
11	John M. Raynolds.....	26	Van Buren..	1853	Died, 1871.
12	Amos White.....	60	St. Joseph...	1854	Died, 1858.
13	James J. R. Clement ..	34	Allegan.....	1854	Died, 1864.
14	John R. Webster.....	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
15	David Foster.....	36	Oakland	1854	Insane. Pardoned Aug. 21, '77
16	John F. Myer.....	22	Oakland	1855	Died, 1869.
17	Amasa Kenyon.....	55	Shiawassee..	1855	Died, 1856.
18	Samuel Ulum.....	44	Kalamazoo[1].	1855	
19	James E. Cromwell...	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
20	Jordan Turpin.....	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
21	Mary Brooks.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
22	DeWitt C. Horton.....	32	Calhoun.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
23	Frederick Haynes.....	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
24	William Young.....	27	Ottawa.....	1857	Died, 1870.
25	John Powers.....	21	Ottawa... ..	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
26	William Potter.....	30	Wayne	1858	Dis. by Habeas Corpus, 1858 Reconvicted of murder in 2 degree and returned for 1 years from Feb. 15, 1858.
27	Joseph Dukett.....	28	Sanilac.....	1858	
28	Robert Tulley.....	21	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1858
29	John Tulley.....	19	Oakland.....	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1858
30	John Dillon.....	26	Barry	1858	Dis. for new trial, 1860, no returned.
31	Robert Fuller.....	18	Washtenaw .	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence 1859. Reconvicted of burg lary and larceny and sen back for 30 years from Jun 11, 1859. Pardoned Januar 23, 1863.
32	Frank Walker.....	18	Washtenaw .	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence 1859. Convicted of larcen and sentenced to 1 year fron March 29, 1859.
33	Enos J. Merritt.....	31	Newaygo ...	1859	
34	Peter Van Gastel.....	24	Bay.....	1859	Died, 1870.
35	George Lovely.....	40	Calhoun.....	1860	Died, 1861.
36	Edward Murphy.....	45	Mackinac....	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
37	Truman Wilson.....	41	Macomb	1860	Died, 1865.
38	Wm. D. Kingin	35	Kent.....	1861	
39	Goodwin Bates.....	22	Lapeer.....	1862	
40	Henry B. Cleveland....	33	Washtenaw .	1864	Pardoned, 1867.

[1] The crime was committed in St. Joseph county; by change of venue the case was tried in Kalamazoo county.

TABLE—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	REMARKS.
James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Hosea N. Durfee	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, *alias* Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
George Bishop	30	U. S. E. D.	1866	Convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the 9th day of October following. Commuted Sept. 20, 1866, to imprisonment for life. Died April 16, 1870.
Louis Contoi	56	Houghton	1866	
William Walker	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1867	Pardoned Aug. 8, 1877.
Dennis Driscoll	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Eber O. Leach	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill	49	Alpena	1867	Dis. for new trial,'68, not ret'd.
William Brown	21	Ionia	1868	Dis. for new trial, 1868. Reconvicted of "murder in the first degree," March 31, 1869. Pardoned July 30, 1869. Died Nov. 15, 1869.
Harlow Tappen	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	Commuted to H. C., Detroit, May 19, 1873.
Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Dis. for new trial,'73, not ret'd.
George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Dis. for new trial,'70, not ret'd.
Michael Costello	30	R. C. Detroit	1870	
Edward Hoag	54	R. C. Detroit	1870	Died, 1874.
Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1871	
Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered. Returned March 29, 1872, convicted of murder in 2d degree and sentenced to 10 years.
Wm. McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	Pardoned, 1874.
James Stewart	55	Bay	1872	
Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	
John Henry Erickson	20	Marquette	1874	Sent here for life, and to spend the second day of every week in solitary confinement.
Minnoe Lindon	56	Newaygo	1875	

TABLE—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	County.	Prison Year.	REMARKS.
76	Wm. T. Underwood	32	R. C. Detroit	1875	Dis. by order of Sup. Co May 3, 1875.
77	John H. Thomas	60	R. C. Detroit	1875	
78	Frederick Samples	33	R. C. Detroit	1875	
79	Lyman Burkhart	15	Washtenaw	1875	
80	John H. Fuller	54	Ottawa	1876	
81	Emory Nye	23	Calhoun	1876	Dis. for new trial, Oct. 1876. Convicted of mu in 2d degree and retur for 25 years, Dec. 14, 187
82	Austin Smith	25	Calhoun	1876	Dis. for new trial Feb. 8, 1 not returned.
83	Freeman Cargin	24	Saginaw	1877	
84	Julia Cargin	40	Saginaw	1877	Commuted to H. C., Detr Feb. 3, 1877.
85	George Hardy	22	Calhoun	1877	
86	Henry B. Farrington	54	Iosco	1878	
87	George W. Watson	35	Barry	1878	
88	William Sneed	46	Van Buren	1878	Discharged for new trial order of Supreme Co Feb. 19, 1878. New t ended Jan. 17, 1879, by a dict of acquittal.
89	Henry Blackman	29	Oakland	1878	
90	Charles Nitz	53	Shiawassee	1878	
91	William Baker	39	Huron	1878	

As will be noticed, six of the above named convicts have been received dur the past year, one of whom, William Sneed, has been discharged by orde the Supreme Court for new trial.

As connected with the above and bearing upon the same points in criminal law of the State, the following summary of the convicts now confi and who have been sent here on conviction of murder, manslaughter, or cri involving intent to murder, is given:

Of those included in the list above given, there remains to-day.....

There are in prison under conviction of murder of the second degree.....

" " " Murderous assaults.....

" " " Manslaughter.....

Total number here for above crimes.....

That is, 14.55 per cent, or more than one in every seven of those to- confined in this prison, are under conviction of crimes that include the *in* to take human life.

Of the convicts named above, twenty-eight have died. Of this numl sixteen are of those received prior to the close of 1859, and twelve of th received since that date. It will be noticed that from the date of commitmen that of decease was much longer in the case of the sixteen received in the ear years than of the twelve received during the later period, the average for

een being above twelve years while for that of the twelve it has been a little rt of four years. The average age at time of death of the sixteen is forty-years, while that of the twelve is forty years.

'he counties from which the ninety-one convicts whose names are found in above list were sent, the number from each county, the years and the nber each year from each county, is shown by the following

TABULAR DIAGRAM NO. 1.

COUNTIES.	No.	PRISON YEARS OF COMMITMENT AND NUMBER SENT FROM EACH COUNTY EACH YEAR.
ayne	20	1848. 1848. 1849. 1851. 1852. 1856. 1858. 1865. 1866. 1866. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1869. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1875. 1875. 1875.
lhoun	8	1848. 1856. 1860. 1866. 1866. 1876. 1876. 1877.
kland	6	1848. 1854. 1855. 1858. 1858. 1878.
shtenaw	5	1859. 1859. 1864. 1872. 1875.
tawa	4	1855. 1857. 1857. 1876.
y	3	1859. 1865. 1872.
rrien	3	1866. 1871. 1871.
awassee	3	1856. 1867. 1878.
Joseph	3	1854. 1855. 1864.
legan	2	1854. 1869.
rry	2	1858. 1878.
ton	2	1856. 1870.
nesee	2	1851. 1852.
nt	2	1861. 1866.
nawee	2	1865. 1866.
comb	2	1854. 1860.
waygo	2	1859. 1875.
ginaw	2	1877. 1877.
illac	2	1858. 1871.
n Buren	2	1853. 1878.
pena	1	1867.
nch	1	1867.
s	1	1868.
ughton	1	1866.
ron	1	1878.
ham	1	1853.
co	1	1878.
ia	1	1868.
peer	1	1862.
ckinac	1	1860.
rquette	1	1874.
costa	1	1870.
nistee	1	1870.
nroe	1	1855.
otal	91	

SUB TABLE.

No. of each year's commitment remaining.	Prison Years.	No. committed each year from March 1, 1847.
1	1848	4
------	1849	1
------	1851	2
------	1852	2
1	1853	2
------	1854	4
1	1855	5
------	1856	3
------	1857	2
1	1858	5
1	1859	4
------	1860	3
1	1861	1
1	1862	1
------	1864	2
1	1865	3
5	1866	8
1	1867	6
------	1868	2
1	1869	3
2	1870	5
1	1871	3
2	1872	2
1	1874	1
4	1875	5
1	1876	3
2	1877	3
5	1878	6
33	Total.	91

he above diagram from its manner of construction shows at a glance and s the localities from which this class of criminals is principally supplied.

TABULAR DIAGRAM NO. 2.

Showing the number of Commitments to the Michigan State Prison for Murder of the Second Degr from January, 1839, to Sept. 30, 1878, also the number committed from each County, and the yea of each commitment.

COUNTIES.	No.	PRISON YEARS OF COMMITMENT FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.
Wayne	17	1839. 1841. 1843. 1845. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1862. 1864. 1864. 1868. 1869. 1872. 1875. 1877.
Saginaw	6	1857. 1874. 1874. 1877. 1877. 1877.
Berrien	5	1856. 1859. 1868. 1872. 1877.
Calhoun	4	1856. 1861. 1863. 1877.
Cass	4	1848. 1861. 1869. 1874.
Ingham	4	1849. 1856. 1877. 1878.
St. Clair	4	1857. 1859. 1860. 1867.
Branch	3	1856. 1873. 1877.
Lenawee	3	1868. 1874. 1878.
Macomb	3	1851. 1859. 1859.
Marquette	3	1855. 1856. 1875.
Monroe	3	1861. 1875. 1876.
St. Joseph	3	1849. 1868. 1869.
Ionia	2	1865. 1872.
Kalamazoo	2	1840. 1870.
Kent	2	1840. 1876.
Manistee	2	1872. 1872.
Oakland	2	1845. 1864.
Tuscola	2	1875. 1878.
Washtenaw	2	1867. 1870.
Allegan	1	1869.
Bay	1	1877.
Chippewa	1	1861.
Genesee	1	1871.
Grand Traverse	1	1855.
Hillsdale	1	1855.
Houghton	1	1858.
Livingston	1	1861.
Midland	1	1878.
Montcalm	1	1874.
Muskegon	1	1870.
Ontonagon	1	1858.
Ottawa	1	1857.
Sanilac	1	1862.
Total	90	

SUB TABLE.

No. of each year's commitment remaining.	Prison Years.	No. committed each year since 1839
26		90
------	1839	1
------	1840	2
------	1841	1
------	1843	1
------	1845	2
------	1848	1
------	1849	2
------	1851	1
------	1855	3
------	1856	6
1	1857	4
------	1858	3
------	1859	6
------	1860	1
------	1861	5
------	1862	2
------	1863	1
1	1864	3
------	1865	1
------	1867	2
1	1868	4
1	1869	4
2	1870	3
------	1871	1
3	1872	5
1	1873	1
3	1874	5
3	1875	4
1	1876	2
5	1877	9
4	1878	4

TABULAR DIAGRAM, NO. 3.

ing the Number of Commitments to the Michigan State Prison for Murderous Assault from uary 1839, to September 30, 1878, also the number committed from each County, and the year vach commitment.

OUNTIES.	No.	PRISON YEARS OF COMMITMENT FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.
yne	49	1840. 1842. 1843. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1846. 1850. 1850. 1853. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1865. 1866. 1866. 1866. 1868. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1873. 1875. 1875. 1878. 1878.
nawee	17	1843. 1843. 1843. 1846. 1853. 1854. 1857. 1862. 1862. 1866. 1866. 1871. 1875. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1878.
rrien	14	1842. 1851. 1852. 1854. 1856. 1857. 1859. 1860. 1866. 1866. 1870. 1870. 1875. 1878.
lhoun	10	1849. 1850. 1852. 1859. 1861. 1861. 1865. 1869. 1869. 1876.
kson	10	1857. 1857. 1857. 1859. 1868. 1870. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877.
ughton	8	1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1866. 1871. 1874.
kland	8	1848. 1858. 1860. 1861. 1866. 1866. 1871. 1876.
lamazoo	7	1845. 1858. 1861. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1877.
nt	7	1861. 1861. 1869. 1871. 1874. 1877. 1878.
rquette	7	1856. 1864. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1874. 1874.
anch	6	1852. 1853. 1858. 1868. 1870. 1873.
y	6	1862. 1866. 1870. 1870. 1873. 1873.
ss	5	1856. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1872.
Clair	5	1857. 1857. 1860. 1860. 1876.
Joseph	5	1841. 1855. 1869. 1870. 1870.
ashtenaw	5	1840. 1855. 1860. 1864. 1869.
nroe	4	1841. 1846. 1860. 1869.
legan	3	1860. 1872. 1872.
llsdale	3	1860. 1867. 1873.
ia	3	1864. 1875. 1878.
abella	3	1872. 1877. 1877.
waygo	3	1867. 1867. 1878.
tawa	3	1869. 1870. 1872.
ginaw	3	1855. 1873. 1876.
nilac	3	1858. 1867. 1872.
rry	2	1871. 1871.
eboygan	2	1859. 1872.
inton	2	1872. 1878.
gham	2	1869. 1876.
acomb	2	1860. 1865.
askegon	2	1875. 1876.
lta	1	1872.
ton	1	1876.
nesee	1	1859.
vingston	1	1878.
anitou	1	1877.
ason	1	1874.
scosta	1	1875.
eana	1	1873.
tonagon	1	1857.
awassee	1	1851.
scola	1	1878.
n Buren	1	1873.
Total	221	

SUB TABLE.

No. of each year's commitment remaining.	Prison Years.	No. committed each year since January, 1839.
42		221
------	1840	2
------	1841	2
------	1842	2
------	1843	5
------	1844	1
------	1845	2
------	1846	4
------	1848	1
------	1849	1
------	1850	3
------	1851	2
------	1852	3
------	1853	3
------	1854	2
------	1855	12
------	1856	4
------	1857	12
------	1858	6
------	1859	7
------	1860	13
1	1861	11
1	1862	5
------	1863	2
------	1864	3
------	1865	3
------	1866	11
1	1867	4
1	1868	3
1	1869	9
1	1870	12
4	1871	9
4	1872	11
5	1873	10
3	1874	5
3	1875	8
4	1876	9
5	1877	9
8	1878	10

TABULAR DIAGRAM NO. 4.

Showing the Number of Commitments to the Michigan State Prison, for Manslaughter, from Janu 1839, to September 30, 1878, also the number committed from each County and the year of commitment.

COUNTIES.	No.	PRISON YEARS OF COMMITMENT FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.
Wayne	16	1849. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1859. 1859. 1861. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 18 1874. 1876. 1876. 1878.
Lenawee	9	1857. 1857. 1865. 1866. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1874. 1874.
Washtenaw	6	1857. 1860. 1862. 1874. 1876. 1877.
Van Buren	5	1866. 1870. 1874. 1875. 1875.
Allegan	4	1856. 1861. 1874. 1878.
Kent	4	1851. 1863. 1871. 1873.
Bay	3	1864. 1867. 1870.
Berrien	3	1857. 1871. 1876.
Calhoun	3	1844. 1858. 1872.
Hillsdale	3	1863. 1867. 1876.
Ionia	3	1857. 1874. 1876.
Barry	2	1859. 1872.
Genesee	2	1873. 1878.
Houghton	2	1864. 1867.
Monroe	2	1860. 1877.
Ottawa	2	1863. 1863.
Sanilac	2	1865. 1873.
St. Clair	2	1869. 1874.
St. Joseph	2	1860. 1866.
Cass	1	1868.
Chippewa	1	1860.
Eaton	1	1847.
Huron	1	1878.
Jackson	1	1866.
Kalamazoo	1	1869.
Keewenaw	1	1878.
Mackinac	1	1859.
Macomb	1	1851.
Mecosta	1	1877.
Menominee	1	1878.
Midland	1	1871.
Montcalm	1	1876.
Oakland	1	1851.
Ontonagon	1	1857.
Saginaw	1	1864.
Shiawassee	1	1878.
Wexford	1	1877.
Total	93	

SUB TABLE.

No. of each year's commitment remaining.	Prison Years.	No. committed
16		
------	1844	
------	1847	
------	1849	
------	1851	
------	1852	
------	1853	
------	1854	
------	1856	
------	1857	
------	1858	
------	1859	
------	1860	
------	1861	
------	1863	
------	1863	
------	1864	
------	1865	
------	1866	
------	1867	
------	1868	
1	1869	
------	1870	
------	1871	
------	1872	
------	1873	
2	1874	
------	1875	
2	1876	
4	1877	
7	1878	

NATIVITY.

The records of the Prison have been so kept as to show the nativity or birthplace of convicts received, but are deficient that they show nothing of nationality of their parents, which is of equal or greater importance as an item in the statistics of crime.

The nativity of the several convicts sent from each county during the year, will appear from the following, viz.:

COUNTIES SENT FROM.	Aggregate.	United States.	Foreign States.											
			Total.	Canada.	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Ireland.	Prussia.	Poland.	Scotland.	Switzerland.	West India Island.
Totals	354	264	90	35	12	2	10	1	18	2	2	6	1	1
llegan	16	14	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
rrien	12	8	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
ty	13	6	7	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
irry	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ranch	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
lhoun	10	8	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
ss	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
inton	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
eboygan	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ton	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
nmett	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
nesee	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ratiot	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
llsdale	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
uron	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
gham	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
nia	11	9	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
sco	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
ckson	13	10	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
lamazoo	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
nt	24	15	9	2	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
weenaw	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
peer	3	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
vingston	11	8	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
naw ee	15	14	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
acomb	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ason	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
ecosta	6	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
enominee	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
idland	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
rquette	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
ontcalm	6	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
uskegon	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ackinac	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
waygo	6	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
kland	13	7	6	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
iceola	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
tawa	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ginaw	11	7	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
nilac	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
. Clair	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
. Joseph	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
iawassee	9	6	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
iscola	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
n Buren	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ashtenaw	11	8	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
ayne	47	33	14	6	3	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
S. E. District	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
S. W. District	8	7	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

There have been received here during the six years closing with to-day, 2,1 convicts; of this number, 1,531, or 72.8 per cent were born in the Uni States, and 572, or 27.2 per cent are natives of foreign countries; of 1,531 natives of the United States, 424, or 27.69 per cent were born in Mic gan, 534, or 34.88 per cent were born in the State of New York, 173, or 1 per cent were born in Ohio, 106, or 6.92 per cent were born in Pennsylvan in the above four States, 1,237, or 80.79 per cent of the whole number native born convicts. The birth places of the remaining 294, or 19.21 cent of the native born are distributed among thirty other States or Terri ries.

The whole number received during the six years is 2,103; of this numb 20.16 per cent were of Michigan birth, 25.39 per cent of New York, 8.22 cent of Ohio, 5.04 per cent of Pennsylvania birth, and 31.98 per cent w born in the other States named in the table of native born.

Below is a tabular exhibit of the number of native born convicts recei here during each of the last six years, giving the State of birth and the nu ber of each year's receipts born in each State.

STATES OF BIRTH.	YEARS.					
	For Six Years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
The United States	1,531	201	206	286	260	314
Alabama	4	1	2	------	1	------
California	2	1	------	------	------	1
Connecticut	12	------	4	2	2	2
Delaware	1	1	------	------	------	------
Florida	1	------	------	------	------	1
Georgia	4	------	2	1	------	1
Illinois	40	5	13	2	8	7
Indiana	41	4	2	6	14	6
Iowa	3	------	------	1	1	------
Kentucky	18	2	2	2	2	4
Louisiana	5	1	2	2	------	------
Maine	11	1	------	2	5	1
Maryland	27	1	14	4	4	3
Massachusetts	18	5	3	2	3	2
Michigan	424	44	34	89	63	107
Minnesota	3	------	1	1	1	------
Mississippi	3	1	1	------	------	1
Missouri	4	1	1	1	1	------
New Hampshire	5	1	1	------	1	2
New Jersey	9	1	------	4	2	1
New York	534	90	64	105	84	105
North Carolina	2	------	------	------	1	------
Ohio	173	18	38	28	32	32
Pennsylvania	106	14	13	20	20	20
Rhode Island	4	1	1	------	------	------
South Carolina	3	------	------	------	1	1
Tennessee	10	------	5	1	2	1
Texas	2	------	------	------	1	------
Vermont	12	1	1	3	1	3
Virginia	10	1	1	2	3	3
Virginia, West	5	------	------	2	------	------
Wisconsin	30	5	1	5	5	9
At Sea	3	1	------	1	------	1
District of Columbia	2	------	------	------	2	------

The foreign born convicts of the last six years number 572, or 27.2 per cent the total number of convicts during the period. Of this number, 224, or .16 per cent were of Canadian birth, 107, or 18.7 per cent were born in Ire-ıd, 74, or 12.93 per cent in England, leaving 167, or 29.21 per cent whose th places are distributed among twenty-three other foreign countries.

The Canadian born convicts for the six years were 10.65 per cent of the ole number received during the time, while those born in Ireland were 5.08 : cent, and those of English birth 3.52 per cent thereof.

Below is a tabular exhibit of the nativities of the foreign born convicts for ch of the years mentioned.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Years.						
	For Six Years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
eign countries	572	84	104	104	*a* 96	94	90
stria	1					1	
gium	5		4		1		
ada	224	30	44	36	38	41	35
w Brunswick	3			1		2	
muda	1			1			
na	1					1	
mark	6	1	2	1	1	1	
nce	8			2	1	3	2
aria	3	1			2		
ssia, not specified	3			1			2
ony	1				1		
many, not specified	67	8	17	11	10	11	10
land	74	15	6	11	17	13	12
and	107	18	18	24	17	12	18
land	20	4	1	5	2	2	6
es	2				1	1	
ia	1			1			
stralia	1	1					
land	21	3	5	6	2	4	1
y	1				1		
way	5		3	1	1		
and	3					1	2
sia	2		1	1			
den	7	2	2	2	1		
tzerland	4	1	1			1	1
t Indies	1						1

During the forty years since the prison went into operation, 6,521 convicts ve been received, the nativity of one who was insane when received has not n determined. Of the 6,520 whose nativity have been determined 4,709, or 29 per cent were born in the United States, and 1,811, or 24.71 per cent ve born in foreign countries.

Of the natives of the United States, 880 or 18.68 per cent were born in chigan, 1,922, or 40.81 per cent in the State of New York, 445, or 9.45 per t in Ohio, 270, or 5.73 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 103, or 2.18 per cent Vermont. The birth places of the remaining 1,089, or 23.15 per cent of the ole number whose nativity is in the United States, are distributed around rty-one other States and Territories.

a One convict insane when received; nativity not known.

Below is shown the native State of all convicts born in the United States, th number born in each State, also the number received during the periods int which the whole number of years has been divided for convenience i publishing:

STATE OF BIRTH.	39 Years.	PERIODS.							
		1839 to 1849	1850 to 1853	1854 to 1859	1860 to 1863	1864 to 1869	1870 to 1873	1874 to 1877	1878
Aggregate	6,520	488	291	956	626	1,328	1,013	1,464	35
United States, Total	4,709	401	204	669	461	933	711	1,066	26
U. S., not specified	283	279	1	2			1		
Alabama	6					2	1	3	
Arkansas	1					1			
California	2						1	1	
Connecticut	70	1	6	21	8	12	10	10	
Delaware	2						2		
Florida	3			1			1	1	
Georgia	9			1		4		4	
Illinois	72			3	5	12	17	30	
Indiana	85		1	7	2	23	15	28	
Iowa	8					3	2	2	
Kentucky	63	3	3	12	9	9	11	10	
Louisiana	15			1	1	4	5	4	
Maine	31	1	1	5	3	5	6	8	
Maryland	41		2	5		5	3	25	
Massachusetts	83	5	2	16	9	20	18	10	
Michigan	880	9	12	65	70	193	151	293	8
Minnesota	3							3	
Mississippi	4	1					1	2	
Missouri	16	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	
New Hampshire	28	2	4	2	3	4	2	4	
New Jersey	48	4	8	8	10	7	3	7	
New York	1,922	70	103	383	240	411	291	358	8
North Carolina	17		1	5	3	4	2	1	
Ohio	445	5	14	57	36	104	74	130	2
Pennsylvania	270	6	21	40	22	50	39	73	1
Rhode Island	14			1	1	4	5	1	
South Carolina	13			2	3	2	3	2	
Tennessee	34	1	1	5	7	5	5	9	
Texas	3					1		1	
Vermont	103	8	17	21	13	21	12	8	
Virginia	70	5	4	15	12	16	9	9	
West Virginia	6					1		2	
Wisconsin	39			1		1	12	20	
District of Columbia	8				1	3	2	2	
At Sea	12		1	1	1	4	3	2	

The foreign born convicts received here during the forty years, numbe 1,811, or 27.71 per cent of the total number during the whole period. O this number, 595, or 32.85 per cent were born in Canada, 234, or 12.92 pe cent in Germany, 239, or 13.19 per cent in England, 496, or 27.38 in Ireland while the birth places of the remaining 247, or 13.66 per cent are scattered t twenty-eight foreign countries.

)llowing tabular statement will show the number born in each of the oreign countries named, and the number received here during each of)ds into which the time is divided.

)UNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL	PERIODS.							
		1839 to 1849.	1850 to 1853.	1854 to 1859.	1860 to 1863.	1864 to 1869.	1870 to 1873.	1874 to 1877.	1878.
untries, Total	1,811	87	87	287	165	395	302	398	90
	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------
	5	------	------	1	1	1	1	1	------
	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	------
	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
	595	14	19	58	47	149	114	159	35
	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------
swick	11	------	------	1	1	3	3	3	------
a	2	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------
	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
	9	------	------	------	------	1	3	5	------
	35	6	------	8	3	7	3	6	2
	234	5	15	38	20	55	36	53	12
	239	16	14	39	21	48	42	47	12
	75	3	5	8	12	17	14	10	6
	4	------	------	------	------	2	------	2	------
ain (Island of Malta and Isle									
	6	------	------	3	------	2	1	------	------
	496	40	30	122	58	93	64	71	18
	40	2	1	3	2	5	9	17	1
	3	------	1	2	------	------	------	------	------
	2	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------
	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
g	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------
	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
	6	------	------	------	------	------	1	5	------
	5	------	------	------	------	2	------	1	2
	4	------	------	------	------	2	------	2	------
Islands	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------
	3	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	------
	9	------	------	------	------	1	3	5	------
d	8	------	------	3	------	1	1	2	1
s	5	------	1	1	------	1	1	------	1

ensus of the United States of 1850, 1860, and 1870 puts the native ulation of this State for the respective years at 341,656, 600,020, and and the population of foreign birth at 54,703, 149,043, and 268,010. ılation of native or of foreign birth is not given in the census reports tate, and the above are the only years for which the number of each scertained.

Below is summarized and compared the population and convicts of these classes, showing for each class the per cent it is of the whole population of State, and the per cent the convicts from each class is of the whole nur of convicts, also for each class the proportion of convicts to the numbe inhabitants:

	BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.				FOREIGN BORN.			
	INHABITANTS.		CONVICTS.		INHABITANTS.		CONVICTS.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per
1850	341,656	86.22	30	60.00	54,703	13.78	20	
1860	600,020	80.10	186	68.38	149,093	19.90	86	
1870	916,049	77.36	211	69.87	268,010	22.64	91	

It thus appears that while in 1850 the foreign born inhabitants formed 1 per cent of the population of the State, they furnished 40.00 per cent of convicts, and that in 1860 their 19.90 per cent of population furnished 3 per cent of convicts, and with 22.64 per cent in 1870 they furnished 30.31 cent of the convicts of that year. For 1870 the per cent of foreign convicts is 33.9 per cent above the per cent of foregn born inhabitant the State.

The proportion of convicts from each of the above classes is shown by following, viz.:

In 1850 there was 1 native born convict to each 11,389 inhabitants of native b
" 1860 " " 1 " " " " 3,225 " "
" 1870 " " 1 " " " " 4,341 " "
" 1850 " " 1 foreign " " " 2,735 " foreign
" 1860 " " 1 " " " " 1,743 " "
" 1870 " " 1 " " " " 2,945 " "

PLATE III.

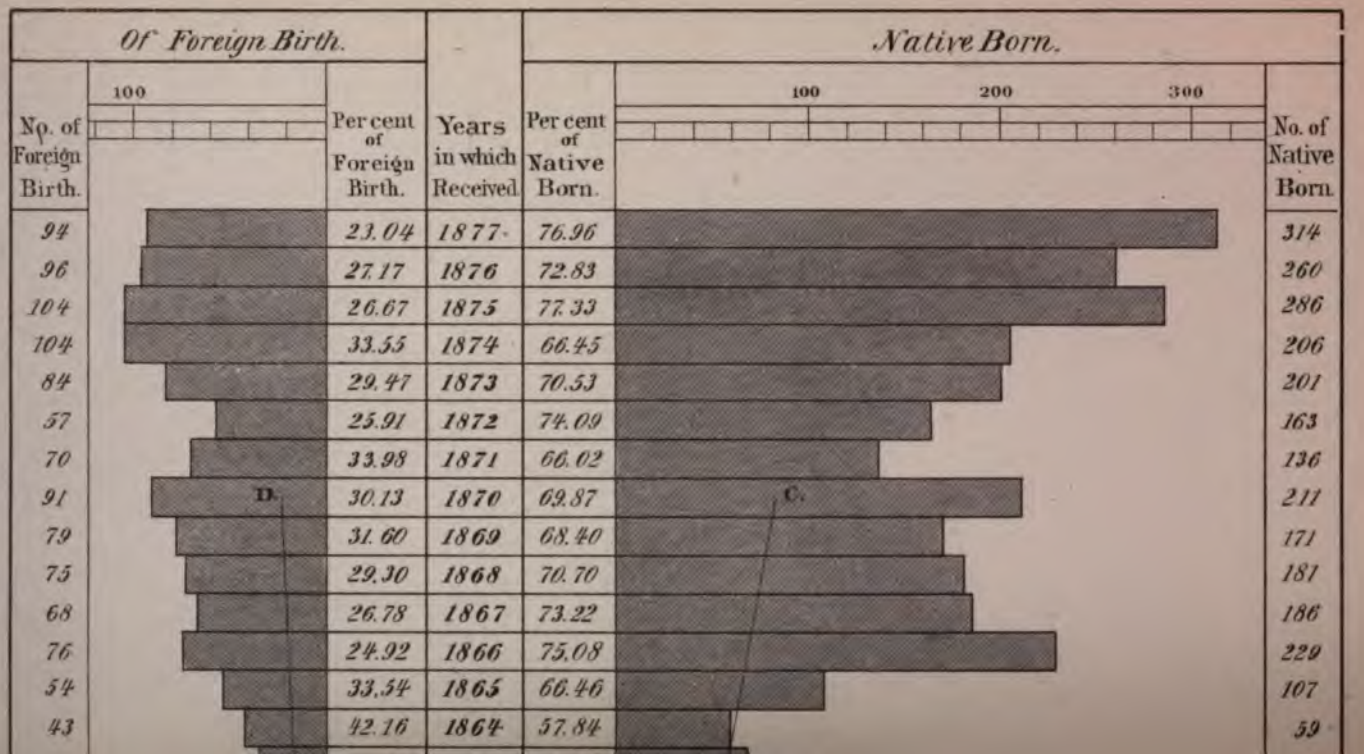
Plate III. illustrates* the matter of the foregoing tables and text relativ the nativity of convicts received at this prison during each year from Janu 1839 to September 30, 1877.

The right shaded portion of the plate shows the varying number of con of native birth received each year, and the line A C indicates the growth of native born population as taken from the United States census of the y 1850, 1860, and 1870.

The left shaded portion of the plate represents for the foreign born con the same facts as does the opposite side for the other class, the line B D re senting the increase of the foreign element of population during the s periods as are given above.

* *Vide infra* page 132.

PLATE NO. III—Native and Foreign-born convicts—Showing the number of each class, and the per cent. that the number in each class is to the whole number for the years stated.



AGE OF CONVICTS.

The several ages under which the convicts received upon sentence during the year, are entered, as also the number of convicts of each age, are as follows, viz.:

AGE.	No. of each Age.	AGE.	No. of each Age.	AGE.	No. of each Age.
15 years	2	33 years	5	50 years	3
17 "	2	34 "	5	51 "	1
18 "	3	35 "	7	52 "	1
19 "	13	36 "	7	53 "	2
20 "	10	37 "	5	54 "	2
21 "	17	38 "	9	55 "	1
22 "	19	39 "	8	56 "	3
23 "	18	40 "	4	57 "	4
24 "	19	41 "	4	58 "	1
25 "	16	42 "	3	59 "	1
26 "	27	43 "	3	62 "	1
27 "	21	44 "	3	63 "	2
28 "	17	45 "	8	64 "	1
29 "	18	46 "	4	65 "	1
30 "	15	47 "	8	80 "	1
31 "	12	48 "	2	84 "	1
32 "	12	49 "	2		
Total					354

The average of the ages of convicts received on sentence during the period covered by this report is 31 years 4 months 3 days. Thirty-seven of this number, the average of whose ages is 22 years 4 months 25 days, have been discharged. Three hundred and seventeen of the number now remain whose average of ages is 32 years 4 months 7 days; one year greater than that of the whole number received.

The average of the ages of the convicts received at this Prison during the year now closed is higher than that of any prior year, and is 3 years 7 months 11 days above the average for the year 1877.

A portion of the younger misdemeanants who formerly were committed to this Prison, have this year been sent by the courts to the State House of Correction at Ionia. This, in part, has caused the higher average of ages, and a further variant is the greater age under which convicts have been entered during the past year.

The average of ages have been introduced here because such statements are used in Prison reports. It is, however, to be kept in mind that much caution is to be observed in comparing *averages of ages* and that computations based upon, or inferences drawn from averages are of but little value. Exceptionally *high* ages have no relatively low ages to equalize or distribute their effect, and specially is this true when the ages considered are those of a prison population whose minimum age is near the middle way of life. One half of the commitments to this prison have been of persons of, or below twenty-five years of age, while the maximum age under which a convict has been entered is fifty-nine years above, and the minimum is but ten years below that age; a change of a few near the extremes, disturbs the average more than a great change at the mean; take from those received during this year all of the a

years and upwards, and the number would be reduced 07.5 per cent, he average of their ages would be reduced 14.04 per cent below that bove.

able below is a comparative exhibit of the ages under which convicts during each of the several years given were entered on the prison rec- They are considered in five year periods, and show the number of con- thin each period for each year, and also for the six years.

S CONSIDERED.	Number of Convicts in each Period.														
	Total.	Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.	76 to 80.	81 to 85.
x years	2,104	384	642	451	220	151	91	71	37	32	17	3	3	1	1
ng Sept. 30, 1873	285	65	86	46	30	23	18	7	3	1	5	....	1	....	....
" 1874	310	59	94	65	35	24	13	8	5	4	2	1	....	....	....
" 1875	390	92	121	74	34	22	15	11	10	8	1	1	1	....	....
" 1876	357	57	127	72	37	22	14	15	7	3	3	....	....	....	....
" 1877	408	81	126	95	43	27	10	11	5	7	1	1	1	....	....
" 1878	354	30	88	99	41	33	21	19	7	9	5	....	....	1	1

ollowing table gives the per cent of convicts received during periods of he whole number received each year, and to the whole number received he six years considered in the above statement.

ONSIDERED.	Per Cent of Convicts in each Period of Age to the Whole Number of Convicts Received.														
	Total.	Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.	76 to 80.	81 to 85.
x years	2,104	18.25	30.51	21.43	10.45	07.17	04.32	03.37	01.75	01.51	00.80	00.14	00.14	00.04	00.04
Sept. 30, 1873	285	22.80	30.17	16.14	10.52	08.07	06.31	02.45	01.05	00.35	01.75	.....	00.35	.....	.....
" 1874	310	19.03	30.32	20.96	11.29	07.74	04.19	02.58	01.61	01.29	00.64	00.32	.....	.....	.....
" 1875	390	23.58	31.02	18.97	08.71	05.64	03.84	02.82	02.56	02.05	00.25	00.25	00.25	.....	.....
" 1876	357	15 96	35.57	20.16	10.36	06.16	03.91	04.20	01.96	00.84	00.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1877	408	19.82	30.88	23.28	10.53	06.61	02.45	02.69	02.25	01.71	00.24	00.24	00.24	.....	.....
" 1878	354	08.47	24.85	27.96	11.58	09.32	05.93	05.36	01.97	02.54	01.41	.....	.....	00.04	00.04

l be noticed from the first of the two preceding tables that of 2,104 received during the six years of the table, 1,026 or 26 *less* than one- he entire number were entered of the age of twenty-five or under; that ceipts for 1878 be taken out then of the number left, 1,750, 908 or 23 n one-half of those received during the first five of the table years were ge of twenty-five or under, while if only the receipts for 1878 are ed it appears that of 354 convicts received 118 or 59 *less* than one-half the age of twenty-five or under.

hange in the proportion of convicts entered as twenty-five years of age r is specially noticeable. It is affected by an increase in the receipts of above, together with a falling off in the number under that age. tedly the falling off in the lower ages is in part the result of commit- o the State House of Correction, but the increase in the higher ages has nation in any observable data.

The act for the government of the State House of Correction at Ionia nam twenty-five years as the maximum age at which offenders may be sentenced to that institution. The following table shows the number of convicts receive here during each of the last six years of the age limited by the said act, an also of those above that age. The convicts are also grouped in two period one of which includes those of the age of thirty or under, the other those abo thirty:

	Number.				Total of all ages.	Per Cent.			
	25 and Under.	26 and Over.	30 and Under.	31 and Over.		25 and Under.	26 and Over.	30 and Under.	31 and Over
For six years	1,026	1,078	1,477	627	2,104	48.75	51.23	71.19	29.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873	151	134	197	88	285	52.98	47.01	69.12	30.
" " " " 1874	153	157	218	92	310	49.35	50.64	70.32	29.
" " " " 1875	213	177	287	103	390	54.61	45.38	73.58	26
" " " " 1876	184	173	256	101	357	51.54	48.45	71.70	28
" " " " 1877	207	201	302	106	408	50.73	49.26	74.01	25
" " " " 1878	118	236	217	137	354	33.33	66.66	61.29	38

In the following tables are given the ages of all the convicts received fro the opening of the prison in January, 1839, to September 30, 1877, a period thirty-nine years, the number within the several groups of ages and the p cent of those in each group to the whole number:

Years Inclusive.	Whole number, less six for whom no age is given.	Ages Inclusive.											
		Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75 and
For 39 years	6,161	1,300	1,829	1,119	640	479	263	231	138	88	42	23	
1839 to 1847	406	54	115	79	58	30	23	19	7	10	5	5	
1848 to 1857	919	212	230	148	110	85	46	44	21	12	6	5	
1858 to 1867	1,852	414	550	304	172	153	86	74	48	28	11	7	
1868 to 1877	2,984	620	934	588	300	211	108	94	62	38	20	6	

PER CENT OF THOSE OF THE SEVERAL GROUPS OF AGES TO THE WHOLE NUMBE DURING THE PERIODS OF YEARS.

Periods of Years.	Whole number, less six for whom no age is given.	Ages Inclusive.											
		Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75 and
For 39 years	6,161	21.1	29.6	18.1	10.3	07.7	04.2	03.7	02.2	01.4	00.6	00.3	0
1839 to 1847	406	13.3	28.3	19.4	14.2	07.3	05.6	04.6	01.7	02.4	01.2	01.2	0
1848 to 1857	919	23.0	25.0	16.1	11.9	09.2	05.0	04.7	02.2	01.3	00.6	00.5	
1858 to 1867	1,852	22.3	29.6	16.4	09.2	08.2	04.6	03.9	02.5	01.5	00.5	00.3	0
1868 to 1877	2,984	20.7	31.3	19.7	10.0	07.0	03.6	03.1	02.0	01.2	00.6	00.2	0

PRESENT AGE OF CONVICTS.

ımaries above are of the ages under which convicts were entered
ed from the courts.
mary below shows the *present* ages of the 804 confined at the close of
he number of each age, the years during which they were received,
mber of those now here received each year.

Total for each Age.	Years in which Convicts now here were Received on Sentence.																					
	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1862.	1861.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1855.	1853.	1848.
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	6	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	8	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	1	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	1	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4	3	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	7	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	9	8	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	5	4	3	1	3	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	6	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	6	6	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	7	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	14	10	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	8	8	3	4	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	13	10	5	9	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	15	10	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	17	12	4	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	14	5	6	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	23	10	13	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	16	10	5	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	19	11	12	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	16	4	3	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	18	12	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	16	13	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	11	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
804	317	196	107	82	21	15	18	6	10	6	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Below is given the years in which the convicts confined here this day w received, the number received each year, the total of their *present* ages, a the average of the present age of all now remaining of each year's receipts:

YEAR WHEN RECEIVED. AGE SEPT. 30, 1878.	Number.	Total of Present Ages.	AVERAGE AGE.		
			Years.	Months.	Day
1848	1	61	61	----------	------
1853	1	68	68	----------	------
1855	1	77	77	----------	------
1857	1	59	59	----------	------
1858	1	48	48	----------	------
1859	1	51	51	----------	------
1861	2	95	47	6	------
1862	2	76	38	----------	------
1864	1	36	36	----------	------
1865	1	42	42	----------	------
1866	7	327	46	8	
1867	4	166	41	6	------
1868	3	126	42	----------	------
1869	6	251	41	10	------
1870	10	396	39	7	
1871	6	259	43	2	------
1872	18	677	37	7	
1873	15	567	37	9	
1874	21	895	42	7	
1875	82	2,958	36	0	
1876	107	3,599	33	7	
1877	196	6,396	32	7	
1878	317	10,256	32	4	
Total	804	27,486	34	2	

PLATE NO. V.

To September 30, 1877, there had been received here 6,161 convicts of va ous ages, ranging from ten to seventy-six years. The number received at ea age, and the ratio of the whole number committed under each age to c thousand, is shown in the tabular portion of Plate No. V., as is also the nu ber committed on life terms under each age, and the ratio of the numl committed for life under each age to one thousand.

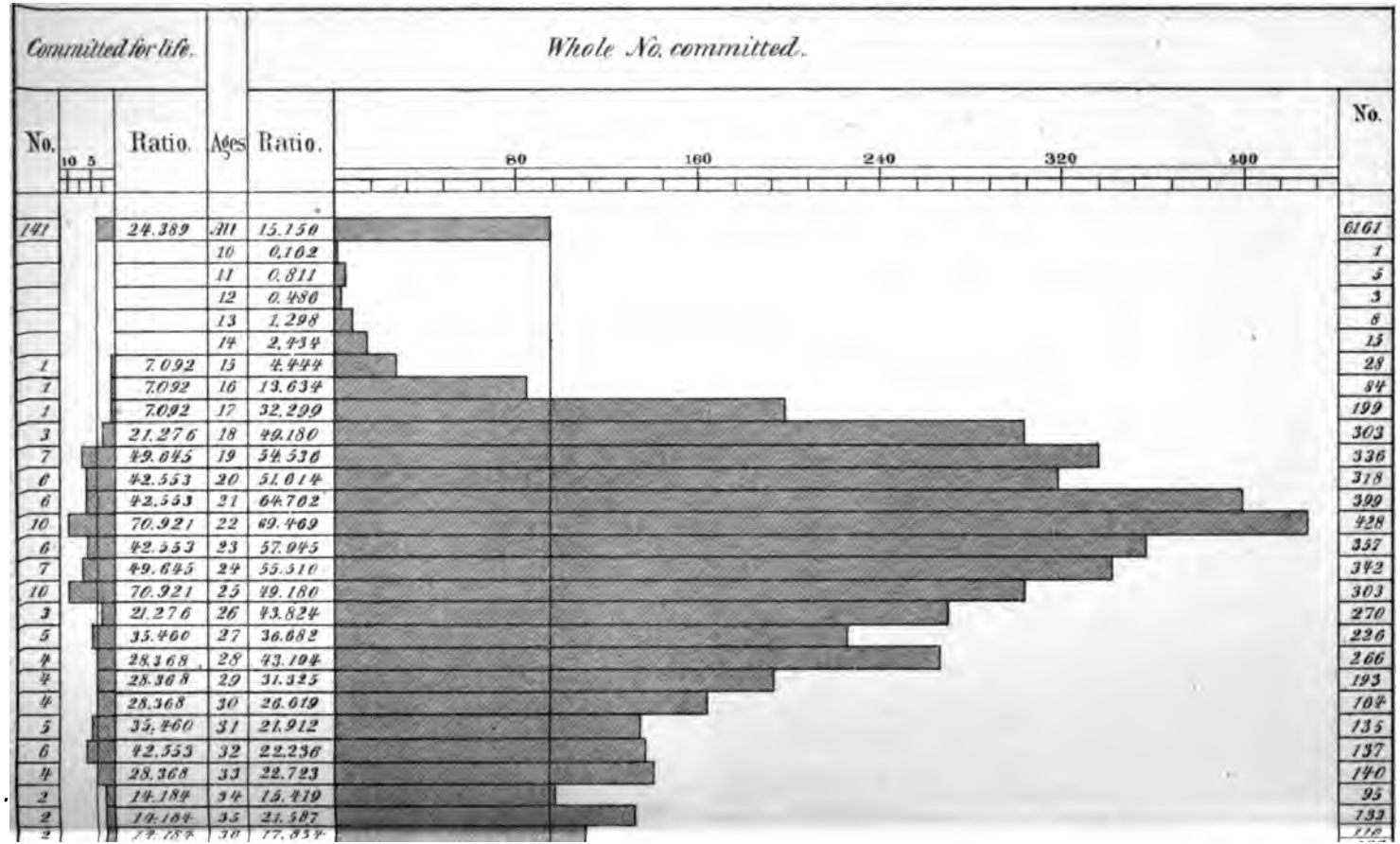
The shaded portion of the plate to the right, presents objectively, a comp ative view of the whole number committed for all terms under the several a found in the table, while the shading to the left presents a like view of th committed on life terms.

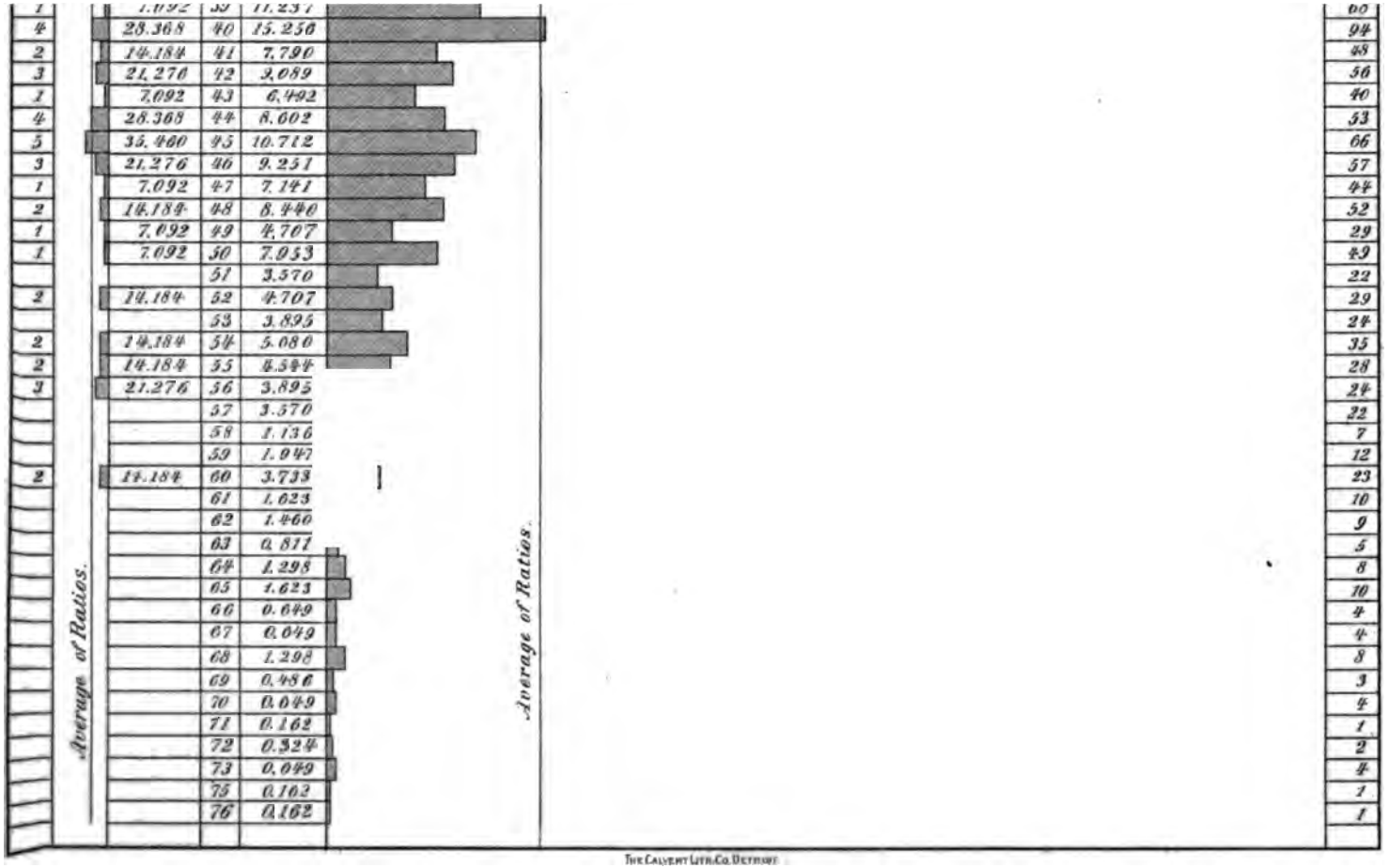
The shaded portion of this Plate* will call special attention to the compa tively small range of ages under which those received here on conviction criminal offenses are entered. The 6,161 convicts represented objectively the shading in the Plate were recorded under sixty-six different ages, but m than one-half thereof, or 3,425 were entered under ages ranging from eight to twenty-eight years. The entries under ages below eighteen years numl 343, while for the forty-seven different ages above twenty-eight, there w 2,393 recorded.

Of those sent here on life terms, the same relation between the numl received under each age, and the several ages does not obtain, as will noticed by an examination of the shaded portion to the left. A larger porti of those committed on life terms are entered under the more advanced ag and this fact alone might perhaps justify the life term as the proper puni ment for a class of felons, the plying of whose vocation even the impote of old age will not deter.

* Facing p. 139 infra.

Sept. 30, 1877, the ratio of the number committed under each age to one thousand. Also the number of each age committed on life sentences, and the ratio to one thousand.





1	7.092	39	11.237	66
4	28.368	40	15.256	94
2	14.184	41	7.790	48
3	21.276	42	9.089	56
1	7.092	43	6.492	40
4	28.368	44	8.602	53
5	35.460	45	10.712	66
3	21.276	46	9.251	57
1	7.092	47	7.141	44
2	14.184	48	8.440	52
1	7.092	49	4.707	29
1	7.092	50	7.053	43
		51	3.570	22
2	14.184	52	4.707	29
		53	3.895	24
2	14.184	54	5.080	35
2	14.184	55	4.544	28
3	21.276	56	3.895	24
		57	3.570	22
		58	1.136	7
		59	1.947	12
2	14.184	60	3.733	23
		61	1.623	10
		62	1.460	9
		63	0.811	5
		64	1.298	8
		65	1.623	10
		66	0.649	4
		67	0.649	4
		68	1.298	8
		69	0.486	3
		70	0.649	4
		71	0.162	1
		72	0.324	2
		73	0.649	4
		75	0.162	1
		76	0.162	1

The Calvert Lith. Co. Detroit

The ages of the convicts received during the past year, and the relation of age to offenses, is shown by the following table:

| TITLES OF OFFENSES. | Total of each Crime. | Ages. | | |

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

ns for which convicts committed to this prison during the year were the number for each term, the total of years under each term, the of years of all the terms of sentence, and the average of the terms, is he following summary:

H OF MS.		Number under each conviction.	TOTAL.			LENGTH OF TERMS.			Number under each conviction.	TOTAL.		
	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
		6				4			34	136		
		3				3	6		6	21		
		2	40			3	4		3	10		
		2	30			3			68	204		
		4	48			2	6		12	30		
		9	90			2			54	108		
		4	32			1	8		3	5		
		1	7	10		1	6		22	33		
		11	77			1	3		3	3	9	
		8	48			1			38	38		
		1	5	6			10		3	2	6	
		33	165				8		4	2	8	
		1	4	8			6		13	6	6	
	9	1	4	7	9		4		1		4	
		4	18									
icts									354			
of Years										1171	4	9
ength of term										3	3	21

ve table sets forth the years and months of the several terms of sen- ounced by the courts against those sent here during the year now he table should convey some idea as to the time to be served by those to prison, but it does not. The "terms" are without meaning and l to convey any knowledge as to the *time* that will be "put in" by ts sent here under any length of term pronounced. Taking all con- arged from this prison prior to this year—excepting those who have arged by death—who were here on the terms below and the *average* lly served by convicts sent here on a five years term is 3.85 years; ars term, 5.07 years; on a 15 years term, 6.23 years; on a 20 years years, on a 25 years term, 11.07 years, and on a life term, 5.15

ier details on this point *vide infra* the paragraphs on "Pardons."

The length of term imposed upon convicts who have served terms here or i other penal or reformatory institutions prior to the commitment under whic they are now serving, the term imposed upon those received during the year o first conviction, as also the number of convicts under each conviction for th several terms, will appear from the following, viz.:

TERMS IMPOSED.	Total Received.	Number on 1st Conviction.	Number on other than 1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	5th Conviction.	6th Conviction.	7th Conviction.	9th Conviction.
Totals	354	236	118	71	35	6	3	1	1	
Life Solitary	6	5	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	----
Life	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Twenty years	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Fifteen years	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Twelve years	4	------	4	1	2	1	------	------	------	----
Ten years	9	7	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	----
Eight years	4	2	2	1	1	------	------	------	------	----
Seven years, ten months	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	----
Seven years	11	6	5	4	1	------	------	------	------	----
Six years	8	6	2	1	------	------	------	1	------	----
Five years, six months	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Five years	33	25	8	5	2	------	1	------	------	----
Four years, eight months	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	----
Four years, seven months, nine days	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	----
Four years, six months	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Four years	34	15	19	12	4	3	------	------	------	----
Three years, six months	6	3	3	2	1	------	------	------	------	----
Three years, four months	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Three years	68	44	24	15	7	1	1	------	------	----
Two years, six months	12	7	5	3	1	------	------	------	------	
Two years	54	35	19	14	4	1	------	------	------	----
One year, eight months	3	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	1	----
One year, six months	22	18	4	2	2	------	------	------	------	----
One year, three months	3	2	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	----
One year	38	29	9	4	4	------	1	------	------	----
Ten months	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----
Eight months	4	3	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	----
Six months	13	9	4	2	2	------	------	------	------	----
Four months	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

The number of terms served by convicts of this year's commitment in othe penal and reformatory instititutions prior to their present term here, the name of such other institutions, and also the number of convicts received during th year on first and other commitments to this prison is shown by the table whic follows:

IMBER OF CONVICTIONS TO MICHIGAN STATE PRISON OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.			Terms Served in Prison Prior to Present Commitment.									
			Reform School.	Detroit House of Correction.					State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Other States.		
		Per Ct.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Five Terms.	One Term.	One Term.	Three Terms.	Six Terms.
Total	354	100.00	9	40	8	2	1	1	6	18	1	1
Conviction	287	81.07	5	29	6	1	------	------	3	16	1	------
"	51	14.41	3	11	1	1	1	1	3	2	------	1
"	15	04.24	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
"	1	00.28	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Of those who served in prisons of other States, one has served in Allegheny, e in Little Rock, Arkansas, four in Auburn, two in Northern Indiana, one in wa, one in Erie Co., New York, one in Kingston, one in Albany, one in lumbus, one in Rochester House of Refuge, one in Philadelphia House of fuge, one in New York House of Refuge, one in Cincinnati House of Refuge, e in Brentwood House of Correction, two on Blackwell's Island, one in chester, Monroe Co., New York, one in England, one Hart's Island, New ork, one Randall's Island, New York, two in Bridewell, Chicago.

A summary of commitments to this and other prisons and to reformatory stitutions of this and other States, of convicts received here during the three ars from October 1st, 1875, to September 30, 1878, is given in the following ble, viz.:

MMITMENTS TO THE MICHIGAN STATE PRISON DURING THE THREE YEARS.			Terms Served in Prison Prior to Present Commitment.																		
			Served in Reform School.		Terms Served in Detroit House of Correction.										Served in State House of Correction.	Terms Served in other Prisons.					
		Per Ct.	One Term.	Two Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Five Terms.	Six Terms.	Nine Terms.	Eleven Terms.	Twelve Terms.	One Term.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Six Terms.
Total	1,119	100.00	52	3	103	27	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	48	6	5	1	1	
Conviction	952	85.08	37	3	84	25	2	3	----	----	1	1	1	3	45	6	4	1	----	
"	134	11.97	13	----	14	1	2	3	1	1	----	----	----	3	3	----	1	----	1	
"	25	02.23	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
"	4	00.36	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
"	3	00.27	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
"	1	00.29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	

The following is a summary for six years of the number of convicts receive on first and other commitments *to this prison* for the several years, and th per cent of those received under each conviction to the whole number re ceived.

	Number under the Several Convictions.						
	Total.	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	5th Conviction.	6th Convi tion
For the six years	2,106	1,759	230	73	40	3	
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873	287	272	11	1	3	.....	.....
" " " 1874	310	205	40	35	30	.....	.....
" " " 1875	390	330	45	12	3	.....	.....
" " " 1876	357	306	42	7	1	1	.....
" " " 1877	408	359	41	3	3	1	
" " " 1878	354	287	51	15	.....	1	.....

	Per Cent of each to Number Received.						
	Number	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	5th Conviction.	6th Convi tion
For the six years	2,106	83.52	10.92	03.46	01.92	00.14	00
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873	287	94.77	03.85	.34	01.04	.....	.....
" " " 1874	310	66.13	12.90	11.29	09.68	.....	.....
" " " 1875	390	84.62	11.54	03.07	00.77	.....	.....
" " " 1876	357	85.71	11.77	01.96	00.28	00.28	.....
" " " 1877	408	87.99	10.05	00.73	00.73	00.25	00
" " " 1878	354	81.07	14.41	04.24	.....	00.28	.....

The number of convicts sent here during the year from each of the sever counties or courts classified under the number of terms such convicts ha severally served, is given below:

COUNTIES.	Number of Convictions.								
	Total.	1st.	2d.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	9th
	354	236	72	34	6	3	1	1	
Allegan	16	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barry	10	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay	13	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Berrien	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	10	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	14	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheboygan	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

MBER OF CONVICTIONS TO ICHIGAN STATE PRISON OF ONVICTS RECEIVED DURING HE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.			TERMS SERVED IN PRISON PRIOR TO PRESENT COMMITMENT.										
			Reform School.	Detroit House of Correction.					State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Other States.			
		Per Ct.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Five Terms.	One Term.	One Term.	Three Terms.	Six Terms.	
otal	354	100.00	9	40	8	2	1	1	6	18	1	1	
Conviction	287	81.07	5	29	6	1	.....	.....	3	16	1	.....	
"	51	14.41	3	11	1	1	1	1	3	2	.....	1	
"	15	04.24	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	1	00.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Of those who served in prisons of other States, one has served in Allegheny, e in Little Rock, Arkansas, four in Auburn, two in Northern Indiana, one in wa, one in Erie Co., New York, one in Kingston, one in Albany, one in lumbus, one in Rochester House of Refuge, one in Philadelphia House of fuge, one in New York House of Refuge, one in Cincinnati House of Refuge, e in Brentwood House of Correction, two on Blackwell's Island, one in chester, Monroe Co., New York, one in England, one Hart's Island, New rk, one Randall's Island, New York, two in Bridewell, Chicago.

A summary of commitments to this and other prisons and to reformatory titutions of this and other States, of convicts received here during the three ars from October 1st, 1875, to September 30, 1878, is given in the following ble, viz.:

MMITMENTS TO THE MICHIGAN STATE PRISON DURING THE THREE YEARS.			TERMS SERVED IN PRISON PRIOR TO PRESENT COMMITMENT.																	
			Served in Reform School.	Terms Served in Detroit House of Correction.										Served in State House of Correction.	Terms Served in other Prisons.					
		Per Ct.	One Term.	Two Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Five Terms.	Six Terms.	Nine Terms.	Eleven Terms.	Twelve Terms.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Six Terms.	
otal	1,119	100.00	52	3	103	27	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	48	6	5	1	1	
Conviction	952	85.08	37	3	84	25	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	45	6	4	1	.....	
"	134	11.97	13	.....	14	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	
"	25	02.23	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	4	00.36	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	3	00.27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	1	00.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE—CONTINUED.

NTIES.	Number of Convictions.								
	Total.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	9th.
	354	336	72	34	6	3	1	1	1
	1	1							
	5	5							
	2	1	1						
	5	2	1	2					
	3	3							
	5	3	1	1					
	11	6	2	2	1				
	2	1	1						
	13	10	2	1					
	5	3	1	1					
	7	4	1	1					1
rt, Grand Rapids	17	8	6	3					
	1	1							
	3	3							
	15	12	1	2					
	11	8	1	1		1			
	1	1							
	2	1	1						
	2	1	1						
	1	1							
	6	6							
	2	2							
	1	1							
	6	5	1						
	7	6	1						
	6	5	1						
	13	8	4			1			
	2	2							
	1	1							
	11	7	1	3					
	1	1							
	9	7	1			1			
	2	2							
	6	5	1						
	3	2	1						
	2	2							
	11	6	4	1					
	9	4	4	1					
ourt, Detroit	38	16	12	6	3		1		
Eastern District	3	2	1						
Western Dist.	8	7	1						

lowing table gives, for the 804 convicts remaining in prison this day, f confinement they are now severally serving:

	Number.	Per Cent.
1st term	548	68.16
2d "	157	19.52
3d "	64	07.96
4th "	16	01.99
5th "	8	00.99
6th "	5	00.62
7th "	3	00.37
9th "	1	00.13
13th "	1	00.13
15th "	1	00.13
	804	100.00

Of the 804 convicts who now remain in prison, 317 are of those received during the year, while 487 come over from the longer term convicts of prior years. The convict longest in prison is now near the close of thirty years of prison life. He was thirty-one years of age when received, and is now past sixty-one. The several prison years in which the convicts now remaining were received, the number of them received each year, the terms of sentence, and the number of convicts of each year's receipts serving the several terms, will be seen by the table below:

YEARS CLOSING.	Totals.	Life Solitary, at Hard Labor.	Life, at Hard Labor.	Until Discharged.	35 Years.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	17 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	9 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years, 10 Months.	7 Years, 6 Months.	7 Years.	6 Years, 6 Months.	6 Years.	5 Years, 6 Months.	5 Years.	4 Years, 9 Months.	4 Years, 8 Months.	4 Years, 7 Months, 9 Days.	4 Years, 6 Months.	4 Years.	3 Years, 9 Months.	3 Years, 6 Months.	3 Years, 4 Months.	3 Years.	2 Years, 6 Months.	2 Years, 3 Months.	2 Years.	1 Year, 8 Months.	1 Year, 6 Months.	1 Year, 3 Months.	1 Year.	10 Months.	8 Months.	6 Months.
Aggregate Sept. 30, 1878	804	32	15	1	1	5	9	1	8	1	1	2	24	3	11	56	2	18	1	4	45	1	18	6	117	2	1	1	10	83	1	12	3	129	26	2	80	3	27	3	29	1	4	5
From Oct. 1, 1877, to Sept. 30, 1878.	317	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	8	..	4	1	..	11	..	8	1	33	..	1	1	3	32	..	6	3	63	12	..	50	3	20	3	29	1	4	5
Remaining Oct. 1, 1877.	487	27	12	1	1	5	9	1	6	1	1	2	22	3	8	48	2	14	..	4	34	1	10	5	84	2	..	....	7	51	1	6	..	66	14	2	30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
September 30, 1877	196	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	9	1	3	..	..	11	..	2	2	30	2	..	....	2	26	1	2	..	39	13	2	30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1876	107	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	1	8	..	4	..	1	7	..	2	..	24	..	..	....	1	18	..	4	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1875	82	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	1	..	3	11	1	6	..	27	..	..	....	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1874	21	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1873	15	....	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1872	18	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1871	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 30, 1870	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1869	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1868	3	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1867	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1866	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1865	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1864	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1862	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1861	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1859	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1858	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1857	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1855	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1853	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 1848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LIFE TERMS.

Since the organization of the prison, there have been received one hundred d forty-nine convicts on life sentence, of these forty-one died in prison, thirty- ht were discharged by pardon, sixteen by order of court, two are out on es- pe, four were removed to the Detroit House of correction by commutation of ntence, and forty-eight yet remain.

The years in which the life convicts were received, the number received each ar, the number of each year's receipts discharged, how discharged and in at year, as also the number of life convicts now remaining in prison and the ar in which those remaining were received, is shown by the summary below, :

No. Received to Sept. 30, 1878.	Discharged by Death.						Discharged by Pardon.				Discharged by Order of Court.					Discharged by Commutation.		Discharged by Escape.		Remaining Sept. 30, 1878.
	No. Deceased.	Years in which Life Convicts Died.					No. Pardoned.	Years in which Pardoned.			Order of Court.	Years in which Discharged by Order of Court.				No. Commuted.	Years of Commutation.			
																		Escaped.	Years of Escape.	
149	41						38				16					4		2		48
1	1	1842																		
3							3	1845	1845	1847										
1							1	1844												
3							3	1847	1848	1849										
1							1	1847												
1							1	1849												
5	3	1855	1858	1863														1	1867	1
1	1	1859																		
2	1	1874					1	1876												
3	2	1858	1870				1	1874												
2	1	1871																		1
7	4	1857	1858	1864	1871		3	1856	1861	1877										
8	5	b1857	1868	1868	1869	1875	2	1859	1871											1
5	1	1865					3	1859	1861	1870								1	1857	
6	3	1859	1870	1870			2	1863	1864											1
7							2	1864	1864		4	1858	1859	1859	1860					1
7	2	1863	1870				2	1864	1870		2	1859	1859							1
5	3	1861	1865	1869			2	1868	1875											
5	2	1874	b1876				1	1861												2
2																				2
2	1	1864					1	1870												
2	c 1	1872					1	1867												
3	2	1870	1870																	1
13	4	1869	1870	1870	1875		2	1870	1870							1	1873			6
6	2	1869	1872				2	1872	1877		1	1868								1
3	1	1870									1	1870								1
5							1	1869								2	1873	1873		2
7	1	1875					1	1873			2	1870	1874							3
4							2	1874	1875		1	1871								1
3																				3
4											1	1873								3
2																				2
5											1	1875								4
3											2	1877	1877							1
3																1	1877			2
9											1	1878								8

No convicts received on life sentence during omitted years.
Killed by accident.
Committed suicide by hanging in his cell.

PLATE VI.

The variation in the lengths of sentences pronounced by the courts up different persons in punishment for offenses of like *title* is a matter of consta comment. But it is to be borne in mind that, though the titles of offen charged against persons may be the same, yet the crimes of which they convicted under such titles may vary indefinitely—may vary in circumstan and in degree, in the character of the offenders and in their relations to so ety,—and hence different lengths of terms for offenses of like *title* do not nec sarily imply disproportionate penalties for the real crimes committed.

Plate No. VI.[a] illustrates objectively, as to the offenses for which pers have been committed to this Prison during the past three years, the maximu term fixed by the statute for the punishment thereof; the maximum and minimum terms pronounced by the courts for each title of offenses, and average of the lengths of such terms. It also gives the number convict under each title of offenses for each of the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, a the total for the three years, giving the titles of the several offenses and sections of the statutes defining the terms of imprisonment which may be i posed in punishment for each offense, the whole presenting in one view a h tory of crime and of the adminstration of the criminal law in this State— related to this Institution—for the three years now just closed.

The numbers across the upper part of the Plate—No. VI.—refer to titles of the several offenses, while the numbers across the bottom give t number of convicts received for the several offenses for each of the seve years given at the left margin. The heavy line "A" which crosses the Pl irregularly from left to right, markes the maximum term fixed by law for t punishment of the several offenses represented. The vertical broken lines by their terminal points the maximum and the minimum of terms imposed punishment of the crimes represented.[1] The broken line "B," marks at t point where it changes its course in each crime space, the average of the leng of the several terms imposed for such crime. The length of terms in ye and tenths of years will be found in the column at the right margin of Plate.

Below is an Index to the numbers across the upper part of Plate No. This index gives the titles of the several offenses represented on said plate, a the titles are severally numbered to correspond with numbers to be found alo the upper part of the plate over the space representing the offense to considered. Instance, Robbery: the Index number of which being "10," fi "10" among the numbers on the plate. Below "10" but in the same spa it appears from the heavy line "A" that fifteen years is the maximum term imprisonment for robbery imposed by the law; the vertical broken line fou in this space shows by its upper terminal point that the maximum te pronounced by the courts during the years 1876, 1877, or 1878 in punishme of this offense is ten years, and that, as shown by the lower terminal point the same line, one year and two-tenths is the minimum term, while the brok line "B" by the set off or break in its course within space "10" indica that an average of the length of terms of sentence for this offense during t three years, is five and one-tenth years; still below from the numbers acr

[a] Plate No. VI. faces page 156, *infra*.

[1] The vertical broken lines of Plate No. VI. show by their terminal points the maximum and minimum terms imposed, including the life terms. But in determining an average of the length terms, life terms, and the number of convicts here for life, were of course excluded. Hence, average of terms, as shown on the Plate, is the average of the length of *determinate sentences*.

ttom of the plate it appears that for this offense there were twenty-six itments to this prison during the three years, and that of this number were committed in 1878, ten in 1877, and seven in 1876. The follow- the

INDEX.

Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.

Titles of Offenses.

Murder of the first degree.
Murder of the second degree.
Manslaughter.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.
Delivering a challenge to fight a duel.
Mayhem.
Assault with intent to disfigure.
Obstructing a railroad.
Robbery, being armed with a dangerous weapon.
Robbery.
Attempted assault with intent to rob.
Extortion.
Threatening communications to extort money.
Rape.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of rape.
Assault with intent to commit rape on a female child under the age of seven years.
Exposing child under six years of age with intent to abandon.

Offenses Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency.

Title of Offenses.

Adultery.
Polygamy.
Seduction.
Incest.
Buggery.

Offenses against Property.

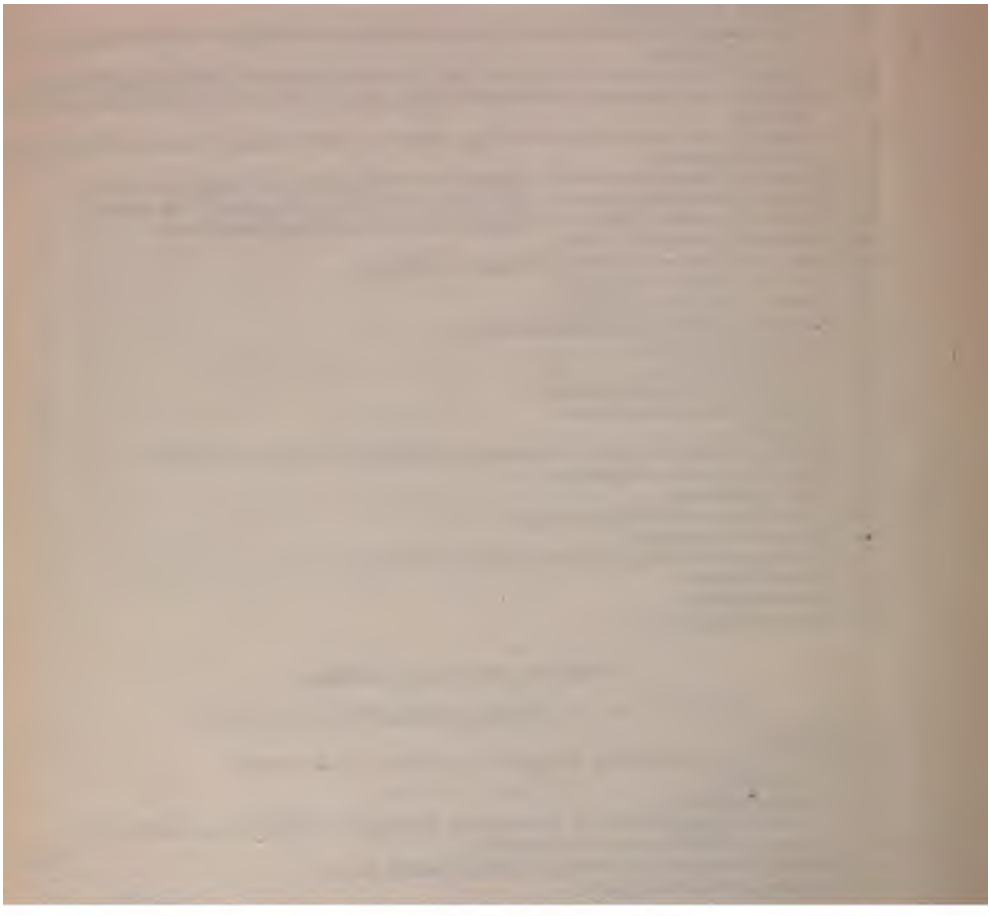
Index Number.	*Titles of Offenses.*
23.	Arson.
24.	Willfully and maliciously burning the dwelling house of another in the ni time.
25.	Hiring and procuring the burning of a church.
26.	Attempting to burn a dwelling or other building.
27.	Setting fire to and burning wheat stacks.
28.	Burning insured property with intent to defraud insurance company.
29.	Burglary.
30.	Buglary and larceny.
31.	Accessory to burglary and larceny.
32.	Attempt at burglary.
33.	Breaking and entering a store, shop or office in the night time with intent commit larceny.
34.	Breaking into a store, or railroad car, in the night time and larceny therei
35.	Breaking and entering a railroad depot, car, or boat with intent to com larceny.
36.	Breaking and entering a dwelling house, or store, in day time with intent commit larceny.
37.	Entering dwelling house in night time with intent to commit larceny.
38.	Entering dwelling house in day time with intent to commit larceny.
39.	Entering dwelling house in night time and stealing therefrom.
40.	Possessing burglar's tools.
41.	Being an accessory after the fact to a felony.
42.	Larceny, third conviction.
43.	Larceny, second conviction.
44.	Larceny, and being a common thief.
45.	Compound larceny.
46.	Larceny at a fire.
47.	Attempt to commit larceny.
48.	Larceny from the person.
49.	Larceny.
50.	Stealing from the mails, or obtaining letters by fraud and deceit.
51.	Receiving stolen property.
52.	False pretenses.
53.	Poisoning, or killing an animal.
54.	Malicious trespass.
55.	Cutting and taking timber without permission.
56.	Embezzlement.
57.	Embezzlement.
58.	Embezzling letters.

Forgery and Counterfeiting.

	Titles of Offenses.
59.	Forgery.
60.	Uttering, or publishing forged note, order or instrument.
61.	Conspiracy.
62.	Counterfeiting.
63.	Counterfeiting, having in possession, passing, or selling counterfeit coin.
64.	Passing or having counterfeit coin.
65.	Having dies for counterfeiting with intent to use.
66.	Passing counterfeit note.

Offenses against Public Justice.

	Titles of Offenses.
67.	Perjury.
68.	Resisting an officer.
69.	Prison breaking.
70.	Assault, and resisting an officer.



navoidable that the terms of sentence should vary for the same offenses
certain that disproportionate terms will be imposed so long as the
t of the court is in the main an arbitrary one, resting for justification
on the least important factors of a case, while the more important
e character, parentage, and early social influences—indicative of the
ional or acquired tendencies of the convicted, as also the history of
er life, are unknown by or falsely stated to the courts; contrariwise all
ity of the courts for information of such a character as would aid in
ation of a proper judgment in the case is not unfrequently intercluded
rned plea of "guilty."

connection attention is called to the table[1] which shows the relation
and of after convictions to the length of sentences pronounced against
son convicts during the present year and to the fact, that as shown
he amateur offender is treated to the same measure of punishment as
nfirmed or professional criminal who has again and again been released
risonment only to return to the pursuit of his former felonious ways
adder zest and more dangerous purpose.

ct so prominently brought out by the table above referred to, suggests
of a better way to deal with convicted persons than is afforded by our
ystem of penal law. It is no disparagement of the judiciary to say
the established court machinery it is impossible that they should de-
he proper period of detention for a large and by far the most dan-
rtion of these against whom they are called to pronounce sentence.
udge correctly of the proper measure of confinement for any given
uires on the part of the magistrate a knowledge of the person to be
of the environment of his early life and of the character of his asso-
also an ability to forsee the effect of imprisonment upon the character
nvict in the direction of improvement and reformation. But such
not often found, nor is such knowledge always within reach of the

fficulty was long since noted and in some of the countries where prison
ent has received the attention its importance demands, penal laws
modified to the end of avoiding it. The leading features of such
ave been recently adopted by the State of New York and made the
e act organizing and establishing a State Reformatory. This institution
in operation for too short a time to demonstrate from certain results
o the value of the system under which it is organized. But in the
itutions of foreign nations where it has been tested by years of trial,
with unqualified approval. The leading features of the system as
the New York Reformatory are presented in the quotations from the
k statute given below:

Laws of New York, 1877, Chapter 173.

1. Any person who shall be convicted of an offense punishable by impris
the New York State Reformatory, and who, upon such conviction, shall be
to imprisonment therein, shall be imprisoned according to this act, and not

Every sentence to the reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a
other crime shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the New York
rmatory at Elmira, and the courts of this State imposing such sentence
ix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any

person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the managers of the I formatory, as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed t maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convict and sentenced.

SEC. 5. The board of managers shall have power to transfer temporarily with t written consent of the Superintendent of Prisons, to either of the State prisons, in case any prisoner shall become insane, to the Convict Asylum at Auburn, any pr oner who, subsequent to his committal, shall be shown to have been, at the time his conviction more than thirty years of age, or to have been previously convicted crime, and may also so transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner whose presen in the Reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well being of the stitution. And such managers may, by written requisition, require the return to t Reformatory of any person who may have been so transferred. The said board managers shall also have power to establish rules and regulations under which pr oners within the Reformatory may be allowed to go upon parol outside of the I formatory buildings and inclosure, but to remain while on parol in the legal custo and under the control of the board of managers and subject at any time to be tak back within the inclosure of said Reformatory, and full power to enforce such rul and regulations and to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parol is here conferred upon said board whose written order certified by its secretary shall be sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby ma the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal proce The said board of managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulatio necessary and proper for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, remov and temporary or conditional release and return as aforesaid of all the convicts said Reformatory.

SEC. 8. The board of managers shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks what credit shall be earned by each prisoner sentenced under the provisions of th act, as the condition of increased privileges, or of release from their control, whi system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so sentenc shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study and for sults accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligences and offenses. abstract of the record in the case of each prisoner remaining under control of t said board of managers shall be made up semi-annually considered by the manage at a regular meeting, and filed with the Secretary of State, which abstract shall sh the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the Reform tory, State Prison, Asylum, or elsewhere, whether any, and how much progress improvement has been made, and the reason for release or continued custody, as t case may be. The managers shall establish rules and regulations by which the star ing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him often as once a month and oftener if he shall at any time request it, and may ma provisions by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said mar gers during every month. When it appears to the said managers that there is strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liber without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfa of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisc ment and shall certify the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the Gov nor, and the Governor may thereupon in his discretion, restore such person to ci zenship. But no petition or other form of application for the release of any pr oner shall be entertained by the managers. Nothing herein contained shall be co etrued to impair the power of the Governor to grant a pardon or commutation any case.

SEC. 10. Said managers may appoint suitable persons in any part of the Sta charged with the duty of supervising prisoners who are released on parol, and w shall perform such other lawful duties as may be required of them by the manage

The administration of the penal law in this State is greatly impaired by th too frequent imposition of short terms upon habitual criminals. To send a par up on his *ninth* commitment for *two years and six months*,[1] as has been do during the past year, though not all of the prior eight convictions were of felo ous offenses, is a mockery upon the rights, and interests, and safety of societ

[1] *Supra* p. 141.

lepeated re-convictions had in this case proved that short terms were not of ufficient deterrent power to secure society against his depredations, and yet in bout two years he may again be turned out to re-ply his plundering vocation. 'his is not an extreme case, yet it shows what not only occurs but is unavoidable nder a system which requires the court to pronounce a "time term" in *unishment* of an offense. The fault is not in the administration under a ystem, but rather in the system itself.

The higher concernment of society is not so much in the relation between rime and punishment, as between the moral condition of a criminal and is reformation. No person who is not an unsafe member of society should be eprived of his liberty by imprisonment, nor should a person justly committed o prison be remanded to the society he has outraged until his proclivity to rime has been supplanted by a reformation in his purposes of life. If the ssociations of the convict have been with the criminal class and his offense be n exponent of the ideas absorbed from the environment of such associations, hen a short term is but a respite in his malefactory career and an impellant to repetition of his criminal acts, for which he may receive a no longer term of onfinement, among comrades who hold him in higher honor with each recurring onviction. Such has been, and will continue to be the result of limited or ime terms; since they are punitive they must be arbitrary; they cannot be eformatory, because the offense, and not the status of the criminal, deter- ines the measure of confinement.

A result of the time term system appears in the fact that the 354 convicts eceived here on commitment during the past year numbered among them 118 ecidivists, which is fifty per cent of the number received on first conviction, ne of whom, who had served terms in other States, and been absent from this rison but three weeks, was returned on a term of but one-fourth the length of hat he had just completed.

Because commitments show an annual numerical increase it does not follow hat criminals are correspondingly increasing. A vigilant and persistent course f inquiry will, it is believed, show that penitentiaries generally receive approx- nately the same proportion of recidivists[1] as is given above, and this large roportion of repeating convicts is the product of short "time terms" as pplied to habitual criminals.

In a paper on habitual criminals and the changes advisable in their penal reatment which was read before the Fourth National Prison Congress by the Ion. Robert C. Pitman, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of Massa- husetts, like views to the above were presented in so forcible a manner that the ntire paper is here introduced. He says:

"* * * We may * * define an habitual criminal as one whose offense is of such a nature, r consists of such frequent single acts, as to show a habit or design of repeating he same. * * * * * * The nature of a crime may, of itself, without repeated onvictions, indicate that the crime has become a habit. Thus, a first conviction as a ommon drunkard, or a common night-walker, indicates a habit of character. So, oo, to take a very different illustration, the establishment of the business of coun- erfeiting marks, in itself, a man who deserves the position of an habitual criminal.

"In the framing of laws, great care should be taken to discriminate between ffenses which are momentary and exceptional and those which have either acquired he force of a habit or are undertaken as an occupation. In regard to the graver rimes, the limit of punishment is so extended as to allow, in the administration of

[1] Not all of the 118 had before been convicted of felony nor had they served terms in a peniten- ary, but they had all served terms in one or more penal or reformatory institutions in this or some ther State or States.

the law, ample opportunity for the adequate protection of society. But a misdemeanors, the case is different. And the aggregate mischief to society these is frequently greater than from startling felonies. Take, for instance, keeping of brothels, gaming-houses, and grog-shops—all offenses against socie undertaken deliberately, prosecuted systematically, requiring more or less ca and carried on with a cool calculation of the losses and gains. How prepostero punish such offenders with petty or even moderate fines? Nor will even cumula sentences upon second offenses cure the evil. For such is the machinery of the delay, especially when worked by the ingenuity of skillful attorneys, stimulate large fees, that in the case of powerful offenders, it takes long enough to weary patience of most men to procure a first conviction; and when the penalties beg press, if that point is ever reached, the proprietorship is nominally changed, and man of substance stands behind his shadow. Now, it is clear that whatever p society determines upon in regard to these social pests, it should enforce with s and decisive penalties. If it determines to *license* any form of dram-shops, and believes with our forefathers that unlicensed dram-shops are 'nurseries of vice debauchery,' then let it so deal with the latter that they may not, on the whole, it more profitable to live outside of than under the law.

"When government fails to deal sternly and inexorably, though justly, wit grades of offenders whose *occupation is crime*, it fails to discharge its duty bo the offender and to society itself. Respect for all law is weakened by irres dealing with that deliberate defiance of it which is a sort of moral treason.

"The larger class of habitual criminals, however, consists not of those who a by intention, but by reason of relative weakness of the moral nature; a weak sometimes congenital, sometimes acquired, more frequently both.

"The prevalence of that law of recurrence, noticeable in physical diseases, is more startling in the study of criminal statistics. In the Tenth Annual Repo the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, page 92, will be found a table o commitments of prisoners to the State prison, houses of correction, and jails, fo successive years ending with 1873. The percentage of re-commitments the last is about the average, and is as follows: Jails, 37 per cent; houses of correctio per cent; State prison, 13 per cent. As no committals to the State prison ca law be made for a term less than one year, and the committals are generally longer, it is obvious why the re-committals are so much less frequent. The S tary's Report for 1874 contains, for the first time, a careful discrimination bet the total apparent and the actual number of *persons* committed to prisons fo year. It states the latter as 15,818; and out of these, 5,671 are returned as ha been in prison before (besides 133 who had been in the reform school), and 9 committed *six or more* times before. In the seventh annual report of the b will be found a collection of striking instances of the continual administrati trivial sentences for petty offenses. Thus, the record is given of one person, ag with a history of 37 commitments, five of them for larceny, one for vagabondage, all the rest for drunkenness. The average term of each imprisonment considerably less than two months. Another case is that of a female, aged onl who had been committed 32 times, mainly for drunkenness—once as a "night-wal So, also, another female, aged 49, with 32 commitments, a third of them larceny, rest drunkenness. A man of 53, with 35 commitments, all for drunkenness or kin offenses. One, aged 50, with 22 commitments in the course of a little over s years, all for drunkenness,—and so on.

"The evils of such a mode of treatment are so grave that I hesitate to mentio lightest, the wastefulness in a pecuniary point of view, and yet, as there are who look at most reforms from the tax-payer's point of view, it may be well en to allude not merely to the expense of the necessary legal proceedings in each of re-commitment, but to the loss of all productive earnings of those brief con The demand made upon the attention of the officers and the demoralization o discipline of the prison, caused by their irruption, is a more serious considera But the decisive objection is, that these short sentences do not even approxima answer any of the ends of punishment. Whether we place the emphasis seclusion, deterrence, or reformation, neither is effected.

"Seclusion seeks to protect society (and also the individual himself) from possibility of crime by placing the criminal where it becomes impossible. But brief is the respite which the practice we condemn affords?

"Deterrence of others is hoped from the sight of exemplary punishment of convict: and the experience of it on the convict himself is supposed to be efficac in preventing a repetition of the crime. But those brief sentences harden ra

an terrify. The prison is a place frequently for physical recruiting; it is received, t as a place of punishment but as a temporary harbor of refuge.

'Reformation, which in these classes of cases should be constantly and persistently ught, can hardly be attempted, much less attained. Whereas, with long terms of prisonment, it is not too much to say, that it may, in very many cases be secured. dependently of industrial, educational, moral, and religious influences, many men d women can be saved by restraint. In this way men can be made sober and men chaste, not only during their term of imprisonment, but frequently they are as "tided" over the dangerous years of life; and passions and appetites become so ak by long denial as to take their place as subjects, and not as masters. Even the opensity to steal acquires its virulence, as observers of criminal courts have asion to notice, mainly during the growing years of life; and many a young man compulsorily kept from larceny till of mature years, would never thereafter fall o the criminal class. And when to this simple method of restraint we add all the formatory influences alluded to above, especially if they are administered by the sdom and personal magnetism which we should earnestly seek for the government our prisons, we might hope for results which would at present be deemed merical.

'I am of opinion, therefore, that there should be an act concerning habitual minals in the legislature of each state, defining the classes to be therein included, d affixing suitable long punishments for the different grades of such offenders. hen the offense is not of such a nature as to call for severity, the imprisonment ould be of a modified nature. While I believe that, in most cases, society might ely ameliorate the condition of its convicts, and that the shame of incarceration, deprivation of accustomed stimulants and narcotics, the regular routine of life, separation from all domestic ties, the drudgery of daily toil without personal ofit, and above all, the deprivation of personal freedom, constitute, in all cases ere the term is of considerable duration, sufficiently effective deterrence; yet it is ll more clear that, where society prolongs a sentence beyond what it would inflict a mere punishment for the purpose of reformation, that the punitive element ould be proportionately softened. The aspect of society toward the habitual minal should thus be, at the same time, just and considerate, but determined and olute. It should teach him that, while it is not his enemy but his true friend, it resolved, in his own interest, to eradicate his evil propensities, or in the interest the public, to continually seclude him from the opportunities of their indulgence."

Penal administration is of permanent value only as it effects the future. If does not reduce the number of criminals and so the amount of crime, it ls in the important part of its work. But the constantly repeated short sen- nces upon habitual criminals, counteracts all of the good effects of the ministration, and provokes to further criminal acts. The habitual criminal ould be protected against himself. He should be held, not alone for pun- ment, but more that he may be kept in the range of reformatory influences til the old habits are broken up and new purposes of life are formed. Then and society are mutually benefited. Else, he is *punished* and the commu- y threatened with a renewal of his depredatory career.

STATISTICS OF ENVIRONMENT.

As stated by the convicts severally on their receipt at the Prison, the foll ing is the detail of their habits, relations and conditions prior to arrest conviction.

Moral Relations and Habits of Convicts received during the Year ending September 30, 1878.

Color.	No.	Per Ct.
White	330	93.22
Black	20	05.65
Mulatto	4	01.13
Total	354	100.00

	No.	Per Ct.
Resident of State	301	85.03
Non-resident of State	53	14.97
Total	354	100.00

Industrial Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Trade and served apprenticeship	26	07.34
Trde but never " "	92	25.99
No trade	235	66.39
Uhknown	1	00.28
Total	354	100.00

Moral Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate	96	27.12
Moderate	126	35.60
Intemperate	132	37.28
Total	354	100.00

Educational.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher	249	70.34
Read and write	28	07.91
Read, only	44	12.43
Illiterate	32	09.04
Unknown	1	00.28
Total	354	100.00

Attended Church.	No.	Per Ct.
Regular at church	18	05.08
Irregular at church	115	32.50
Never at church	220	62.14
Unknown	1	00.28
Total	354	100.00

Sunday School.	No.	Pe
Regular at Sunday-school	5	
Irregular at Sunday-school	38	
Never at Sunday-school	310	
Unknown	1	
Total	354	1

Conjugal Conditions.	No.	Pe
Married	139	
Married and separated	25	
Widower	27	
Single	163	
Total	354	1

Social Relations.	No.	Pe
Parents living	107	
Parents dead	116	
Father living	60	
Mother living	70	
Unknown	1	
Total	354	1

Religious State of Parents.	No.	Pe
Parents pious	106	
Parents not pious	163	
Father pious	1	
Father not pious	9	
Mother pious	1	
Mother pious and father not pious	73	
Unknown	1	
Total	354	1

Moral Relation of Parents.	No.	Pe
Parents temperate	238	
Parents intemperate	3	
Father temperate	6	
Father intemperate	3	
Mother temperate	1	
Mother temperate and father intemperate	102	
Unknown	1	
Total	354	1

Years.	Mos.	Days.		Feet.
Average age 31.	1.	4.	Average height	5.

Average weight, 154¼ lbs.

; gives the previous occupations of the same convicts:

us to conviction of Convicts received during the Year ending September 30, 1878.

	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
.....	1	Felt Cloth Makers	1	River Driver.....	1
.....	1	Fork Polishers.....	2	Saloon keepers.....	4
.....	1	Firemen.....	1	Saw Filer.....	1
.....	1	Gardener.....	1	Sawyer.....	1
.....	1	Harness Makers.....	2	Stove Moulder.....	1
.. ....	9	Hotel Keepers.....	1	Sailors.....	17
.....	2	Hostlers.....	4	Shoemakers.....	11
.....	6	Hatters.....	1	Stationary Engineer.....	1
.....	1	House Keepers.....	2	Saddler	1
.....	2	Jockeys.....	3	Stone Mason.....	1
.....	1	Jeweler.....	1	Salesman.....	1
.....	6	Laborers.....	151	School Boy	1
.....	1	Locomotive Engineer....	1	Stone Cutters.....	2
.....	3	Lumbermen	2	Tramps.....	4
.....	7	Model and pattern maker	1	Teamsters	3
.....	2	Masons.....	1	Tanner and Currier.....	3
.....	5	Marble Cutter.....	1	Trunk Makers.....	1
.....	5	Millwright.....	1	Tailors.....	2
.....	2	Machinist.....	2	Upholsterers.....	1
.....	1	Oil Cloth Printer.....	1	Waiters.....	3
.....	1	Photographists.....	1	Wood Turners.....	1
.....	1	Plasterers	2	Wood Finisher.....	1
.....	2	Printers.....	1	Watchmaker.....	2
.....	1	Peddlers.....	3	Wiremaker.....	1
.....	4	Painters	11	Wagonmakerers.....	2
.....	2	R. R. Employes.....	2	Unknown.....	1
.....	17				
.....					354

s to obtain from each convict received here a knowledge of the
umstances, and surroundings of his former life which are sup-
en influential in the formation of habits of thought, or to have
) at variance with the general sentiment of society as to lead
nission of crime. Though from its nature not always reliable,
thus gained will afford approximate data for comparison, and
ilation of the statistics of convict preënvironment is entitled to
ce as are social statistics gathered through the usual sources.
ion of this character, gathered from convicts who have been
the present year, is given in detail above. Below are summar-
environing conditions of convicts received here during and
ch conditions are selected for these summaries as will admit of
the statistics of like conditions furnished by the later census

A summary of the color or race of the persons committed to this prison fo six years gives the following result, viz.:

YEARS.	NUMBER OF EACH COLOR OR RACE.				
	Total.	White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Indian.
For the six years	2,106	1,954	74	77	
Year ending Sept. 30th, 1873	287	282	3	1	
" " " " 1874	310	259	41	10	
" " " " 1875	390	366	12	12	
" " " " 1876	357	329	9	19	
" " " " 1877	403	388	5	15	
" " " " 1878	354	330	4	20	

YEARS.	PER CENT OF EACH COLOR OR RACE.				
	Number.	White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Indian
For the six years	2,106	92.71	03.48	03.77	00.
Year ending Sept. 30th, 1873	287	98.28	01.04	.34	.
" " " " 1874	310	83.55	13.23	03.22	
" " " " 1875	390	93.86	03.07	03.07	
" " " " 1876	357	92.88	02.51	05.31	
" " " " 1877	403	95.01	03.67	01.22	
" " " " 1878	354	93.22	01.13	05.65	

The United States census for 1870 affords the latest information as to th number of the colored population of this State. It is then given as .006 pe cent of the entire population of the State, and this includes all who, in th above table, are placed under the heads of Mulatto, Black, and Indian. Th aggregate percentage of the convicts entered under these heads is 7.29 per cen of the whole number of convicts received. The whites form 99.99 per cent o the population, and furnish 92.71 per cent of the convicts.

The above summary covers six years, and the average percentages for th six years are used. The comparison thus made shows that the proportion o colored convicts here to the colored population of the State is above eight hun dred times greater than of the white convicts to the white population.

The record shows that of those received during the year there were:

	Number.	Per Cen
Residents of the State	301	85.
Non-residents of the State	53	14.

Or more than one non-resident convict in each seven convicts received du ing the year.

nses, for the commission of which persons have been committed to
ı during the year, stated in their relation to the pursuits of those
. are shown in the following tabular summary, viz.:

PRIOR TO AND CONDITION.	TOTAL.	OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS.								Offenses against Morality, Chastity, and Decency.				OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.								Forgery and Counterfeiting.		Offenses against Public Justice.	
		Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assaults.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny	Larceny, Receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Perjury.	Prison breaking, Resisting officers,
Law	1														1									
	1																							
	1					1										1								
	1																			1				
	2															1					1			
	1																				1			
	6													1	2		1	1				1		
	1														1									
	2					1									1	6					1			
	2															2								
	6														2	3								
	1															1								
	3														1						2			
	5				1										2	2								
	1																1							
	1																				1			
	1														1									
	2														1	1								
er	1															1								
	4					1									2							1		
daker	1														1									
	5													1	2	2								
tionary	1														1									
comotive	1															1								
	17	1	1	1			1				1		1	3		4					3			1
	2					1										1								
od	1			1																				
	1															1								
	1															1								
er	2	1														1								
	1															1								
	4					1									2							1		
	1														1									
r	2		1											1										
	1	1																						
	3															2					1			
	151	3	1	3	5	2	3	4		3	1	3	3	4	26	68	3	..	2	1	6	5	1	3
	2			1												1					1			
	2															1								
r	1															1								
	1															1								

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

PURSUITS PRIOR TO ARREST AND CONVICTION.	TOTAL.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.								Offenses against Morality, Chastity, and Decency.				Offenses against Property.							Forgery and Counterfeiting.		Offenses against Public Justice.	
		Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assaults.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny	Larceny, Receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Perjury.	Prison breaking, Resisting officers.
Millwright	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model and pattern maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulder, Stove	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Peddler	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plasterer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polisher, Fork	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printer, Oil Cloth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad Employe	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
River-driver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saddler	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailor	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Salesman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saloon-keeper	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw-filer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School-boy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemaker	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone-cutter	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone-mason	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanner and Currier	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamster	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tramp	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trunk-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagon-maker	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Waiter	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch-maker	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood-turner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aggregate	354	6	4	10	7	9	4	5	1	4	3	3	4	10	72	161	5	1	2	3	18	10	3	9

exhibit of convicts' attendance at Sunday School in its relaus condition of their parents.

ONDITION OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	Convicts' Attendance at Sunday School.			
		Regular.	Irregular.	Never Attended.	Unknown.
	106	4	22	80	
	1			1	
	1			1	
ather not pious	73		6	67	
	163	1	9	153	
	9		1	8	
	1				1
	354	5	38	310	1

xhibits the industrial condition of convicts in its relation to the f their parents.

AL HABITS OF PARENTS.	Number of Convicts.	No. of Convicts with or without trades.		
		Trade, served apprenticeship.	Trade, served no apprenticeship.	No Trade.
father intemperate	238	18	53	167
	102	7	33	62
	3		1	2
	6		3	3
	1			1
	3	1	2	
	1			1
	354	26	92	236

PARENTAL RELATIONS.

So far as the early home environment of those received on commitment during the year appears on the Prison records, it is summarized in the seven exhibits below.

The *first* of which shows the number of convicts who are registered under some two of the several parental conditions specified.

MORAL HABITS OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF PARENTS.						
		Parents not Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious but Father not Pious.	Parents Pious.	Father Pious.	Mother Pious.	Unknown.
Parents temperate	238	99	.....	32	106	1	.....	.....
Father temperate	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mother temperate	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mother temperate but father intemperate	102	61	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parents intemperate	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Father intemperate	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	354	163	9	73	106	1	1	1

The *second* gives the convicts attendance at church in its relation to the religious condition of their parents.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	CONVICTS ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.			
		Regular.	Irregular.	Never Attended.	Unknown.
Parents pious	106	11	45	50	.....
Mother pious	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Father pious	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mother pious but father not pious	73	2	28	43	.....
Parents not pious	163	5	36	122	.....
Father not pious	9	.....	5	4	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	354	18	115	220	1

The *third* is an exhibit of convicts' attendance at Sunday School in its tion to the religious condition of their parents.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	Convicts' Attendance at Su School.			
		Regular.	Irregular.	Never Attended.	
Parents pious	106	4	22	80	
Mother pious	1			1	
Father pious	1			1	
Mother pious but father not pious	73		6	67	
Parents not pious	163	1	9	153	
Father not pious	9		1	8	
Unknown	1				
Total	354	5	38	310	

The *fourth* exhibits the industrial condition of convicts in its relation to moral habits of their parents.

MORAL HABITS OF PARENTS.	Number of Convicts.	No. of Convicts or without tra	
		Trade, served apprenticeship.	Trade, served no apprenticeship.
Parents temperate	238	18	53
Mother temperate but father intemperate	102	7	33
Parents intemperate	3		1
Father temperate	6		3
Mother temperate	1		
Father intemperate	3	1	2
Unknown	1		
Total	354	26	92

e convict attendance at church in its relation to the
:heir parents and in correlation to the offenses for which
ımitted:

OF	Parents Pious.			Mother Pious.	Father Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.			Parents not Pious.			Father not Pious.		
URCH.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Never at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Unknown.
Totals.														
354	11	45	50	1	1	2	28	43	5	36	122	5	4	1
6	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
10	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	2	....
7	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....
9	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....
5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
10	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	4	....	....	....
72	....	8	10	....	....	2	3	6	....	7	34	2	....	....
161	7	19	31	....	1	....	15	28	2	9	44	2	2	1
5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
18	2	4	2	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	4	....	....	....
10	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	....

during the year, 30 per cent were committed by those
ous; 20 per cent by those whose mother was pious but
t by those whose parents were not pious; and 3 per cent
was not pious; 5 per cent were committed by those
urch had been regular, 33 per cent by those whose at-
ad been irregular; and 62 per cent by those who had

st persons, 20 per cent were committed by those whose
per cent by those whose mother was pious but father
ose whose parents were not pious; 4 per cent by those
urch had been regular, 37 per cent by those whose at-
ad been irregular, and 59 per cent by those who had

The *sixth* shows the convict attendance at Sunday School in its relation to the Religious condition of parents and its correlation to the offenses for which such convicts were committed:

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF PARENTS.		Parents Pious.			Mother Pious.	Father Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.		Parents not Pious.			Father not Pious.		
CONVICTS' ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.		Regular at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Regular at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.	Unknown.
TITLES OF OFFENSES.	Totals.													
	354	4	22	80	1	1	6	67	1	9	152	1	8	1
Murder of the 1st degree	6	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Murder of the 2d degree	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Murderous assault	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	2	....
Manslaughter	7	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
Robbery	9	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Rape	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....
Attempt to rape	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....
Exposing child	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Adultery	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Polygamy	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Seduction	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Incest	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Arson	10	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	5	....	....	....
Burglary, burglary and larceny	72	....	4	14	....	....	....	11	....	1	40	....	2	....
Larceny, receiving stolen property	161	2	9	46	....	1	3	40	1	2	52	1	3	1
False pretenses	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....
Conspiracy	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious trespass	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Stealing from the mails	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Forgery	18	1	3	4	1	....	....	2	....	1	6	....	....	....
Counterfeiting	10	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Perjury	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Prison breaking, resisting officers	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....

The following statement shows the number of convicts who fall under the two religious conditions specified, viz.:

CONVICTS' ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	Total number of Convicts.	Convicts' Attendance at Church.			
		Regular Attendance.	Irregular Attendance.	Never Attended.	Unknown.
Regular at Sunday School	5	5	....	....	....
Irregular at Sunday School	38	7	31	....	....
Never at Sunday School	310	6	84	220	....
Unknown	1	....	....	....	1
Total	354	18	115	220	1

ith presents the religious state and moral habits of their parents in the former pursuits of convicts received during the year:

PRIOR TO CONVICTION.	Religious State of Parents.							Moral Habits of Parents.						
	Total.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious but Father not Pious.	Total.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate but Father Intemperate.
aw	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	6	3	2	....	....	....	1	6	5	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	9	1	3	....	1	....	4	9	4	....	....	1	....	4
	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	6	1	4	....	....	....	1	6	4	....	....	....	....	2
	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....
	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....
	5	1	3	....	....	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	7	2	1	....	....	....	4	7	3	....	....	....	....	4
r	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	4	1	3	....	....	....	.....	4	2	....	....	....	....	2
ker	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	5	1	2	....	....	....	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	3
ionary	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....
omotive	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	17	7	7	....	....	....	3	17	12	....	....	....	....	5
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
r	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	4	3	1	....	....	....	.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
	151	41	80	....	3	....	27	151	109	2	3	....	....	37
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
tern Maker	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	....	3	5	....	....	....	3	11	10	....	....	....	....	1
	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1

th presents the religious state and moral habits of their parents in ıe former pursuits of convicts received during the year:

RIOR TO CON TION.	Religious State of Parents.							Moral Habits of Parents.						
	Total.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious but Father not Pious.	Total.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate but Father Intemperate.
w	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	6	3	2	....	....	....	1	6	5	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	9	1	3	....	1	....	4	9	4	....	....	1	....	4
	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	6	1	4	....	....	....	1	6	4	....	....	....	....	2
	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....
	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....
	5	1	3	....	....	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	7	2	1	....	....	....	4	7	3	....	....	....	....	4
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	4	1	3	....	....	....	.....	4	2	....	....	....	....	2
ter	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	5	1	2	....	....	....	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	3
inary	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....
motive	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	17	7	7	....	....	....	3	17	12	....	....	....	....	5
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	4	3	1	....	....	....	.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
	151	41	80	....	3	....	27	151	109	2	3	....	....	37
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
		1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
rn Maker		1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
		....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
		3	5	....	....	....	3	11	10	....	....	....	....	1
	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....
	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE—CONTINUED.

PURSUITS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.	RELIGIOUS STATE OF PARENTS.							MORAL HABITS OF PAREN						
	Total.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious but Father not Pious.	Total.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	
Printer	1	1	----	----	----	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Printer, oil cloth	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Railroad Employe	2	2	----	----	----	----	------	2	2	----	----	----	----	
River Driver	1	----	1	----	----	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Saddler	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Sailor	17	2	13	----	----	----	2	17	12	----	----	----	----	
Salesman	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Saloon Keeper	4	1	2	----	----	----	1	4	3	----	----	----	----	
Sawyer	1	1	----	----	----	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Saw Filer	1	1	----	----	----	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	
School boy	1	----	1	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Shoemaker	11	1	7	----	1	----	2	11	1	----	1	----	----	
Stone Cutter	2	----	2	----	----	----	------	2	2	----	----	----	----	
Stone Mason	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Tailor	2	2	----	----	----	----	------	2	2	----	----	----	----	
Tanner and Currier	3	1	1	----	----	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	----	
Teamster	3	----	2	----	----	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	----	
Tramp	4	1	2	----	----	----	1	4	4	----	----	----	----	
Trunk-maker	1	----	----	----	1	----	------	1	----	----	----	1	----	
Upholsterer	1	----	1	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Wagon-maker	2	2	----	----	----	----	------	2	2	----	----	----	----	
Waiter	3	----	1	1	----	----	1	3	2	----	----	----	----	
Watch-maker	2	2	----	----	----	----	------	2	2	----	----	----	----	
Wire-maker	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Wood-turner	1	1	----	----	----	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	
Total	353	106	163	1	9	1	73	353	238	3	6	3	1	
Unknown	1	----	----	----	----	----	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Aggregate	354	106	163	1	9	1	73	354	238	3	6	3	1	

From the above exhibit it does not appear that the crime class are speci susceptible to the better influences of their early home environment. Si seven per cent. of the number in the table were children of temperate, thirty per cent. of pious parents, while the choice of a pursuit seems not to influenced to any noticeable extent by the religious state or moral habits parents.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

ıjugal condition, prior to conviction, of the convicts received during ırs stated is shown by the following summary:

	NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.
ears	2,106	1,220	677	92	117
September 30, 1873	287	179	93	----------	15
" " 1874	310	185	105	10	10
" " 1875	390	254	91	19	26
" " 1876	357	207	119	11	20
" " 1877	408	232	130	27	19
" " 1878	354	163	139	25	27

	PER CENT OF EACH CLASS TO THE WHOLE NUMBER.				
	Number.	Single.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.
ears	2,106	57.95	32.14	04.36	05.55
September 30, 1873	287	62.38	32.40	----------	05.22
" " 1874	310	59.68	33.87	03.23	03.23
" " 1875	390	64.96	23.53	04.86	06.65
" " 1876	357	58.10	33.24	03.07	05.59
" " 1877	408	56.72	32.03	06.60	04.65
" " 1878	354	46.05	39.26	07.06	07.63

ıte census of 1874 gives the as the percentage of the ondition of the male inhabi- ıe State to the whole number of 21 years and upwards:

nales, ... 71.62 per cent.
ales, ... 24.05 " "
and divorced, ... 4.33 " "

The above summary gives as the average of six years the following percentages of the same conjugal conditions:

Married, males, ... 32.14 per cent.
Single, males, ... 57.95 " "
Widowed and divorced, males, ... 9.91 " "

ove percentages are of males of twenty-one years of age and over. he left are the percentages of males in the several conjugal conditions ole male population of the State, while to the right are given the s of each class to the whole number of convicts received here during ars ending September 30, 1878, as to the same conditions. A n shows that the per cent of married males of twenty-one years of age o the male population of like age is two and one-fourth times greater er cent of married convicts to the whole number of convicts; and er cent of convicts of like age living out of the married relation is two fths greater than that of all males of like ages to the whole male of the State over twenty years of age.

In the above comparisons have been included the full number of conv received during the year, but there are no convicts below twenty-one years age among those of this year's receipts who are married. Excluding the th who were under this age and of those twenty-one years and over—324, 41 per cent are single, 42.9 per cent married, 08.33 per cent are widowers, 07.72 per cent had been married and separated.

The number received during the year who had served in this or other pe institutions is 118, of whom seven were under twenty-one years of age. Of 111 who had reached their majority and had served prior terms 54.05 per c were never married; 30.63 per cent have wives, 09.01 per cent are widow and 06.31 per cent were divorced or otherwise separated from their wives.

If there be considered only that portion—272—of the whole number s here during the year who had reached their majority and are included in th "Married," or "Single" *i. e.* never married (excluding the widowers those married and separated, since they form exceptional classes), 51.11 cent of this number come from the "married" and 48.89 per cent from th "never married."

In like manner take of those received during the year on first conviction who had reached their majority, the number "married," and "never marrie —178—and 59 per cent of this number came from the married class, w from those never married there came 41 per cent.

So of those received—94—on other than a first conviction who have reac their majority and are of like conjugal conditions; of these the married 36.17 per cent, and 63.83 per cent are of those never married.

If age were not a factor in criminal conduct the above would appear establish the proposition that marriage is a strong restraining force on felonry. But early manhood is the period of crime and the number convictions from any given ten thousand persons of twenty-five years of and above will be in inverse ratio to the increase of their several ages.

Of the convicts considered above, the average age of the single is twe four years, of the married thirty-four years. The average age of the si is four years removed from majority, while that of the married is four years removed; it is probable that growing age, rather than the conjugal dition is the stronger if not the real deterrent.

elation of pursuits to conjugal relations, attendance at church and school of the three hundred and fifty-four convicts, is shown by the

PRIOR TO IST.	Conjugal Relations.					Attendance at Church.				Attendance at Sunday School.			
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Married and Separated.	Total.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Total.	Regular at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.
aw	1		1			1		1		1		1	
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	1	1				1		1		1		1	
	1		1			1		1		1		1	
	2			1		2			2	2			2
	1			1		1		1		1		1	
	6	2	2	1	1	6		3	3	6		1	5
	1	1				1			1	1			1
	9	2	4	2	1	9		3	6	9		1	8
	2	1		1		2	1		1	2	1		1
	6	3	3			6	1		5	6	1		5
	1					1			1	1			1
	3	2	1			3		1	2	3			3
	5	3	1	1		5	1		4	5			5
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	1		1			1		1		1			1
	2	2				2		1	1	2			2
	2	1			1	2			2	2			2
	2	2				2		1	1	2			2
	7	3	3	1		7	1	3	3	7		1	6
r	1		1			1		1		1			1
	4	4				4			4	4			4
aker	1	1				1			1	1			1
	5	2	3			5			5	5			5
ionary	1		1			1		1		1			1
omotive	1		1			1		1		1			1
	17	1	16			17	4	10	3	17	1	4	12
	2		2			2			2	2			2
d	1	1				1			1	1			1
	1	1				1		1		1			1
	1		1			1			1	1			1
r	2		2			2		1	1	2			2
	1			1	1	1			1	1			1
	4	1	2		1	4		1	3	4		1	3
	1				1	1			1	1			1
	2		1			2		1	1	2			2
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	3		2		1	3			3	3			3
	151	76	52	12	11	151	8	54	89	151	1	22	128
	2				1	2			2	2			2
	2		1			2			2	2			2
	1		1			1			1	1			1
	1		1			1		1		1			1
	1		1			1		1		1			1
tern Maker	1					1		1		1			1
e	1			1		1			1	1			1
	11	6	2	1	2	11		4	7	11		1	10
	3	2		1		3		1	2	3			3
	1		1			1		1		1			1
	2		2			2		1	1	2			2
	2	2				2			2	2			2
	1	1				1			1	1			1
oth	1		1			1		1		1			1

TABLE—CONTINUED.

PURSUITS PRIOR TO ARREST.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS.					ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.				ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.			
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Married and Separated.	Total.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Total.	Regular at Sunday School.	Irregular at Sunday School.	Never at Sunday School.
Railroad Employe	2	2	....	....	....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
River-driver	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Saddler	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sailor	17	14	2	....	1	17	1	3	13	17	1	.....	16
Salesman	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Saloon-keeper	4	....	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Sawyer	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Saw-filer	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
School-boy	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Shoe-maker	11	5	5	....	1	11	.....	2	9	11	.....	.....	11
Stone-cutter	2	1	1	....	....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Stone-mason	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tailor	2	....	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Tanner and Currier	3	1	1	1	....	3	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3
Teamster	3	2	1	....	....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Tramp	4	4	....	....	....	4	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	3
Trunk-maker	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Upholsterer	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Wagon-maker	2	....	1	....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Waiter	3	....	3	....	....	3	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3
Watch-maker	2	2	....	....	....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
Wire-maker	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Wood-turner	1	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	353	162	139	27	25	353	18	115	220	353	5	38	310
Unknown	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	354	163	139	27	25	354	18	115	220	354	5	38	310

The choice of pursuits does not appear to be very much influenced by the conjugal relations of the criminal class. The table shows a somewhat greater diversity therein on the part of the married, but it is probable that difference in age rather than the conjugal relation, would account for the greater variety of pursuits.

As to those "Never at Church," and "Never at Sunday School," the pursuits appear to have been rather a matter of chance, than of choice. Five only of the eighteen who appear as "Regular at Church," appear also as "Regular at Sunday School," and it is noticeable that the one hundred and fifty-one "Laborers" furnished but *one* of this *five*.

condition of the convicts of this year's receipts in their relation
ndition and in correlation to the offenses of which they were

ONDITION OF ICTS.		Single.			Married.			Widower.			Married and Separated.			
TION OF CONVICTS.		Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served.	No trade.	Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served.	No trade.	Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served.	No trade.	Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served.	No trade.	Unknown.
FENSES.	Total.													
	354	6	42	114	14	38	87	4	6	17	2	6	17	1
egree	6	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
gree	4	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	10	....	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....
	7	....	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	9	....	1	6	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....
	3	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
	10	....	1	2	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
and larceny	72	2	12	26	3	9	11	....	2	2	....	3	2	....
stolen property	161	4	22	54	6	20	37	2	4	5	1	1	4	1
	5	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ails	3	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	18	....	1	3	....	3	8	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
	10	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	2	....
	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
sisting officers	9	....	....	4	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

of the "single" and of the "married" to the whole number
ictions during the year, as also the per cent of each of the sev-
ffenses committed by the "single" and by the "married," is

	Single.	Married.
h	45.76	39.26
the lives and persons of individuals	47.82	30.43
Morality, chastity, and decency	21.43	35.71
Property	49.22	36.43
nterfeiting	18.57	53.57
public justice	41.67	50.00

The conjugal condition of the convicts of the year in its relation to the moral habits is given in the summary:

MORAL HABITS OF CONVICTS.	Total number of convicts.	CONJUGAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS.			
		Single.	Married.	Widower.	Married and Separated
Temperate	97	38	47	6	
Moderate drinkers	125	62	47	5	
Intemperate	132	63	45	16	
Total	354	163	139	27	

The conjugal condition of those received during the year in its relation t their attendance at church and its correlation to the offenses for which the were committed to this prison:

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS.		SINGLE.			MARRIED.			WIDOWER		MARRIED AND SEPARATED.		
CONVICTS' ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.		Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Regular at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Irregular at Church.	Never at Church.	Unknown
TITLES OF OFFENSES.	Total.											
	354	8	53	101	10	50	79	6	21	6	19	
Murder of the 1st degree	6	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	1	....
Murder of the 2d degree	4	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....
Murderous assaults	10	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	2	.....	2	....
Manslaughter	7	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	.....	....	....
Robbery	9	....	2	5	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	....
Rape	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Attempt to rape	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Exposing child	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....
Adultery	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	....
Polygamy	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Seduction	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	....
Incest	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	....
Arson	10	....	1	2	1	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	....
Burglary, burglary and larceny	72	....	10	30	2	9	12	....	4	1	4	....
Larceny, receiving stolen property	161	6	26	48	3	18	42	1	10	1	5	....
False pretenses	5	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	.....	....
Conspiracy	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Malicious trespass	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Stealing from the mails	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Forgery	18	....	2	2	3	2	6	1	....	1	1	....
Counterfeiting	10	....	....	1	....	4	....	1	1	.....	3	....
Perjury	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....
Prison breaking, resisting officers	9	....	1	3	....	1	4	....	....	.....	.....	....

MORAL HABITS.

rime would be reduced if drunkenness were abolished is a matter of

ess is an evidence of weakness, an evidence that self denial is lost
n, that self control is dwarfed to effeminacy. And yet this weak-
imalism, and effeminacy are the preëfficients of drunkenness and
tures; they are the exponents of a disposition unable to resist
but whose weaknesses may be and probably have been increased by
it use of alcoholic drinks. It is beyond a doubt, that, for crimes
mmitted while under the influence of alcohol, men, who, had they
ber, would never have been brought under the reproach of the
r, are sent here for punishment by confinement in a felon's cell.
crime without drunkenness, as there is drunkenness without crime.
sense drunkenness is the product of environment; so also is crime;
r of environment may produce both in the same person, as a com-
ıment may produce either in different persons.
wing summary gives the statistics bearing upon this point as
the prison during the last six years, and shows the number of
ntemperate, and moderate drinkers received during each of the
o the per cent of each class to the whole number received during
nd for all of the years:

	NUMBER.			
	Temperate.	Moderate Drinkers.	Intemperate.	Total.
rs	624	945	537	2,106
ptember 30, 1873	130	111	46	287
" " 1874	115	132	63	310
" " 1875	88	201	101	390
" " 1876	86	205	66	357
" " 1877	109	170	129	408
" " 1878	96	126	132	354
	PER CENT.			
	Total.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinkers.	Intemperate.
s	2,106	29.64	44.87	25.49
ptember 30, 1873	287	45.29	38.69	16.02
" " 1874	310	37.10	42.58	20.32
" " 1875	390	22.50	50.63	26.87
" " 1876	357	24.30	57.26	18.44
" " 1877	408	26.65	41.80	31.54
" " 1878	354	27.12	35.60	37.28

Examining the relative proportion of the three classes into which the convicts received during the several years are divided, it appears that the variation in the per cent from the first to the last year in the class of moderate drinkers is but small; that the per cent of the temperate has decreased 18.17, while the intemperate has increased 21.26 per cent.

If the time covered by the table be divided into two periods of three years each, the per cent of each class will be as follows, viz.:

For the first three years: Temperate, 33.73. Moderate drinkers, 45.00. Intemperate, 21.27.

Second three years: Temperate, 26.00. Moderate drinkers, 44.77. Intemperate, 29.22.

If from this comparison, anything may be inferred, it is that the dissociation of temperance and crime is wider during the last period than during the first, while the relation between crime and intemperance is more intimate during the later period, the falling off in the temperate being 7.72 per cent, and the increase in the intemperate, 7.95, or, as compared with the temperate the per cent of the intemperate of the last three years exceeds that of the first three years by about fifty per cent.

In the foregoing tabular summary the per centages given for 1878 are of the whole number of convicts received here during that year.

But of this number there were received on commitment for first offense.. 236
And received on commitment for other than first offense..... 118

Of those received on 1st conviction 72 or 30.5 per cent were temperate.
" " " " 87 or 38.13 " " " moderate drinkers.
" " " " 77 or 31.37 " " " intemperate.
" "on other than 1st " 25 or 21.18 " " " temperate.
" " " " " 38 or 32.20 " " " moderate drinkers.
" " " " " 55 or 46.62 " " " intemperate.

The showing here is that, as between those received on first, and on after convictions, the temperate received on after convictions are relatively 30.55, and the moderate drinkers 15.52 per cent *less*, while the intemperate on after convictions are relatively 48.61 per cent *greater* than that of like habits on first conviction. It is but little use to attempt to generalize from the record of one year's receipts to a single penitentiary, but the above indicates that the temperate are less liable to continue a life of crime when released from their first confinement, and that the intemperate more readily fall into their former felonious ways.

ıvicts received here during the year, the following tabular state-
maries of their moral habits in relation to the same habits of
ıd correlatively to their nativity. The first table includes only
ɔceived on first conviction; the second thoꞩe on other than first

Table of those Committed on First Conviction.

ENTS.	Parents Temperate.			Mother Temperate, and Father Intemperate.			Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.		Father Intemperate.		Unknown.
ɔTS ON FIRST CON-	Total received on 1st conviction.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Intemperate.
ties	236	55	60	48	15	23	27	1	2	2	1	1	1
s	173	45	46	30	13	20	13	1	2	2	....	1	....
	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	50	13	14	5	6	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	58	14	15	9	3	8	5	1	1	1	....	1	....
	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	20	8	3	5	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
	13	1	4	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
ountries	63	10	14	18	2	3	14	....	....	....	1	....	1
	24	4	5	8	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	8	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
	14	2	3	5	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	12	....	2	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table of those Committed on other than First Conviction.

HABITS OF PARENTS		Parents Temperate.			Mother Temperate, and Father Intemperate.			Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.		Mother Temperate.	Father Intemperate.
HABITS OF CONVICTS ON OTHER THAN 1ST CONVICTION	Total Received on other than 1st Convict'n.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Moderate Drinker.
Total of all Nativities	118	18	30	27	6	6	25	2	1	1	1	1
Total of United States	91	17	21	15	6	5	22	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	4	....	2	....	....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Indiana	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Maine	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Michigan	37	7	9	3	3	2	11	.....	1	....	.....	1
New York	27	5	5	7	2	1	5	1	....	1	.....	.....
Ohio	6	1	2	....	....	1	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	6	....	1	3	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1	.....
Rhode Island	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Total of Foreign Countries	27	1	9	12	....	1	3	1	....	....	.....	.....
British America	11	....	5	5	....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
France	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Germany	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Great Britain	4	....	....	1	....	....	3	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Ireland	6	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....
Poland	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....

e moral habits of convicts received during the year on first
: relation to like habits in their parents, and correlatively to

S.....		Parents Temperate.			Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.			Parents Intemperate.		Father Temperate.		Father Intemperate.		
TS ON FIRST		Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Unknown.
	236	54	60	48	15	23	27	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
	2	2												
	12													
	9				1									
	10													
	13													
	12													
	10													
	14													
	16													
	13													
	9													
	13													
	9													
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	1													
	1													

Summary of the moral habits of convicts received during the year on c
than first conviction, in their relation to like habits in their parents, and
relatively to their several ages.

HABITS OF PARENTS...		Parents Temperate.			Mother Temperate, and Father Intemperate.			Parents Intemperate.		Father Temperate.	Mother Temperate.
HABITS OF CONVICTS ON OTHER THAN 1ST CONVICTION.....		Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinker.
Total.....	118	18	29	28	8	6	23	1	2	1	1
Age 15.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21.....	7	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
22.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
23.....	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
24.....	9	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
26.....	11	4	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
27.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.....	8	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.....	6	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.....	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
33.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
34.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
36.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
38.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
41.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
46.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

n the industrial condition of the convicts received during the
on to moral habits and correlatively to the former pursuits of
s:

		Trade, and Served Apprenticeship.			Trade, but Never Served Apprenticeship.			No Trade.			Unknown.		
	Totals.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.
	354	3	13	10	26	31	35	67	82	86	....	....	1
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	9	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
y	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
e	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	4	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	....	....
	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	54	50	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
naker	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	11	.....	1	.....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	2	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

	Totals.	Trade, and Served Apprenticeship.			Trade, but never Served Apprenticeship.			No Trade.			Unkno	
		Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.
Printer	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Printer, oil cloth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Railroad employe	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	....	....
River driver	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....
Saddler	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Sailor	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	12	....	....
Salesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....
Saloon-keeper	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3	....	....
Sawyer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Saw-filer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....
School-boy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Shoemaker	11	.....	1	.....	2	1	7	....	....	....	....	....
Stone-cutter	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone-mason	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Tailor	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Tanner and currier	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Teamster	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	....
Tramp	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	....
Trunk-maker	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Upholsterer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Wagon-maker	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Waiter	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	....	....
Watch-maker	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Wire-maker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Wood-turner	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....

The moral habits of convicts of this year's commitment, in relation to moral habits of their parents, are summarized below, viz.:

Moral Habits of Parents.	Total Number of Convicts.	Moral Habi Convicts	
		Temperate.	Moderate Drinkers.
Parents temperate	238	73	90
Mother temperate and father intemperate	102	21	29
Parents intemperate	3	....	1
Father temperate	6	3	2
Mother temperate	1	....	1
Father intemperate	3	....	2
Unknown	1	....	....
Total	354	97	125

ɔn the industrial condition of the convicts received during the
ion to moral habits and correlatively to the former pursuits of
ıs:

	Totals.	Trade, and Served Apprenticeship.			Trade, but Never Served Apprenticeship.			No Trade.			Unknown.		
		Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.
	354	3	13	10	26	31	35	67	82	86	....	....	1
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	9	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
y.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ve.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	4	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	1	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	....	....
	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	54	50	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
maker..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	11	.....	1	.....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	2	....	....	....
	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

	Totals.	Trade, and served apprenticeship.			Trade, but never served apprenticeship.			No trade.			Unk
		Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Temperate.
Printer	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Printer, oil cloth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....
Railroad employe	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	....
River driver	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....
Saddler	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Sailor	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	12	....
Salesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....
Saloon-keeper	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3	....
Sawyer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Saw-filer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....
School-boy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....
Shoemaker	11	.....	1	.....	2	1	7	....	....	....	....
Stone-cutter	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Stone-mason	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Tailor	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Tanner and currier	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Teamster	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....
Tramp	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....
Trunk-maker	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Upholsterer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Wagon-maker	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Waiter	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	....
Watch-maker	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Wire-maker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Wood-turner	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....

The moral habits of convicts of this year's commitment, in relation t moral habits of their parents, are summarized below, viz.:

MORAL HABITS OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	Moral H. Convi	
		Temperate.	Moderate
Parents temperate	238	73	90
Mother temperate and father intemperate	102	21	28
Parents intemperate	3	....	1
Father temperate	6	3	1
Mother temperate	1	....	1
Father intemperate	3	....	1
Unknown	1	....	....
Total	354	97	12

s included in the above summary, their moral habits in relation al condition, and in correlation to the offenses for which they is shown in the following table, viz.:

F CONVICTS	INTEMPERATE.			MODERATE.			TEMPERATE.			INTEMPERATE.
ION OF CONVICTS	Trade and Served Apprenticeship.	Trade, but never Served.	No Trade.	Trade and Served Apprenticeship.	Trade, but never Served.	No Trade.	Trade and Served Apprenticeship.	Trade, but never Served.	No Trade.	Unknown.
Totals.										
354	10	35	86	13	31	82	3	26	67	1
6	....	....	1	1	....	2	....		1	....
4	....	....	1	....	1	1	....		1	....
10	....	1	2	1	1	2	....		3	....
7	....	1	5	....	....	....	....		1	....
9	1	2	4	....	....	1	....		1	....
4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		1	....
5	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....		....	....
4	....	....	1	....	....	3	....		....	....
3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....		....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....		2	....
4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....		3	....
10	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	2	3	....
nd larceny	72	3	7	20	2	12	12	....	7	9	....
tolen property	161	4	22	32	8	14	37	1		31	1
5	....	....	3	....	....	1	....		....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	
2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....		1	....	
ils	3	....	....	....	....	2	....		1	....	
18	1	2	1	....	1	8	....		4	....	
19	....	....	....	....	2	3	2		2	....	
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....		2	....	
isting officers	9	1	....	8	....	....	....	....		....	....

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION.

n the records that, of the three hundred and fifty-four con-ring the year,

per cent of the whole number can read, write, and cipher.
per cent of the whole number can read and write.
" " " " " " read only.
" " " " " " are wholly illiterate.
" " " " " " is unknown.

overing the same items for the six years now closed is given iceable for the increase in the per cent of convicts who read, :

	No. for six years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
d, write and cipher	1,372	110	161	281	263	308	249
d and write	282	116	68	29	25	16	28
d only	250	32	51	48	38	37	44
illiterate	198	29	30	32	31	44	32
known	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
	2,106	287	310	390	357	408	354

SUMMARY—CONTINUED.

	Average per cent of six years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	187
The per cent who read, write and cipher.	65.14	38.22	51.94	72.12	73.47	75.55	7
" " " " read and write	13.39	40.42	21.94	12.28	6.98	3.91	
" " " " read only	11.87	11.20	16.45	8.18	10.90	9.05	1
" " " illiterate	9.40	10.16	9.67	7.42	8.65	10.76	
" " " unknown	0.20					0.73	

The educational condition of the convicts of this year in its relation to th place of birth is shown by the following, viz.:

COUNTRIES AND STATES OF BIRTH.	Total.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Unknown.
Aggregate	354	249	28	44	32	
Born in United States	264	191	21	36	16	
Born in Connecticut	2	1			1	
Illinois	5	4		1		
Indiana	9	5	1		3	
Iowa	1			1		
Kentucky	6	2	1	2	1	
Maine	2	2				
Maryland	1	1				
Massachusetts	3	2		1		
Michigan	87	65	7	10	5	
New Jersey	1	1				
New York	85	58	10	15	2	
North Carolina	1				1	
Ohio	26	22	1	2	1	
Pennsylvania	19	15	1	2	1	
Rhode Island	2	1		1		
South Carolina	1	1				
Tennessee	1	1				
Texas	1	1				
Vermont	3	3				
West Virginia	3	1		1	1	
Wisconsin	5	5				
Born in Foreign Countries	90	58	7	8	16	
Born in British America	35	20	3	4	8	
France	2	2				
Germany	12	9	1		2	
Great Britain	18	14	1	2	1	
Ireland	18	10	2	2	3	
Holland	1				1	
Poland	2	2				
Switzerland	1	1				
West Indies	1				1	

orn in the United States constitute 77.365 per cent of the whole
hile those born in foreign countries are 22.635 per cent thereof.
nber—264—born in the United States, 72.34 per cent read, write,
; 7.95 per cent read and write; 13.64 per cent read only; 6.07 per
literate. Of those—90—in foreign countries, 64.44 per cent read,
cipher; 7.78 per cent read and write; 8.89 per cent read only; 17.77
are illiterate; 1.11 per cent unknown. Comparing the above per
appears that as to the convicts who can read, write, and cipher, the
those born in the United States is above that of those foreign born by
nt; as to those who can read and write the per cent of those born
ted States is 0.17 per cent highest; as to those who can read only,
nt higher, while of the illiterate the per cent of those born in for-
ries exceeds that of those born in the United States by 11.70 per

st census that affords data for comparison is that of 1870. From
ears the then residents of the State of foreign births were 29.25
the residents of native birth. The number of convicts of foreign
ed this year is 34.09 per cent of the number of convicts not of
th. If the proportion of the foreign population of the State re-
same as at the time of taking the census, the proportion of foreign
cts to those of native birth is 16.5 per cent greater than the propor-
population of foreign to that of native birth.

going table shows that of the convicts born in the United States, 87
in Michigan; 85 in New York; 26 in Ohio, and 19 in Pennsylvania,
82 per cent of the native born convicts of this year's receipts.

e census of 1870 it appears that of the population of Michigan at
16.268 were born in the United States. Of this number 507.268,
per cent were of Michigan birth; 231.509, or 25.266 per cent of
; 62.207, or 06.789 per cent of Ohio, and 28.507, or 03.11 per cent
vania. Then Michigan has of her own nativity, 55.351 per cent of
and 33 per cent of the native convicts; of New York nativity,
cent of population which furnishes 32 per cent of the native con-
Ohio nativity, 6.789 per cent of population which furnishes 10 per
tive convicts; of Pennsylvania nativity, 3.111 per cent of population
ishes *seven* per cent of the native convicts.

ppears that two-thirds of the convicts received at this prison who
s of the United States were born elsewhere than in Michigan.

parative educational condition of the convicts who were born in the
es above named, is given in the following statement of percentages:

STATES.	PER CENT TO WHOLE NUMBER BORN IN EACH STATE.			
	Who can Read, Write, and Cipher.	Who can Read and Write.	Who can Read, only.	Who are Illiterate.
.....	74.71	8.04	11.5	5.75
.....	68.24	11.77	17.64	2.35
.....	84.61	3.85	7.69	3.85
.....	78.95	5.26	10.53	5.26

The census of 1870 also gives the foreign born population of the Sta 268,010, of which number 89,590 or 33.42 per cent were born in Br America; 64,143 or 23.94 per cent in Germany; 44,189 or 16.45 per ce Great Britain, and 42,013 or 15.67 per cent in Ireland. The inhabitant Michigan born in

British America are 33.4 per cent of the foreign born, and furnish 3 cent of foreign born convicts;

Germany are 23.9 per cent of the foreign born, from which is furni 13 per cent of foreign born convicts;

Great Britain are 16.4 per cent of the foreign born, from which is furni 20 per cent of foreign born convicts;

Ireland are 15.6 per cent of the foreign born, from which is furnishe per cent of foreign born convicts.

The population of German birth furnishes a less proportion of convict its number than either of the four countries above named, while Ireland nishes the largest proportional number.

Comparing the educational condition of those here, natives of the a foreign countries, by the percentages, the following is the result, viz.:

COUNTRIES.	PER CENT TO WHOLE NUMBER FROM E COUNTRY.			
	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read, only.	Illit
British America	57.14	8.57	11.43	
Germany	75.	8.33	----------	
Great Britain	77.78	5.55	11.11	
Ireland	55.56	11.11	11.11	

The educational condition of the convicts received this year in its relatio the moral habits of their parents, is shown by the following summary, viz.

MORAL HABITS OF PARENTS.	Total Number of Convicts.	EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS.				
		Read, write and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read, only.	Illiterate.	Unk
Parents temperate	238	168	19	31	20	----
Mother temperate, father intemperate	102	70	9	11	12	----
Parents intemperate	3	2	----------	1	----------	----
Father temperate	6	6	----------	----------	----------	----
Mother temperate	1	1	----------	----------	----------	----
Father intemperate	3	2	----------	1	----------	----
Unknown	1	----------	----------	----------	----------	
Total	354	249	28	44	32	

TABLE—CONTINUED.

PURSUITS PRIOR TO CONVICTION.	INDUSTRIAL STATE.				MORAL HABITS.				EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.				
	Total.	Trade and Served Apprenticeship.	Trade, but never Served.	No Trade.	Total.	Intemperate.	Moderate.	Temperate.	Total.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.
Railroad Employe	2	----	----	2	2	1	1	----	2	2	----	----	----
River-driver	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----
Saddler	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----
Sailor	17	----	----	17	17	12	3	2	17	13	1	2	1
Salesman	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Saloon-keeper	4	----	----	4	4	3	1	----	4	4	----	----	----
Sawyer	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Saw-filer	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----
Schoolboy	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----
Shoemaker	11	1	10	----	11	7	2	2	11	6	2	3	----
Stone-cutter	2	2	----	----	2	----	2	----	2	2	----	----	----
Stone-mason	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----
Tailor	2	1	1	----	2	1	1	----	2	2	----	----	----
Tanner and Currier	3	2	1	----	3	1	1	1	3	3	----	----	----
Teamster	3	----	----	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	----	1
Tramp	4	----	----	4	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	----	----
Trunk maker	1	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----
Upholsterer	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Wagon-maker	2	2	----	----	2	1	1	----	2	2	----	----	----
Waiter	3	----	----	3	3	1	2	----	3	----	1	2	----
Watch-maker	2	1	1	----	2	----	1	1	2	2	----	----	----
Wire-maker	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Woodturner	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----
Total	353	26	92	235	353	131	126	96	353	249	28	44	32
Unknown	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Aggregate	354	26	92	235	354	132	126	96	354	249	28	44	32

It does not appear from the above that there is any special relation between the educational condition of those here and their former pursuits, except that those who are illiterate belong to a special class, while those who stand highest in this respect are not found in noticeable excess at any point in the exhibit.

Nor is there special significance in the relation of moral habits and pursuits except that 94 per cent of those who come into the column of "Temperate" followed useful pursuits which could be carried on only by manual labor.

The industrial relations of the convicts as connected by the above table, with their previous pursuits, indicate the mechanical grade of the class from which the average convict is furnished. If crime springs from a low mode of life, it is to be expected of the average criminal that in his relations and habits,—social, moral, and industrial,—he will have failed to rise above the teachings and requirements of his environment, and such is the teaching of the above table. Those with "No Trade" are largely in the majority, and of those who claim a "Trade" a small portion only of them mastered it by the slow process of an apprenticeship, while by far the larger portion were satisfied with its coarser methods and grosser productions.

ng summary shows the educational condition of the convicts
ıg the year on first conviction, in comparison with the same
ıose received on other than first conviction, and for both classes
l condition in its relation to age:

CONDITION OF CONVICTS OTHER THAN FIRST CON-				EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED ON FIRST CONVICTION.					
Read and Write.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Total.	AGES.	Total.	Read, Write and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Unknown.
11	81	118		236	168	17	23	27	1
.....	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	19	12	7	2	.....	3	.....
.....	1	1	20	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	5	7	21	10	6	2	1	1	.....
.....	3	6	22	13	8	1	2	1	.....
.....	3	6	23	12	8	.....	2	2	.....
1	5	9	24	10	8	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	2	25	14	11	.....	1	2	.....
.....	9	11	26	16	13	1	2	.....	.....
2	5	8	27	13	9	2	.....	2	.....
.....	7	8	28	9	7	1	.....	1	.....
1	4	5	29	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	6	30	9	5	1	2	1	.....
2	1	3	31	9	6	.....	2	1	.....
.....	4	5	32	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	33	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	2	34	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	35	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	3	36	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	2	37	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	2	3	38	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	3	3	39	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	2	40	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	41	4	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	2	2	42	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	43	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	44	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	2	45	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	46	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	47	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	48	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	49	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	50	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	51	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	52	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	53	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	56	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	57	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	58	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	62	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	63	2	2	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....		
.....	1	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	80	1	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	84	1	1	.....	.....		

The educational condition of the convicts included in the above summary in its relation to their industrial condition, and in correlation to the offenses for which they were committed, will appear from the table below:

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS		READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.			READ AND WRITE.			READ, ONLY.			ILLITERATE.			UNK'N
INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS		Trade and served Apprenticeship.	Trade but never served.	No Trade.	Trade and served Apprenticeship.	Trade but never served.	No Trade.	Trade and served Apprenticeship.	Trade but never served.	No Trade.	Trade and served Apprenticeship.	Trade but never served.	No Trade.	Unknown.
Titles of Offenses.	Total. 354	22	74	153	3	6	19	....	6	38	1	6	25	1
Murder of the 1st degree	6	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....
Murder of the 2d degree	4	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Murderous assault	10	1	1	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....
Manslaughter	7	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Robbery	9	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	.....
Rape	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	.....
Attempt to rape	5	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Exposing child	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Adultery	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....
Polygamy	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Seduction	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Incest	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Arson	10	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	.....
Burglary, burglary and larceny	72	5	17	25	....	2	7	....	3	6	....	4	3	.....
Larceny, receiving stolen prop'ty	161	11	41	64	2	3	9	....	1	19	....	2	8	1
False pretenses	5	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Conspiracy	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Malicious trespass	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Stealing from the mails	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Forgery	18	1	4	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Counterfeiting	10	2	3	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Perjury	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
Prison breaking, resisting officers	9	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	.....

To this point the "Statistics of Environment" have presented the moral and religious condition of the parents of those sent here during the year, in their correlation to the several personal conditions and habits of the convicts, and the combination and relation of such personal conditions and habits in the same person, stated in their relation to the offenses which brought them here, and to the pursuits of each prior to the commission of such offenses. These conditions, as stated, furnish data from which may be determined somewhat of the relation between the early environment of these persons and their after crime life. The several conditions, states, and habits of the parents have, however, been so far presented independently of any consideration as to the period in the life of the embryo misdemeanants, when such particular parental relations existed. This omission is supplied by the tabular summaries following, which present the data not considered in former summaries, and afford a measure of the value of parental oversight and care as a safeguard against criminal practices by the class of persons from which prison populations are supplied. The tables, in addition to showing at what period in each convict's life he was under the influence of the several parental conditions or habits, give also the criminal history of each convict stated in its relation to former pursuits, personal habits, offense of which last convicted, and the term imposed for such offense.

tion to prior pursuits, habits, and conditions of life, as also in their relation to the moral and religious states of parents.

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother died.	Number of Convictions.						Pursuits.	Industrial Relations.			Moral Habits.			Educational.			Conjugal Relations.				Attendance at Church		Attendance at Sunday School.		Moral Relations of Parents.					Religious Habits of Parents.				Color.					
			Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No Trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate, and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious, and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1567	30	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
1596	45	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	House-keeper	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1601	32	27	2	1	1	..	..	..	Shoemaker	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1632	35	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	Jockey	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1636	32	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Stone-cutter	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1641	48	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1643	38	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1668	27	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1691	31	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1700	34	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1705	29	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1731	30	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	Sailor	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1761	41	39	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1764	30	24	2	2	..	..	..	..	Butcher	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1780	31	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	2	12	2	8	5	8	2	2	3	5	1	..	9	1	4	10	..	1	14	6	1	2	..	..	6	1	6	..	2	..	6	14	1	..	13	2

The tabular statement following contains such convicts as reached their majority before the decease of either parent, but whose mother died between their majority and the age at which they committed the offenses for which they were sent here on the terms now considered. It also gives the age of each such convict when his mother died and when he was received here with the number of terms served by him in this or other penal or reformatory institutions, and these stated in their relation to the crimes committed and the terms imposed for such crimes:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother died.	Number of Convictions. Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	Pursuits.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals. Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Offenses against Morality, Chastity, and Decency. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Offenses against Property. Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery and Counterfeiting. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Offenses against Public Justice. Perjury.	Prison breaking, resisting officers.	Terms. Life, solitary.	Life.	Twenty Years.	Ten Years.	Five Years.	Four Years.	Three Years.	Two Years, Six Months.	Two Years.	One Year.
1567	30	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1596	45	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	Housekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1601	32	27	2	1	1	..	..	..	Shoemaker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1632	35	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	Jockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1636	32	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Stone-cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1641	48	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1643	38	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1668	27	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1691	31	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1700	34	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1705	29	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1731	30	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	Sailor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1761	41	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1764	30	24	2	2	..	..	..	..	Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1780	31	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Father died.	Number of Convictions.					Pursuits.	Industrial Relations.		Moral Habits.			Educational.			Conjugal Relations.				Attendance at Church			Attendance at Sunday School.			Moral Relations of Parents.				Religious Habits of Parents.					Color.			Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
			Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.		
1561	30	33	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1581	34	34	2	1	1	..	..	..	Shoemaker	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1626	26	33	3	3	..	..	..	..	Bricklayer	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1629	32	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1660	26	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
1679	33	38	2	2	..	..	..	..	Hotel Clerk	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1688	35	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1699	26	35	2	1	1	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1729	42	40	3	3	..	..	..	..	Carpenter	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1738	32	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1742	51	41	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farrier	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1762	46	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1763	34	21	4	1	1	1	..	..	Printer	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
1778	40	35	2	1	1	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1783	38	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1822	46	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	Carriage-maker	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1834	47	37	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1835	23	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hostler	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1837	34	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	Peddler	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
1852	30	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1856	30	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1911	25	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total.	32	..	31	29	2	1	..	..	.....	2	4	16	4	7	11	17	1	2	1	11	2	3	6	3	4	15	1	3	18	15	..	..	1	6	10	9	..	1	..	2	21	1	..	19	3

The tabular statement following contains such convicts as reached their majority before the decease of either parent, but whose father died between their majority and the age at which they committed the offenses for which they were sent here on the terms now considered; it also gives the age of each such convict when his father died and when he was received here, with the number of terms served by him in this or other penal or reformatory institutions, and these stated in their relation to the crimes committed, and the terms imposed for such crimes:

REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Father died.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. TOTAL.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS. Murder of the 1st degree.	Murder of the 2d degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY, CHASTITY, AND DECENCY. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. Burglary. Burglary and Larceny.	Larceny. Receiving Stolen Property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE. Perjury.	Prison breaking. Resisting officers.	TERMS. Ten years.	Eight years.	Seven years.	Five years.	Four years.	Three years four months.	Three years.	Two years six months.	Two years.	One year.	Ten months.	Eight months.
1561	35	33	1	1					Farmer																																
1581	34	34	1						Shoemaker														1																			
1926	28	28	3	1	1				Bricklayer															1																	
1629	32	24	1	1					Laborer														1																	
1660	26	22	1	1					Laborer																															
1679	33	28	2	2					Hotel Clerk																															
1688	35	28	1	1					Laborer															1																
1690	36	35	2	1	1				Laborer															1	1															
1729	42	40	3	1	1	1			Carpenter															1																
1738	32	32	1	1					Laborer																															
1743	51	41	1	1					Farrier		1																													
1762	46	32	1	1					Laborer															1																
1763	24	21	4	1	1	1			Printer															1																
1778	40	35	2	1		1			Laborer																															
1783	33	33	1	1					Laborer															1																
1822	46	35	1	1					Carriage-mak'r																						1										
1834	47	27	1	1					Farmer															1																
1835	23	22	1	1					Hostler				1																											
1837	34	34	1	1					Pedler															1																
1852	30	25	1	1					Laborer																															
1866	30	28	1	1					Laborer															1																
1911	25	23	1	1					Laborer			1																												
Total	22										1	2	1										4	11						2				1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

whose parents died between their majority and the several ages at which the crime which sent them here was committed; it also gives the age of the convict when each parent died and the age when received here under present sentence, with the number of terms served by him in this or other penal or reformatory institutions, and these stated in their relation to prior pursuits, habits, and conditions of life, as also in their relation to the moral and religious states of parents:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict. When Father died.	When Mother died.	Number of Convictions. Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	Pursuits.	Industrial Relations. Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No trade.	Moral Habits. Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Educational. Read, Write and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Conjugal Relations. Married.	Married and separated.	Widower.	Single.	Attendance at Church. Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Attendance at Sunday School. Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Moral Relation of Parents. Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Religious Habits of Parents. Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	Color. White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1563	65	40	41	2	1	..	1	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1564	49	33	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hotel-keeper	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1575	54	35	40	2	2	..	..	..	..	Jeweler	1	....	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1583	45	34	36	2	1	1	..	..	..	Baker	....	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1604	63	29	53	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1619	57	53	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1621	35	21	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1638	46	22	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	Blacksmith	....	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1639	47	45	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	Gardener	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1644	46	23	26	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1670	39	36	34	2	2	..	..	..	..	Tailor	1	....	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1715	50	22	20	2	1	..	1	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1725	57	40	45	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1766	27	27	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	Butcher	....	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1779	37	29	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Carpenter	....	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1786	33	25	24	2	1	..	1	..	..	Teamster	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1790	38	38	43	5	2	..	3	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1797	45	31	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	Carpenter	....	1	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1798	56	30	55	3	3	..	..	..	..	Farmer	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1801	36	28	25	2	2	..	..	..	..	Barber	....	1	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1843	53	43	41	1	1	..	..	..	..	Harness-maker	....	1	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1858	56	30	55	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1859	62	35	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1881	26	23	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	Jockey	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1892	48	45	37	1	1	..	..	..	..	Blacksmith	....	1	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	15	6	9	10	18	1	4	2	15	5	1	4	1	5	19	..	..	25	17	2	..	..	..	6	11	8	..	..	..	6	24	..	1	20	5

The tabular statement following contains such convicts as reached their majority before the decease of either parent, but whose parents died between their majority and the several ages at which the crime which sent them here was committed; it also gives the age of the convict when each parent died and the age when received here under present sentence, with the number of terms served by him in this or other penal or reformatory institutions, and these stated in their relation to the crimes committed and the terms imposed for such crimes:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict. When Father died.	When Mother died.	Number of Convictions. Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	Pursuits.	Offenses Against the Lives and Persons of Individuals. Murder of the 1st degree.	Murder of the 2d degree.	Murderous Assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to Rape.	Exposing a Child.	Offenses Against Morality, Chastity, & Decency. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Offenses Against Property. Arson.	Burglary, Burglary and Larceny.	Larceny, Receiving Stolen Property.	False Pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious Trespass.	Stealing from the Mails.	Forgery and Counterfeiting. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Offenses Against Public Justice. Perjury.	Prison-breaking, Resisting Officers.	Terms. Life Solitary.	Twelve Years.	Ten Years.	Eight Years.	Seven Years.	Six Years.	Five Years Six Months.	Five Years.	Four Years.	Three Years.	Two Years.	One Year.	Six Months.
1563	65	40	41	2	1	..	1	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1564	49	33	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hotel-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1575	54	35	40	2	2	..	..	..	..	Jeweler	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1583	45	34	36	2	1	1	..	..	..	Baker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1604	63	29	53	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1619	57	53	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1621	35	21	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1638	46	22	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1639	47	45	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	Gardener	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1644	46	23	26	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1670	39	36	34	2	2	..	..	..	..	Tailor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1715	30	22	20	2	1	..	1	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1725	57	40	45	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1766	27	27	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1779	37	29	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1786	33	25	24	2	1	..	1	..	..	Teamster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1790	38	38	43	5	2	..	3	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1797	45	31	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1798	56	30	55	3	3	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1801	36	28	25	2	2	..	..	..	..	Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1843	53	43	41	1	1	..	..	..	..	Harnessmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	56	30	55	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1859	62	35	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1881	26	23	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	Jockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892	48	45	37	1	1	..	..	..	..	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

relation to prior pursuits, habits and conditions of life, as also in their relation to the moral and religious states of parents:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother Died.		Age of Convict when Father Died.		Number of Convictions.					Pursuits.	Industrial Relations.		Moral Habits.			Educational.			Conjugal Relations.				Attendance at Church		Attendance at Sunday School		Moral Relations of Parents.					Religious Habits of Parents.					Color.				
		Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade but never served apprenticeship.	No trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, write and cipher.	Read and write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Residents of State.	No-resident of State.
1594	44	36			1½	1	1				Laborer			1			1	1					1					1			1							1				1		
1603	27	26			20	1	1				Laborer			1				1										1			1							1				1		
1618	52		2	23		1	1				Laborer			1			1						1					1			1							1				1		
1635	37	22			5	1	1				Laborer			1		1			1									1			1							1				1		
1666	55	24			16	2	1	1			Laborer			1			1				1							1			1							1				1		
1677	26		16	24		3	1		2		Sailor			1		1		1				1						1			1							1				1		
1683	47	6 w	35			1	1				Farmer			1	1			1				1				1					1						1				1		
1709	22	22			6	3	1		2		Laborer			1		1		1							1			1			1						1				1		
1712	27	27			13	4	2		1	1	Machinest		1			1		1							1			1			1							1				1		
1717	45		16	25		1	1				Farmer			1	1			1				1					1			1					1			1				1		
1723	47		4 w	24		1	1				House-keeper			1	1			1							1			1			1							1				1		
1724	35		3	29		1	1				Laborer			1	1			1						1			1			1							1				1		
1735	32		2	29		1	1				Stone-cutter	1				1		1				1					1			1							1				1		
1739	26		7	24		1	1				Teamster			1			1		1									1			1							1				1		
1743	28		11	23		2	2				Watch-maker	1				1		1		1					1			1			1							1				1		
1747	35		9	26		2	2				Baker	1			1			1					1					1			1							1				1		
1758	31		7	31		1	1				Clerk			1		1		1						1				1			1							1				1		
1760	36		12	36		1	1				Saloon-keeper			1			1	1							1			1			1							1				1		
1765	31		14	31		1	1				Butcher		1			1		1				1						1			1							1				1		
1767	39		20	39		1	1				Lumberman			1				1					1					1			1							1				1		

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The tabular statement following presents those convicts one of whose parents deceased prior and the other subsequent to the convict's majority, giving the age of each convict when received here on his present sentence, and his age at time of death of either parent, with the number of terms served in this or other penal or reformatory institutions, and these stated in their relation to the crime committed and the term imposed for such crime:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother Died.		Age of Convict when Father Died.		Number of Convictions.					PURSUITS.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.						Offenses against Morality, Chastity, Decency.			Offenses against Property.						Forgery and Counterf't'g.	Off's against Pub. Justice.	Terms.										
		Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, Receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.			Life.	Twelve years.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Six years.	Five years.	Four years.	Three years six months.	Three years.	Two years.	One year six months.	One year.	Six months.
1594	44	36	....	..	1½	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1603	27	26	....	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1618	52	....	2	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1635	37	32	....	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1666	55	24	....	..	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1677	26	....	16	24	....	3	1	..	2	..	..	Sailor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1683	47	6 w	35	..	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1709	22	....	....	..	6	3	1	..	2	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1712	27	27	....	..	13	4	2	..	1	..	1	Machinist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1717	45	....	16	25	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Farmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1723	47	....	4 w	24	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Housekeeper	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1724	35	....	3	29	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1735	32	....	2	29	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Stone-cutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1739	26	....	7	24	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Teamster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1743	28	....	11	23	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	Watchmaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1747	35	....	9	26	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	Baker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1758	31	....	7	31	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1760	36	....	12	36	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Saloon-keeper	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1765	31	....	14	31	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Butcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1767	39	....	20	39	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Lumberman	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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The tabular summary following gives for the convicts of the year whose mothers died during their minority [illegible] living—the age of each at decease of the mother, and when received on present sentence, the number of times committed to this or other penal or reformatory institutions, also, the prior pursuits of each and these stated in their relation to the convict's several habits and conditions of life, as also in their relation to the moral and religious states of parents:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother died.	Number of Convictions.						Pursuits.	Industrial Relations.		Moral Habits.			Educational.			Conjugal Relations.				Attendance at Church.		Attendance at Sunday School.		Moral Relations of Parents.				Religious Habits of Parents.				Color.					
			Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1566	32	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1582	29	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	Locomotive Engineer	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1609	36	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1614	21	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1615	24	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1616	29	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Stationary Engineer	....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1627	22	20	3	2	..	1	..	..	Acrobat	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1647	25	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1648	15	11	3	1	..	1	..	1	School-boy	....	....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1649	25		3	2	..	1	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1650	37	20	2	1	..	1	..	..	Jockey	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1652	28	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	Sailor	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1655	47	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1656	24	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1658	26	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	Painter	1	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1663	26	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	Sailor	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1665	21	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	Broom-maker	....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1678	28	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1685	26	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	Book-keeper	....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
1689	24	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

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committed by each and the terms imposed by the courts for such crimes:

REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Mother died.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. TOTAL.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS. Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous Assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to Rape.	Exposing a Child.	OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY, CHASTITY, DECENCY. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Sodomy.	Incest.	Arson.	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. Burglary, Burglary and Larceny.	Larceny, Receiving Stolen Property.	False Pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious Trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE. Perjury.	Prison breaking, Resisting officers.	TERMS. Fifteen Years.	Twelve Years.	Seven Years.	Five Years.	Four Years Eight Months.	Four Years.	Three Years.	Two Years Six Months.	Two Years.	One Year Eight Months.	One Year Six Months.	One Year Three Months.	Ten Months.	Six Months.
1566..	32	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1582..	29	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	Locomotive Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1600..	36	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1614..	21	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1615..	24	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1616..	29	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	Stationary Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1627..	22	20	3	2	1	..	..	..	Acrobat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1647..	25	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1648..	15	11	3	2	1	..	..	1	Schoolboy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1649..	25	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1650..	37	20	2	1	1	..	..	..	Jockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1652..	28	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	Sailor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1655..	47	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1656..	24	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1658..	26	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	Painter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1663..	26	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	Sailor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1665..	21	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	Broom-maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1678..	38	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1685..	26	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	Book-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1689..	24	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laborer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	AGE OF CONVICT. When Father died.	When Mother died.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. TOTAL.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprentice-ship.	No trade.	MORAL HABITS. Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	EDUCATIONAL. Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	CONJUGAL RELATIONS. Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH. Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL. Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	MORAL RELATION OF PARENTS. Parents temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother temperate.	Mother temperate, Father Intemperate.	RELIGIOUS HABITS OF PARENTS. Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious, and Father not Pious.	COLOR. White.	Black.	Mulatto.	RESIDENCE. Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1562	26	13	20	1	1					Laborer			1			1		1						1			1			1										1			1	
1577	32	10	16	3	2	1				Carpenter		1		1			1							1			1			1										1			1	
1584	26	13	19	1	1					Model & pat'n mak'r		1				1		1						1			1			1										1			1	
1595	22	1	20	1	1					Laborer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1605	21	3	4	2	1	1		1		Cook			1		1		1							1			1			1										1			1	
1610	28	14	2	1	1					Bartender			1			1		1						1			1			1										1			1	
1620	40	17	13	1	1					Mason		1			1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1624	45	2	15	1	1					Shoemaker			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1633	17	1	1	1	1					Laborer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1639	38	2	4	1	1					Cooper			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1667	45	8	9	1	1					Hatter		1				1	1				1						1			1										1			1	
1673	30	18	10	3	1	1	1			Sailor			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1688	19	12	7	1	1					Laborer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1690	20	2	14	3	2	1				Shoemaker			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1716	22	14	8	4	3	1				Blacksmith		1			1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1726	24	19	16	2	2					Laborer			1		1		1				1				1			1			1										1			1	
1730	24	9	2	2	2					Shoemaker			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1733	20	21	m	1	1					Laborer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1745	39	3	4	2	2					Horse-shoer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	
1750	25	13	10	1	1					Laborer			1		1			1						1			1			1										1			1	

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Register Number.	Age of Convict.		Number of Convictions.					Pursuits.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.								Offenses against Morality, Chastity, Decency.				Offenses against Property.						Forgery and Counterfeiting.			Offenses against Pub. Justice.		Terms.											
	Age of Convict.	When Mother died.	Number of Convictions.	Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Murder of the 1st degree.	Murder of the 2d degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Perjury.	Prison breaking, resist. officers.	Life, solitary.	Life.	Ten years.	Eight years.	Seven years.	Six years.	Five years.	Four years.	Three years six months.	Three years.	Two years six months.	Two years.	One year six months.	One year.	Eight months.	Six months.	Four months.
1562..	26	13	1	1	1					Laborer																																		
1577..	32	10	3	3	1		1			Carpenter																																		
1584..	26	13	1	1	1					Model & pat. maker																																		
1595..	22	1	1	1	1					Laborer																																		
1605..	21	20	1	1	1					Cook																																		
1610..	28	4	2	2	1			1																1																			
1650..	40	14	1	1	1					Bar-tender														1	1																		
1624..	45	17	1	1	1					Mason			1																														
1633..	17	24	1	1	1					Shoemaker															1																		
1639..	38	2	1	1	1					Laborer															1																		
1667..	45	8	1	1	1					Cooper														1	1																		
1673..	30	18	1	1	1					Hatter														1	1																		
1686..	19	12	1	1	1					Sailor														1	1																		
1690..	29	2	3	3	3					Laborer															1																		
1716..	22	14	6	6	2		4			Shoemaker															1																		
										Blacksmith																																		
1736..	24	19	2	2	2					Laborer														1	1																		
1730..	24	9	2	2	2					Shoemaker																																		
1733..	20	3	1	1	1					Laborer																																		
1745..	39	4	2	2	2					Horseshoer																																		
1760..	25	13	1	1	1					Laborer																																		

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REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Father died.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.				PURSUITS.	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.		MORAL HABITS.			EDUCATIONAL.			CONJUGAL RELATIONS.				ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.			ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.			MORAL RELATION OF PARENTS.					RELIGIOUS HABITS OF PARENTS.						COLOR.			RESIDENCE.	
				Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	Trade and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No Trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1557	28	15	1	1							1			1				1						1			1						1					1			1	
1565	47	8	2	1		1					1			1					1					1			1						1					1			1	
1573	19	12	1	1							1			1							1			1			1						1					1			1	
1606	24	8	1	1							1			1							1			1			1						1					1			1	
1611	33	6 m	2	1		1				1				1				1						1			1						1					1			1	
1625	30	7	1	1						1		1						1						1			1						1					1			1	
1634	23	3	1	1						1		1						1						1			1						1					1			1	
1637	27	12	1	1							1		1						1				1				1						1					1			1	
1642	20	4	1	1						1			1								1			1			1						1					1			1	
1661	21	14	1	1							1		1								1			1			1						1					1			1	
1669	31	7	3	1							1		1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1675	22	10	2	1			1				1		1								1			1			1						1					1			1	
1676	30	3	2	1						1			1			1					1			1			1						1					1			1	
1680	24	9 m	2	1							1		1								1			1			1						1					1			1	
1682	25	4	1	1						1			1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1701	29	17	1	1							1		1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1702	32	15	1	1							1		1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1703	23	13	2	1			1			1			1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1710	28	2	2	1						1			1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
1711	24	7	1	1							1		1					1						1			1						1					1			1	
		4																																							

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REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	Age of Convict when Father died.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. Michigan State Prison.	Other Prisons.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	OFFENSES AGAINST LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS. Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY, CHASTITY, DECENCY. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE. Perjury.	Prison breaking, resisting officers.	TERMS. Fifteen years.	Seven years.	Six years.	Five years.	Four years, six months.	Four years.	Three years, four months.	Three years.	Two years.	One year, eight months.	One year, six months.	One year.	Six months.
1557	28	15	1	1					Laborer					1																											
1565	47	8	1	1					Laborer																																	
1573	19	12	1	1					Laborer																																	
1603	24	8	1	1					Laborer																																	
1611	35	6 m.	2	1		1			Painter														1																		
1625	30	7	1	1					Photographist																																	
1634	23	3	1	1					Barber														1																		
1637	27	12	1	1					Bank Cashier																																	
1642	29	4	1	1					Cabinet-maker														1																			
1661	21	14	1	1					Laborer																																	
1669	31	7	3	3					Laborer																																	
1675	23	3	1	1					Laborer																																	
1676	30	10	2	2			1		Blacksmith					1																													
1680	24	3	3	1			2		Sailor														1																		
		9 m.	4	1																																					
1683	28	4	1	1					Barber														1													1					
1701	29	17	1	1					Laborer															1														1			
1702	22	5	1	1					Laborer															1															1		
1703	23	13	2	2					Shoemaker															1																1	
1710	28	7	2	2					Laborer															1																	1

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as also in their relation to the moral and religious states of parents:

Register Number.	Pursuits.	Age of Convict when received.	Number of Convictions.					Industrial Relations.		Moral Habits.			Educational.			Conjugal Relations.			Attendance at Church			Attendance at Sunday School.			Moral Relations of Parents.										Religious Habits of Parents.										Color.					
			Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprentice-ship.	No trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1558	Saloon-keeper	50	1	1						1			1					1			1						1							1							1				1	
1559	Harness-maker	26	1	1						1			1					1			1						1							1							1				1	
1563	Sailor	29	1	1						1			1					1			1						1							1							1				1	
1569	Laborer	38	1	1						1			1					1			1						1							1							1				1	
1570	Laborer	29	1	1						1			1					1			1						1							1							1				1	
1571	Cigar-maker	21	2	2				1	1					1			1				1						1							1							1				1	
1572	Laborer	19	1	1						1			1				1				1						1							1							1				1	
1574	Laborer	23	1	1						1			1				1				1						1							1							1				1	
1578	Laborer	31	1	1						1			1				1				1						1							1							1				1	
1580	Chair-maker	27	3	2	1					1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1583	Shoemaker	27	2	2						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1584	Laborer	25	2	2						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1589	Barber	43	2	2							1		1			1				1							1							1							1				1	
1590	Laborer	24	1	1						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1592	Laborer	41	1	1						1			1			1				1							1							1							1				1	
1593	Painter	28	2	2						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1597	Laborer	18	2	2						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1598	Cigar-maker	15	2	2						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1599	Carpenter	56	1	1						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	
1600	Sailor	24	1	1						1			1			1					1						1							1							1				1	

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REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	TOTAL.	Michigan State Prison.	Prisons of other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	Trade, and served apprenticeship.	Trade, but never served apprenticeship.	No Trade.	Temperate.	Moderate.	Intemperate.	Read, Write, and Cipher.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.	Single.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Regular.	Irregular.	Never.	Parents Temperate.	Parents Intemperate.	Father Temperate.	Father Intemperate.	Mother Temperate.	Mother Temperate, and Father Intemperate.	Parents Pious.	Parents not Pious.	Father Pious.	Father not Pious.	Mother Pious.	Mother Pious, and Father not Pious.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Resident of State.	Non-resident of State.
1755	19	1	1					Peddler	1			1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1759	24	1	1					Teamster		1		1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1775	31	1	1					Cooper		1		1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1781	24	1	1					Wagon-maker		1		1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1784	50	1	1					Farmer		1		1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1789	23	1			1			Bricklayer		1				1				1				1			1			1												1			1	
1792	24	1	1					Butcher		1		1						1	1						1			1												1			1	
1793	19	1	1					Painter		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1796	30	1	1					Laborer		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1800	18	1	1					Book-keeper		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1803	25	1	1					Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1811	43	1	1					Barber		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1816	33	1	1					Hostler		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1818	23	1	1					Painter		1		1						1		1					1			1												1			1	
1819	24	1	1					R. R. employe		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1821	24	1	1					R. R. employe		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1823	27	1	1					Clog-dancer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1824	21	1	1					Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1825	43	1	1					Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1827	19	1	1					Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1823	21	1	1				1	Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1829	29	1	1					Marble-cutter		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1832	29	1	1					Laborer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1845	23	1	1					Plasterer		1				1				1		1					1			1												1			1	
1846	23	1	1					Shoemaker		1				1				1		1					1			1												1				1

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The usual summary following gives for the convicts of the year whose parents were born living when such convicts were received here, the age of each when received, the number of times committed to this or other penal or reformatory institutions; also, the prior pursuits of each and these stated in their relation to the crime of each, and the term pronounced by the court in punishment thereof:

| Register Number. | Age of Convict when received. | Number of Convictions. | | | | | | Pursuits. | Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals. | | | | | | | Offenses against Morality, Chastity, Decency. | | | Offenses against Property. | | | | | | | | | | Forgery and Counterfeiting. | | Offenses against Public Justice. | Terms. | | | | | | | | | |

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The annual summary following gives for the convicts of the year whose parents were both living when such convicts were received here, the age of each when received, the number of times committed to this or other penal or reformatory institutions; also, the prior pursuits of each and these stated in their relation to the crime of each, and the term pronounced by the court in punishment thereof:

Register Number.	Age of Convict when received.	Number of Convictions.						Pursuits.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.										Offenses against Morality, Chastity, Decency.				Offenses against Property.						Forgery and Counterfeiting.		Offenses against Public Justice.		Terms.											
		Total.	Michigan State Prison.	Other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.		Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Perjury.	Prison breach, resist. officers.	Twenty Years.	Twelve Years.	Ten Years.	Eight Years.	Seven Years, 10 Months.	Seven Years.	Six Years.	Five Years.	Four Years, 7 Months, 9 Days.	Four Years, 6 Months.	Four Years.	Three Years, 6 Months.	Three Years, 4 Months.	Three Years.	Two Years, 6 Months.	Two Years.	One Year, 8 Months.	One Year, 6 Months.	One Year, 3 Months.	One Year.	Eight Months.	Six Months.
1558	56	1	1					Saloon-keeper																																						
1559	46	1	1					Harness-maker																																						
1565	29	1	1					Sailor																																				
1569	38	1	1					Laborer																																				
1570	29	1	1					Laborer																																				
1571	21	3	2		1			Cigar-maker														1	1																						
1572	19	1	1					Laborer														1	1																						
1574	22	1	1					Laborer														1	1																						
1578	31	1	1					Laborer														1	1																						
1580	27	2	1		1			Chair-maker					1										1																						
1585	27	3	2		1			Shoe-maker								1							1																						
1586	26	1	1					Laborer															1																						
1589	43	2	1		1			Barber														1	1																						
1590	24	1	1					Laborer														1	1																						
1592	41	1	1					Laborer														1	1																						
1593	28	2	2					Painter														1	1																						
1597	18	2	1		1			Laborer															1																						
1598	15	2	2					Cigar-maker															1																						
1599	26	2	1		1			Carpenter															1																						
1600	24	1	1					Sailor															1																						

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REGISTER NUMBER.	Age of Convict when received.	TOTAL.	Number of Convictions. Michigan State Prison.	Other States.	Detroit House of Correction.	State House of Correction.	Reform School.	PURSUITS.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals. Murder of the first degree.	Murder of the second degree.	Murderous assault.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Rape.	Attempt to rape.	Exposing a child.	Offenses against Morality, Chastity, Decency. Adultery.	Polygamy.	Seduction.	Incest.	Offenses against Property. Arson.	Burglary, burglary and larceny.	Larceny, receiving stolen property.	False pretenses.	Conspiracy.	Malicious trespass.	Stealing from the mails.	Forgery and Counterfeiting. Forgery.	Counterfeiting.	Offenses against Public Justice. Perjury.	Prison breach, & resist. officers.	Terms. Twenty Years.	Twelve Years.	Ten Years.	Eight Years.	Seven Years, 10 Months.	Seven Years.	Six Years.	Five Years.	Four Years, 7 Months 9 Days.	Four Years, 6 Months.	Four Years.	Three Years, 6 Months.	Three Years, 4 Months.	Three Years.	Two Years, 6 Months.	Two Years.	One Year, 8 Months.	One Year, 6 Months.	One Year, 3 Months.	One Year.	Eight Months.	Six Months.
1755	19	1	1					Peddler																																										
1759	24	1	1					Teamster																																											
1775	31	1	1					Cooper																																										
1781	24	1	1					Wagon-maker																																										
1784	39	1	1					Farmer																																										
1789	24	3	1		2			Brick-layer																																									
1792	19	1	1					Butcher																																									
1793	39	3	3		1			Painter																																									
1796	18	2	1		1			Laborer																																									
1800	28	2	2					Book-keeper																																									
1803	25	1	1					Laborer																																									
1811	43	1	1					Barber																																								
1816	23	1	1					Hostler																																								
1818	22	1	1					Painter																																								
1819	24	1	1					R. R. Employee																																									
1821	24	1	1					R. R. Employee					1																																				
1823	27	3	1		1			Clog dancer							1										1																								
1824	21	1	1					Laborer																																									
1825	43	1	1					Laborer																	1																								
1827	19	1	1					Laborer																1																								
1828	21	1	1					Laborer															1																								
1829	22	1	1					Marble cutter																1																								
1832	29	1	1					Laborer																1																								
1845	22	1	1					Plasterer																1																								
1846	23	4	3				1	Shoemaker																																									

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The matter below is taken from the foregoing summaries, and is presented like sequence as are the several tables from which it is taken. It appears at of the fifteen convicts who reached their majority prior to the decease of her parent but whose mother died after majority of convict but prior to the mmission of the crime for which they were sent here—father still living—ere were convicted of offenses against

ıe lives and persons of individuals, 3, or 20.00 per cent of the number;
orality, chastity, and decency, 1, or 6.67 per cent of the number;
ɔrgery and counterfeiting, 1, or 6.67 per cent of the number;
ıblic justice, 0;
·operty, 10, or 66.66 per cent of the number.

While of the fifteen,

ıere were received on First conviction, 13, or 86.66 per cent of the number,
Second " 2, or 13.34 " " "

, or 80 per cent, had no trade;
, or 13.33 per cent, were quasi[1] mechanics;
, or 6.67 per cent, had trades:
, or 33.33 per cent, were intemperate;
, or 53.33 per cent, were moderate drinkers;
, or 13.34 per cent, were temperate:

10, or 66.67 per cent, never attended church;
4, or 26.67 per cent, attended church irregularly;
14, or 93.33 per cent, never attended Sunday school.

Of the twenty-two convicts who reached their majority prior to the decease either parent, but whose father died after the majority of the convict but ior to the commission of the crime for which they were sent here—mother ill living—there were convicted of offenses against

he lives and persons of individuals, 3, or 13.64 per cent of the number;
orality, chastity, and decency, 0;
ɔrgery and counterfeiting, 4, or 18.18 per cent of the number;
ublic justice, 0;
roperty, 15, or 68.18 per cent of the number.

While of the twenty-two

here were received on First conviction, 15, or 68.18 per cent of the number,
Second " 4,
Third " 2, } or 31.82 " " "
Fourth " 1,

, or 72.73 per cent, had no trade;
, or 18.18 per cent, were quasi mechanics;
, or 9.09 per cent, had trades:

, or 50.00 per cent, were intemperate;
, or 31.82 per cent, were moderate drinkers;
, or 18.18 per cent, were temperate:

15, or 68.18 per cent, never at church;
4, or 18.18 per cent, irregular at church;
3, or 16.64 per cent, regularly at church:

18, or 81.81 per cent, never at Sunday school;
3, or 13.64 per cent, irregular at Sunday school;
1, or 4.55 per cent, regularly at Sunday school.

[1] No term occurs here that will better express the industrial relation or condition of this class of ɔnvicts. They claim, when received, to have a trade, but are found on trial to be inferior workɔn, and unskilled in the trade claimed to have been acquired.

Of the twenty-five convicts who reached their majority prior to the decease of either parent, but both of whose parents died prior to the commission of the crime for which these convicts were sent here,—there were convicted of offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 8, or 32.00 per cent of the number;
Morality, chastity, and decency, 0;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 2, or 8.00 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 0;
Property, 15, or 60.00 per cent of the number.

While of the twenty-five

There were received on First conviction, 13, or 52.00 per cent of the number,
Second " 10,
Third " 1,
Fifth " 1, } or 48.00 " " "

15, or 60.00 per cent, had no trade;
8, or 32.00 per cent, were quasi mechanics;
2, or 8.00 per cent, had trades:

10, or 40.00 per cent, were intemperate;
9, or 36.00 per cent, moderate drinkers;
6, or 24.00 per cent, temperate:

19, or 76.00 per cent, were never at church;
5, or 20.00 per cent, irregular at church;
1, or 04.00 per cent, regularly at church:

25, or 100.00 per cent were never at Sunday School.

Of the thirty-six convicts whose parents are both dead, but one of whom deceased during the minority of the convict, and the other subsequent to the majority of the convict,—there were convicted of offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 5, or 13.89 per cent of the number;
Morality, chastity, and decency, 3, or 8.33 per cent of the number;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 3, or 8.33 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 2, or 5.55 per cent of the number;
Property, 23, or 63.90 per cent of the number.

While of the thirty-six

There were received on First conviction, 26, or 72.22 per cent of the number,
Second " 3,
Third " 4,
Fourth " 2,
Fifth " 1, } or 27.78 " " "

25, or 69.45 per cent, had no trades;
7, or 19.44 per cent, were quasi mechanics;
4, or 11.11 per cent, had trades:

9, or 25.00 per cent, were intemperate;
13, or 36.11 per cent, moderate drinkers;
14, or 38.89 per cent, temperate:

27, or 75.00 per cent, never at church;
7, or 19.42 per ct., irregular at church;
2, or 5.58 per cent, regular at church:

34, or 94.44 per cent, never at Sunday School;
1, or 2.78 per cent, irregular at Sunday School;
1, or 2.78 per cent, regular at Sunday School.

Of the forty-five convicts whose mothers died during their minority—father till living,—there were convicted of offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 5, or 11.11 per cent of the number,
Morality, chastity, and decency, 1, or 2.22 per cent of the number;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 1, or 2.22 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 2, or 4.45 per cent of the number;
Property, 36, or 80.00 per cent of the number.

While of the forty-five

There were received on First conviction, 26, or 57.77 per cent of the number,
Second " 8, } or 42.23 " " "
Third " 6, }
Fourth " 2, }
Fifth " 1, }
Sixth " 1, }
Ninth " 1, }

28, or 62.22 per cent, were without trades;	31, or 68.88 per cent, were never at church;
15, or 33.33 per cent, were quasi mechanics;	12, or 26.66 per cent, were irregular at church;
2, or 4.45 per cent, had trades:	2, or 4.46 per cent, were regularly at church:
6, or 35.55 per cent, were intemperate;	
8, or 40.00 per cent, were moderate drinkers;	44, or 97.78 per cent, were never at Sunday school;
1, or 24.45 per cent, were temperate:	1, or 2.22 per cent, were irregularly at Sunday school.

Of the forty-six convicts who had not reached their majority when their parents died,—there were convicted of offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 5, or 10.87 per cent of the number;
Morality, chastity, and decency, 3, or 6.52 per cent of the number;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 1, or 2.18 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 0;
Property, 37, or 80.43 per cent of the number.

While of the forty-six

There were received on First conviction, 26, or 56.52 per cent of the number,
Second " 15, } or 43.48 " " "
Third " 4, }
Sixth " 1, }

2, or 69.58 per cent, had no trade;	32, or 69.56 per cent, were never at church;
8, or 17.40 per cent, were quasi mechanics;	13, or 28.26 per cent, were irregularly at church;
6, or 13.02 per cent, had trades:	1, or 2.18 per cent, were regularly at church:
0, or 43.48 per cent, were intemperate;	
5, or 28.99 per cent, were moderate drinkers;	44, or 95.66 per cent, were never at Sunday school;
1, or 27.53 per cent. were temperate:	1, or 2.67 per cent, were irregularly at Sunday school;
	1, or 2.67 per cent, were regularly at Sunday school.

Of the forty-nine whose father died prior to the convict's majority—mot still living—there were convicted of offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 3, or 6.12 per cent of the number;
Morality, chastity, and decency, 1, or 2.04 per cent of the number;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 6, or 12.25 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 2, or 4.08 per cent of the number;
Property, 37, or 75.51 per cent of the number.

While of the forty-nine

There were received on First conviction, 33, or 67.34 per cent of the numbe
Second " 12,
Third " 3, } or 32.66 " " "
Fourth " 1,

31, or 61.22 per cent, had no trade;
14, or 28.57 per cent, were quasi mechanics;
4, or 10.21 per cent, had trades:

22, or 45.00 per cent, were intemperate;
16, or 32.65 per cent, were moderate drinkers;
11, or 22.35 per cent, were temperate:

32, or 65.31 per cent, were never church;
15, or 30.31 per cent, were irregula at church;
2, or 4.08 per cent, were regularly church:

43, or 87.75 per cent, were never Sunday school;
6, or 12.25 per cent, were irregula at Sunday school.

Of the one hundred and seven convicts whose parents were both living at time of their receipt here,—there were committed for offenses against

The lives and persons of individuals, 13, or 12.15 per cent of the number;
Morality, chastity, and decency, 4, or 3.74 per cent of the number;
Forgery and counterfeiting, 10, or 9.35 per cent of the number;
Public justice, 5, or 4.67 per cent of the number:
Property, 75, or 70.09 per cent of the number.

While of the one hundred and seven

There were received on First conviction, 75, or 70.09 per cent of the numb
Second " 18,
Third " 12, } or 29.91 " " "
Fourth " 1,
Seventh " 1,

72, or 67.69 per cent, had no trade;
30, or 28.04 per cent, were quasi mechanics;
5, or 4.67 per cent, had trades:

37, or 34.48 per cent, were intemperate;
36, or 33.64 per cent, were moderate drinkers;
34, or 31.78 per cent, were temperate:

53, or 49.53 per cent, were never church;
42, or 39.34 per cent, were irregula at church;
7, or 11.13 per cent, were regularly church:

87, or 81.31 per cent, were never Sunday school;
18, or 16.82 per cent, were irregula at Sunday school;
2, or 1,87 per cent, were regularly Sunday school.

Rather than theorizing upon the data furnished by the tabular summaries which occupy so large a space in this report the purpose has been to collect such statistics as were available and present them in such form as would be convenient for reference or comparison. One fact, however, so thoroughly permeates the whole net-work of the statistics of environment that notice of it cannot be avoided here. It is that crime appears in connection with low modes of life, which may either be a result of environment or consequent to natural inferiority of the individual. Criminals are a class, and the statistics above are differential characteristics of its individuals, as also exponents of the social character of the class whence the average prison population is supplied.

If it be granted that crime is consociated with the lower modes of life then it logically follows that any system of prison management must be radically and fatally wrong which has not, as its fundamental, living idea, the elevation of those who come within its care. A taste and a desire for a better, higher mode of life must have been acquired by him during the period of his retention or the discharged convict will drift to his old resorts there to fall under the influence and reassume the habits of former associates. The convict gamin will return to his old haunts if his imprisonment has not taught him that there are better dormitories than the pavement and more desirable social conditions than can be found in five-point localities.

There can be no reform except in such a change of tastes, habits of thought, and mode of life as will take one away from old haunts and associations, and lead him to seek the society of better men, and to strive for a higher social condition.

PARDONS.

There have been discharged from this prison, during the year, sixteen by pardon, fifteen of whom received their pardon from the Governor of this State and one from the President of the United States.

The following tabular statement gives the counties whence they were received, terms of sentence, offenses, date of sentence and discharge of each under pardon:

Register No. of Convicts Pardoned.	County or Court.	Term. Years.	Term. Months.	CRIME.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	How Pardoned.	Sex.
212	Branch	9	..	Rape	June 27, 1873	Aug. 24, 1878	By Governor	Male.
348	Van Buren	12	..	Manslaughter	May 14, 1874	July 2, 1878	" "	"
592	Kent	6	..	Burglary	M'ch 27, 1875	M'ch 23, 1878	" "	"
676	Berrien	5	..	Polygamy	June 24, 1875	M'ch 20, 1878	" "	"
819	Jackson	5	..	Forgery	Oct. 22, 1875	Nov. 14, 1877	" "	"
838	Macomb	3	..	Larceny	Nov. 11, 1875	M'ch 8, 1878	" "	"
885	Calhoun	4	..	Forgery	Dec. 27, 1875	M'ch 7, 1878	" "	"
939	Lenawee	3	..	Seduction	Feb. 11, 1876	May 9, 1878	" "	"
940	Rec. Ct., Detroit	6	..	Breaking and entering a store in the night with intent to steal	Feb. 2, 1876	Feb. 21, 1878	" "	"
974	Lake	5	..	Assault with intent to commit rape	M'ch 7, 1876	M'ch 28, 1878	" "	"
1086	U. S. E. Dist.	3	..	Stealing letters from postoffice	June 15, 1876	Dec. 15, 1877	" President..	"
1176	Rec. Ct., Detroit	3	..	Burglary and larceny	Oct. 21, 1876	M'ch 6, 1878	" Governor	"
1188	Washtenaw	3	..	Forgery	Oct. 24, 1876	Nov. 16, 1877	" "	"
1542	Shiawassee	1	..	Breaking and entering a railroad car with intent to commit larce'y	Sept. 14, 1877	July 22, 1878	" "	"
1572	Allegan	1	6	Grand larceny	Oct. 9, 1877	July 22, 1878	" "	"
1721	Barry	1	..	Resisting an officer	Feb. 7, 1878	Aug. 24, 1878	" "	"

It appears from the above that during the year—
1 convict was discharged by pardon to each..... 22.12 received.
1 convict was discharged by pardon to each..... 18.25 discharg
That of the whole number discharged, those discharged by pardon were..... 5.48 per cent

Because of the general interest in the matter of pardons and everything c nected with them, and specially as to their frequency and their relation to number of commitments and also to the number of discharges, general tal embracing the information contained in the prison records have been compi and are introduced in this connection.

Below is compiled the statistics of pardon in this State, with such ot matter as is necessary for purposes of comparison:[1]

YEARS.	Received on Sentence.	Average Daily Number.	Number Discharged each Year.		Number of each year's Receipt Pardoned.	Per Cent of each year's Receipts Discharged by Pardon.	Of ea year Recei Remain
			By Pardon.	Otherwise.*			
1839	35	.....	.....	9	3	08.57	.....
1840	54	.....	7	30	16	29.62	.....
1841	47	.....	10	15	18	38.29	.....
1842	52	.....	5	27	8	15.38	.....
1843	43	.....	8	27	8	18.60	.....
1844	61	.....	3	32	14	22.95	.....
1845	37	.....	9	30	13	35.13	.....
1846	39	120.0	10	27	12	30.76	.....
1847	40	120.0	14	29	5	12.50	.....
1848	49	124.5	14	26	13	26.53	
1849	31	117.0	15	34	2	06.45	.....
1850	50	119.5	2	28	5	10.00	.....
1851	83	141.0	2	35	29	34.93	.....
1852	87	186.5	8	46	23	26.43	.....
1853	71	210.0	24	52	17	23.94	
1854	103	219.1	8	56	22	21.35	.....
1855	141	278.3	22	59	28	19.85	
1856	136	316.5	18	71	34	25.00	.....
1857	170	378.8	25	81	50	29.41	
1858	195	443.6	42	87	47	24.10	
1859	211	484.8	41	108	32	15.16	
1860	272	597.5	37	146	38	13.97	.....
1861	140	578.6	44	185	20	14.28	
1862	110	459.6	31	192	14	12 72	
1863	104	358.2	29	170	9	08.65	.....
1864	102	319.1	36	109	13	12.74	
1865	161	390.2	12	126	4	02.48	
1866	305	412.2	8	110	9	02.95	
1867	254	531.1	5	170	20	07.87	
1868	256	609.7	4	212	17	06.64	
1869	250	625.3	11	216	12	04.80	
1870	302	645.7	17	263	21	06.95	
1871	206	642.7	17	225	15	07.28	
1872	220	619.6	17	245	14	06.36	
1873	285	616.4	16	202	16	05.61	
1874	310	687.1	15	252	11	03.54	
1875	390	739.2	26	278	7	01.79	
1876	357	814.9	20	290	17	04.76	
1877	408	870.9	21	*a* 420	6	01.47	
1878	354	808.7	16	*b* 336	2	00.56	
Total	6,521	438.7	669	5,065	664	.....	

[1] For pardons in other States, *vide infra*, p. 237.

* Gross—except escapes are net.

a Of this number, 86 were transferred to the State House of Correction, giving for number fin discharged, 335.

b Of this number, 44 were transferred to the State House of Correction, giving for number fin discharged, 295.

TABULAR DIAGRAM NO. 5

ade to show in connection with the number of convicts discharged each by pardon the year during which such pardoned convicts were received, *e. g.*: ıe prison year 1845 there were *nine* discharged by pardon, and of this nine :able shows that one was received in 1840, two in 1841, three in 1842, two 344, and one in 1845:

ES ON.	NUMBER PARDONED.	YEARS DURING WHICH PARDONED CONVICTS WERE RECEIVED.
	665	
)	7	1839. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840.
1	10	1839. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1841. 1841.
2	5	1839. 1840. 1841. 1841. 1841.
3	8	1841. 1841. 1841 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841.
4	3	1842. 1842. 1844.
5	9	1840. 1841. 1841. 1842. 1842. 1842. 1844. 1844. 1845.
6	10	1841. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1843. 1844 1844. 1844. 1844. 1846.
7	14	1841. 1843. 1843. 1844. 1844. 1844. 1844. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1846.
8	14	1842. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1844. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1846. 1846. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1848.
9	15	1840. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1849.
0	2	1846. 1848.
1	2	1846. 1851.
2	8	1845. 1848. 1848. 1848. 1850. 1850. 1851. 1851.
3	24	1846. 1846. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1850. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852.
4	8	1851. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853.
5	22	1850. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1855.
6	18	1848. 1851. 1851. 1851. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856.
7	25	1848. 1851 1851. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1858. 1856. 1856.
8	41	1849. 1851. 1852. 1852. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858.
9	40	1851. 1852. 1852. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858.
0	37	1852. 1854. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860.
1	44	1853. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861.
2	31	1855. 1855 1855. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862.
3	29	1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862.
4	35	1855. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863.
5	12	1857. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1865. 1865.
6	8	1858. 1861. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1865. 1866.
7	5	1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1867.
8	4	1858. 1860. 1866. 1868.
9	11	1864. 1866. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1869.
0	17	1856. 1859. 1859. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1866. 1866. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1867. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1869. 1870.

TABULAR DIAGRAM NO. 5.—CONTINUED.

YEARS OF PARDON.	NUMBER PARDONED.	YEARS DURING WHICH PARDONED CONVICTS WERE RECEIVED.
1871	17	1855. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870.
1872	17	1866. 1866. 1867. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1871.
1873	16	1864. 1867. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1872. 1872.
1874	14	1852. 1857. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1873. 1873. 1873.
1875	26	1859. 1860. 1867. 1869. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1875.
1876	20	1851. 1867. 1867. 1869. 1872. 1872. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1876.
1877	21	1854. 1867. 1868. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1877. 1877.
1878	16	1873. 1874. 1875. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1878. 1878.

TABULAR DIAGRAM No. 6

hows the number of each prison year's receipts discharged by pardon and he years in which each convict was pardoned, *i. e.*, there were 35 convicts re-eived in 1839, of *this* number the table shows *three* were pardoned, and that f the three one received his pardon in 1840, one in 1841, and the third in 1842, nd so of each year:

No. of Convicts Received each Year.	Years	Number of each Year's Receipts Pardoned.	Years in which the Receipts of each Year were Pardoned.
6520		665	
35	1839	3	1840. 1841. 1842.
54	1840	16	1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1841. 1842. 1845. 1849.
47	1841	18	1841. 1841. 1842. 1842. 1842 1843. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1843. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1846. 1847.
52	1842	8	1844. 1844. 1845. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1848. 1848.
43	1843	8	1846. 1846. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1849. 1849.
61	1844	14	1844. 1845. 1845. 1846. 1846. 1846. 1846. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1849.
37	1845	13	1845. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1849. 1849. 1849. 1849. 1852.
39	1846	12	1846. 1847. 1847. 1848. 1848. 1848. 1849. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1853. 1853.
40	1847	5	1848. 1848. 1849. 1853. 1853.
49	1848	13	1848. 1848. 1849. 1849. 1849. 1850. 1852. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1856. 1857.
31	1849	2	1853. 1858.
50	1850	5	1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1855.
83	1851	29	1851. 1852. 1852. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1876.
87	1852	23	1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1874.
71	1853	17	1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1861.
103	1854	22	1855. 1855. 1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1877.
141	1855	28	1855. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1871.
136	1856	34	1856. 1856. 1856. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1863. 1863. 1870.
170	1857	50	1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865.
195	1858	47	1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1859. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1866. 1868.
211	1859	32	1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1870. 1870. 1875.
272	1860	38	1860. 1860. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1865. 1865. 1865. 1868. 1875.
140	1861	20	1861. 1861. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1866.
110	1862	15	1862. 1862. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864.
104	1863	9	1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1870.

DIAGRAM No. 6—CONTINUED.

No. of Convicts Received each Year.	Year.	Number of each Year's Receipts Pardoned.	Years in which the Receipts of each Year were Pardoned.
102	1864	13	1865. 1865. 1865. 1865. 1865. 1866. 1866. 1866. 1867. 1869. 1870. 1870. 18
161	1865	4	1865. 1865. 1866. 1867. |
305	1866	9	1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1872. |
254	1867	29	1867. 1867. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1871. 18 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1877.
255	1868	17	1868. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1870. 1870. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 18 1871. 1871. 1872. 1873.
250	1869	12	1869. 1870. 1871. 1873. 1872. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1875. 18.6. |
302	1870	21	1870. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1872. 1872. 18 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1874. 1877.
206	1871	15	1872. 1873. 1872. 1873. 1873. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 18 1877. 1877.
220	1872	14	1873. 1873. 1873. 1874. 1874. 1874. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1876. 18 1877.
285	1873	16	1874. 1874. 1874. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 18 1876. 1877. 1878.
310	1874	11	1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1878. |
390	1875	7	1875. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1878. |
357	1876	17	1876. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 18 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878.
408	1877	6	1877. 1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1878. |
354	1878	2	1878. 1878. |

Dividing the time covered by the table on page 225 into periods of ten years each, the discharges by pardon during each period as compared with those received during the same time, as also with the whole number discharged during each period, are as follows:

From 1839 to 1848,	Of the whole number received those discharged by pardon were.....	17.5 per cent.
1849 to 1858,		15.55 " "
1859 to 1868,		12.9 " "
1869 to 1878,		5.7 " "
1839 to 1878,		10.24 " "

From 1839 to 1848,	Of the whole number discharged those discharged by pardon were.....	24.1 per cent.
1849 to 1858,		23.31 " "
1859 to 1868,		14.00 " "
1869 to 1878,		6.06 " "
1839 to 1878,		11.05 " "

If the periods be so arranged as to place the years of the war in one period, and the thirteen years since the war compared as in the case of offenses against life[1] with the thirteen years next preceding the war period, then making like comparisons as in the above decemnial periods, the result is as follows:

Period from 1839 to 1847,	Of the whole number received during each period there were discharged by pardon.....	16.17 per cent.
" 1848 to 1860,		16.13 " "
" 1861 to 1865,		24.63 " "
" 1866 to 1878,		4.90 " "
" 1839 to 1878,		10.24 " "

Period from 1839 to 1847,	Of the whole number discharged during each period those discharged by pardon were.....	22.68 per cent.
" 1848 to 1860,		23.75 " "
" 1861 to 1865,		16.32 " "
" 1866 to 1878,		5.65 " "
" 1839 to 1878,		11.5 " "

[1] *Supra*, p. 117.

Six hundred and thirty of the six thousand three hundred and seventy- convicts who have been received here on limited sentences, from 1839 to t date, have been discharged by pardon. The crimes for which limited senter have been imposed, the number received on such sentences for each offense, number here for each who received pardons, as also the agggregate of limited terms imposed upon those pardoned, the portion of such aggreg served prior to discharge on pardon, and the portion thereof unserved beca of such discharge, is shown by the following summary, viz.:

No. Committed on each Offense.	Title of Offenses on which Persons have been Committed on Limited Terms and Pardoned, to September 30, 1878.	Number Pardoned of each Offense.	Aggregate of Terms of those Pardoned.			Portion of "Aggregate of Terms" served before Pardon.			Portion of "Aggregate of Terms" unserved because Pardon.		
			Years.	Mos.	Days.	Years	Mos.	Days.	Years.	Mos.	
6,371		630	3,848	8	4	1,710	2	0	2,138	6	
69	Adultery	4	8	0	0	3	4	28	4	7	
146	Arson	36	239	6	0	106	9	2	132	8	
1,082	Burglary	101	751	0	1	328	1	21	422	10	
238	Counterfeiting	66	328	1	22	161	6	7	166	8	
35	Embezzlement	9	65	3	0	16	5	10	48	9	
84	Escaping from prison, breaking, and—Resisting officers	11	26	7	0	15	4	17	11	2	
6	Extortion	1	2	0	0	0	0	20	1	11	
149	False pretenses	7	27	0	0	15	7	27	11	4	
269	Forgery	30	162	6	0	75	2	27	87	3	
6	House of ill-fame, keeping (indecency)	1	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	
40	Incest	7	59	0	0	24	1	15	34	10	
3,218	Larceny	171	709	7	2	381	7	12	327	11	
92	Manslaughter	22	173	6	0	69	4	11	104	1	
83	Murder of the second degree	19	215	0	0	85	9	22	129	2	
168	Murderous assaults	34	339	0	0	111	5	23	227	6	
16	Mayhem	2	4	0	0	2	3	4	1	8	
71	Malicious injury to property	3	8	0	0	4	8	29	3	3	
51	Perjury	19	105	0	0	54	0	23	50	11	
94	Polygamy	9	31	0	0	15	4	23	15	7	
1	Postal card, mailing indecent	1	2	6	0	1	2	7	1	3	
191	Rape	37	356	0	0	131	8	7	224	3	
173	Robbery	19	160	9	0	70	7	20	90	1	
1	Receiving smuggled goods into his house	1	1	1	0	0	3	6	0	9	
59	Receiving stolen property	8	34	0	0	17	9	15	16	2	
34	Seduction	7	19	3	0	8	9	19	10	5	
12	Sodomy and Bestiality	5	20	0	0	7	4	16	12	7	
1	Delivering a challenge to fight a duel										
4	Assault and battery										
1	Being an accessory after the fact to a felony										
11	Abduction										
4	Abandoning a child										
1	Drugging										
2	Violation of sepulture										
3	Aiding and enticing soldiers to desert										
1	Voting at election knowing himself to be unqualified										
1	Felony										
1	Fraudulent disposition of his goods and chattels										
3	Conspiracy										

No pardons have been granted to persons committed either of these offenses.

Of the convicts sent here on limited sentences in punishment for the at offenses *ten per cent* have been discharged by pardon, but the per cent pardons varies widely when applied to the different classes of offenses, as appe from the exhibits which follow:

Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals;

Murder of the second degree, per cent pardoned, 22.9,
Manslaughter, per cent pardoned, 23.9,
Murderous assaults, per cent pardoned, 20.2,
Mayhem, per cent pardoned, 12.5,
Extortion, per cent pardoned, 16.6,
Rape, per cent pardoned, 19.3,
Robbery, per cent pardoned, 10.0,
While the average rate of pardons for all commitments for this class of offenses is 18.3.

Offenses against Chastity, Morality, and Decency;

Adultery, per cent pardoned, 5.8,
Seduction, per cent pardoned, 20.6,
Incest, per cent pardoned, 17.5,
Keeping house of ill-fame, per cent pardoned, 16.6,
Sodomy and bestiality, per cent pardoned, 41.6,
Polygamy, per cent pardoned, 9.6,
The average rate of pardons for the above offenses is 12.9 per cent.

Offenses against Property;

Arson, per cent pardoned, 24.6,
Burglary, per cent pardoned, 9.8,
Larceny, per cent pardoned, 5.3,
False pretenses, per cent pardoned, 4.7,
Embezzlement, per cent pardoned, 25.7,
Malicious injury to property, per cent pardoned, 4.2,
Receiving stolen property, per cent pardoned, 13.5,
And the average rate of pardons for the above offenses is 7.1 per cent.

Forgery and Counterfeiting;

Forgery, per cent pardoned, 11.1,
Counterfeiting, per cent pardoned, 27.7,
And the average rate of pardons for this class of offenses is 18.9 per cent.

Offenses against Public Justice;

Perjury, per cent pardoned, 37.2,
Resisting an officer and prison breaking, per cent pardoned, 13.1,
And the average rate of pardons for this class of offenses is 22.2 per cent.

The portion of the aggregate terms of their sentence served by limited term convicts prior to their discharge by pardon, as also the portion unserved because of such discharge, by classes, are as follows:

Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals: served, 37.7 per cent; unserved, 62.3 per cent;

Offenses against chastity, morality, and decency: served, 43.5 per cent; unserved, 56.5 per cent;

Offenses against property: served, 42 per cent; unserved, 58 per cent;

Forgery and counterfeiting: served, 48.2 per cent; unserved, 51.8 per cent;

Offenses against public justice: served, 52.7 per cent; unserved 47.3 per cent.

For *all* limited term convicts who have been discharged on pardon, the portion served is 49.6 per cent; unserved, 50.4 per cent.

If the showing as to the proportion of limited term convicts pardoned combined with that as to the proportion of their terms unserved becaus their being discharged by pardon, the following is the result:

OFFENSES.	Per Cent of limited term Convicts discharged by pardon.	Per Cent of time of those pardon... unserved ...
Against the lives and persons of individuals	18.3	
Against chastity, morality, and decency	12.9	
Against property	7.1	
Forgery and counterfeiting	18.9	
Against public justice	22.2	

The foregoing relates to discharges, by pardon, of convicts sent here on l ited sentences. In addition there have been discharged by pardon *thirty-* of the one hundred and forty-nine convicts sent here on life terms.[2] offenses for which they received such sentences and the number committed each offense, as also the number pardoned, is given in the summary bel The sentences being for "life" do not furnish data for determining the portion of terms served, or unserved, because of discharges by pardon. the use, however, of the "American Experience Tables"[3] the expectatio life for each one sentenced for life has been found and such expectation been assumed as an approximate "limited term" under the life sentence:

Total Number Committed on each Offense for Life.	Titles Of offenses for which Persons have been Committed on Life Terms and Pardoned from January, 1839, to September 30, 1878.	Number Pardoned.	Expectation of "Life" of all on life terms who have been Pardoned.			Portion of "Expectation of Life" served by those Pardoned.			Portion "Expecti of Life" served be of Pard	
			Yrs.	Mo.	Da.	Yrs.	Mo.	Da.	Yrs.	Mo.
149		38	1411	3	12	254	10	16	1156	4
7	Arson	3	100	10	16	11	10	15	89	0
2	Burglary	2	84	4	23	8	2	17	76	2
3	Burglary and larceny	3	120	5	29	15	9	15	104	8
1	Burglary and robbery	1	40	10	6	5	11	24	34	10
92	Murder of the first degree	12	428	4	13	94	0	11	334	4
8	Murder of the second degree	2	76	2	12	14	6	13	61	7
21	Murderous assaults and attempts to murder	8	289	9	25	73	10	7	215	11
12	Rape	5	196	10	4	19	10	26	176	11
2	Rape, assaults with intent to commit	1	34	7	13	4	9	17	29	9
1	Robbery	1	38	9	21	5	10	21	32	11

Separating the several offenses into classes as in the case of limited term c victs and the proportion of pardons to the number of commitments under e offense and of each class will appear from the following:

[1] From January, 1839, to September 30, 1877, there were pardoned 614 convicts, who were ser limited or definite terms.
The average of the terms of sentence of this 614 convicts is 6.1 years.
The average of the terms served by them prior to pardon, 2.7 years.
[2] Including those sentenced to a "Life Solitary" term as the *duration* of the term only is considered.
[3] Compiled Laws of 1871, p. 997.

ffenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals;

Murder of the first degree	per cent	pardoned	13.15
Murder of the second degree	"	"	25.00
Murderous assaults with attempts to murder	"	"	38.09
Rape and assaults with intent to commit	"	"	42.9
Robbery, and robbery and burglary	"	"	100.00

he average rate of pardons for all commitments under this class is... 21.9

ffenses against Property;

Arson	per cent	pardoned	42.8
Burglary, and burglary and larceny	"	"	100.00

he average rate of pardons for offenses of this class is... 66.6
nd the average rate of pardons for life terms under this class is... 25.5

The several terms under which the whole number of convicts received at iis prison since it was opened in 1839 (omitting fractional terms), gether with the number committed under each term; the number of iose committed for each term who have been discharged by pardon, as also ie per cent so discharged to the whole number received under the several rms, is given below. Above it is shown that the per cent of pardons is gher as the crimes are greater, so below the per cent of pardons is higher for ie longest terms. The number of commitments for terms of three years or ss is 65.61 per cent of the whole number committed, while of those received i the same terms the number pardoned is 31.25 of the whole number ardoned:

LENGTH OF SENTENCES.	Number committed for each term.	Pardoned.	
		No. of each length of term pardoned.	Per Cent of pardoned of each term to whole No. of each length of term.
otal	6,520	668	10.2
fe	149	38	25.5
years	1		
years	2	1	50.0
years	2	1	50.0
years	6	1	16.6
years	17	3	17.6
years and over 20	3	2	66.6
years	19	9	47.3
years	3	1	33.3
years	2		
years and over 15	5		
years	92	32	34.7
years	8	3	37.5
years and over 12	2	1	50.0
years	29	9	31.0
years	232	73	31.4
years	10	4	40.0
years and over 7	77	27	35.0
years and over 6	175	40	22.8
years and over 5	120	29	24.1
years and over 4	740	128	17.2
years and over 3	539	57	10.5
years and over 2	1,269	109	08.5
years and over 1	1,617	76	04.7
year and under	1,401	24	01.7

Below the matter of the foregoing statement is presented in a more conden form:

LENGTH OF SENTENCES.	Number in each group of terms.	PARDONED	
		Number Pardoned.	C
Total	6,520	668	
Life	149	38	
45 years	1		
40 years	2	1	
35 years	2	1	
30 years	6	1	
25 years and over 20	20	5	
20 years and over 15	29	10	
15 years and over 10	131	45	
10 years and over 5	614	178	
5 years and under	5,566	394	

The number received on the several terms of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years, during the operation of the prison; as also the number un each term who have been discharged by pardon, with the aggregate of terms the pardoned, the portion of such aggregate served or unserved by them, per cent of their aggregate terms unserved because of such discharge, and per cent of each term pardoned, are as follows:

TERMS OF SENTENCE.	Number Received.	Number Pardoned	Aggregate of the terms of those pardoned.			Of which they served.			Unserved because of pardon.			Per cent of time unserved.	Per cent pardoned
			Years.	Mo's.	Days.	Years.	Mo's.	Days.	Years.	Mo's.	Days.		
5 years	689	126	630	....	....	334	10	29	295	1	1	45.5	
10 years	232	73	730	....	....	280	8	12	449	3	18	57.7	
15 years	92	32	480	....	....	179	5	24	300	6	6	62.6	
20 years	19	9	180	....	....	50	4	2	129	7	28	72	
25 years	17	3	75	....	....	25	2	21	49	9	9	66.3	

The portion of the aggregate of "Expectation of Life" served by convicts prior to their discharge on pardon, as also the portion thereof unser because of such discharge is given below by general classes:

Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals:
Served 19.8 per cent of "Expectation of Lif
Unserved 80.2 " " "
Offenses against property: Served 11.4 " " "
Unserved 88.6 " " "
The average of the whole number of life convicts is
Served 18.6 per cent of "Expectation of Life
Unserved 81.4 " " "

Combining the number of pardons granted to those on limited or time ntences and the number granted life convicts, and the per cent of those ardoned to the whole number received and the per cent of terms unserved ecause of such discharges by pardon under each general class of offenses is as llows:

CLASS OF OFFENSES.	Per cent of convicts discharged by pardon to whole number received.	Per cent of time unserved because of discharge by pardon.
Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals	18.03	70.30
" " Chastity, Morality, and Decency	12.90	43.50
" " Property	7.26	57.70
" " Currency—Forgery and Counterfeiting	18.90	48.20
" " Public Justice	27.20	52.70

As related to the matter of pardons the following resume of the discharge of onvicts received on the several terms stated and the average term of *service* nder the terms of *sentence* has been put in tabular form and is presented in his connection. The terms stated do not cover the whole number of convicts eceived at this prison, but the number only sent under such terms. The ummary presents a phase in the administration of penal affairs in this State hich seems to this time not to have attracted attention. The table includes he number received under each term of sentence from January, 1839, to eptember 30, 1877, viz.:

LENGTH OF TERMS.	Received under each term.	No. transferred and remaining.	Deceased of each term.	Discharged in other ways.	Aggregate of service under each term by all discharged except by death.[1]	Aggregate served by deceased.[1]	Average time served under each term excepting deceased.[1]	Average time served under each term including deceased.[1]
Years	656	128	29	499	1,923.79	67.86	3.85	3.77
Years	223	58	26	139	704.96	93.13	5.07	4.83
Years	90	23	19	48	299.28	138.17	6.23	6.23
Years	17	7	1	9	50.34	.51	5.59	5.08
Years	17	9	4	4	44.27	22.29	11.07	8.32
Life	141	44	41	56	288.45	321.73	5.15	6.29

The above, which presents the result of thirty-nine years of prison work in his State brings out the fact that a sentence for ten years is of equal severity rith the average of the sentences for life, and that a limited term sentence for bove ten years is of greater average severity than a committal for life.

Attention has already been called[2] to the demoralizing effect of short terms pon habitual criminals. The above is the strongest possible supplementary howing of the tendency of the times to lessen the penalty imposed for the unishment of crime. The legitimate result of continued years of practice nder the pressure of a maudlin sentimentalism which pampers vice and would most enshrine convicted perpetrators of the grossest criminal offenses is pparent in the rapid growth of crime as evidenced by the fearful annual ncrease of commitments to the penal institutions within the State, and pecially by the rapidly increasing proportion of recidivists.

[1] The time is stated in years and decimals of a year.
[2] *Supra*, p. 153 *et seq.*

It may be noted here too, that during the years of the most rapid increase the per cent of discharge by pardon to the whole number discharged was al the greatest absolute increase in the number of convictions of State pris offenses. In 1850 the per cent of pardons to the number discharged[1] was 6.6 which increased to 20.21 per cent in 1860. The annual number of convictio grew during the same period from 50 in 1850, to 278 in 1860, an increase 556 per cent in the convictions for 1860 above those for 1850, far greater th for any other equal period.

It cannot, however, be assumed that the pardoning power should restrained or that its exercise necessarily thwarts the ends of justice. Rathe cases are constantly occurring where through its judicious exercise only c gross injustice be averted. Laws are cast in human language, and in the imperfect adaptability to individual offenses must work injustice if rigid enforced. Justice is the great end, while the law is but a means through whi it may be administered. Whenever, then, the execution of the law is derogation of justice, the pardoning power in its plenitude is necessary. this power be so wielded the sovereignty of the law is not invaded, while t administration of justice is strengthened, society is protected against the exerci of its own tyranny, and the pardon stands between its revengeful verdicts a their execution.

The following table has been compiled from the published reports of t several States named, and affords a comparison of the number of pardons fr the several penal institutions and of the per cent of pardons to discharges f each year.

YEARS.	JACKSON, MICHIGAN.			AUBURN, N. Y.			WISCONSIN.			PENNSYLVANIA PENITENTIARIES.						MASSACHUSETTS.			KINGST CANAD
										EAST DIST.			WEST DIST.						
	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to average number of Convicts.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Av. daily No. in Pn.
1839	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	*
1840	.....	7	18.19	682	33	4.83	....	..	.....	406	20	10.15	....	19	25.67	....	..	.....	..
1841	.....	10	40.00	701	35	4.99	....	..	.....	347	14	08.38	....	7	10.29	....	..	.....	..
1842	.....	5	15.62	709	38	5.36	....	..	.....	342	23	15.75	....	16	23.88	....	..	.....	..
1843	.....	8	22.85	742	38	5.25	....	..	.....	334	15	11.71	....	16	18.82	....	..	.....	..
1844	.....	3	08.57	775	..	.....	....	..	.....	360	46	29.29	....	22	28.20	....	..	.....	..
1845	.....	9	23.07	737	..	.....	....	..	.....	319	32	23.02	....	23	32.85	....	..	.....	..
1846	120.0	10	26.31	745	35	4.65	....	..	.....	326	26	16.99	....	15	23.43	....	..	.....	..
1847	120.0	14	32.55	582	..	.....	....	..	.....	294	26	18.84	....	17	24.28	....	..	.....	..
1848	124.5	14	35.00	497	55	11.06	....	..	.....	283	14	11.38	....	4	07.69	....	..	.....	..
1849	117.0	15	30.61	512	..	.....	....	..	.....	276	34	28.09	....	15	19.73	....	..	.....	..
1850	119.5	2	06.66	661	22	3.32	....	..	.....	307	31	20.66	....	16	26.22	....	..	.....	..
1851	141.0	2	05.40	752	55	7.31	....	..	.....	304	34	25.00	....	19	27.14	....	..	.....	..
1852	186.5	8	14.81	759	85	11.19	....	..	.....	280	45	29.41	....	24	28.91	....	..	.....	..
1853	210.0	24	31.57	753	64	8.59	....	..	.....	271	24	18.04	....	20	23.80	....	..	.....	..
1854	219.1	8	12.50	747	62	8.30	....	..	.....	275	23	19.00	....	16	15.23	....	..	.....	..
1855	278.3	22	27.16	730	86	11.78	....	..	.....	278	22	16.79	....	9	13.04	....	..	.....	..
1856	316.5	18	19.78	686	47	6.85	....	..	.....	273	15	11.19	....	4	06.77	....	..	.....	..
1857	378.8	25	23.14	678	50	7.37	....	..	.....	334	13	08.22	....	7	09.85	....	..	.....	..
1858	443.6	42	32.55	669	53	7.95	....	..	.....	384	22	10.73	....	11	12.50	....	..	.....	..

[1] *Infra*, p. 237.
* Not obtained.

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.			AUBURN, N. Y.			WISCONSIN.			PENNSYLVANIA PENITENTIARIES.						MASSACHUSETTS.			KINGSTON, CANADA.		
									EAST DIST.			WEST DIST.								
In Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to average number of Convicts.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	Average daily number in Prison.	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.	*Av. daily No. in Prison	Number of Pardons.	Per cent of Pardons to Discharges.
84.8	41	27.51	788	39	4.94	....	..	.....	380	22	11.28	....	10	12.50	....	..	.....	..	..	.....
97.5	37	20.21	855	25	2.92	....	..	.....	424	15	08.19	....	16	14.81	....	..	.....	..	..	.....
78.6	44	14.84	856	39	2.55	....	..	.....	449	18	09.23	....	12	08.82	....	..	.....	..	..	.....
99.6	31	13.90	795	29	3.66	....	..	.....	396	18	08.80	....	22	15.27	....	..	.....	..	..	.....
58.2	29	14.50	757	20	2.64	....	..	.....	353	24	12.37	....	15	15.78	....	..	.....	..	..	.....
19.1	36	24.65	691	50	7.23	....	..	.....	338	33	18.03	....	16	16.49	386	30	.....	..	..	.....
80.2	12	08.63	532	54	10.15	....	..	.....	331	44	26.82	....	17	17.89	359	25	.....	..	..	.....
12.2	8	06.77	684	61	8.91	128	8	12.50	510	64	30.04	....	46	38.01	470	16	.....	..	..	.....
31.1	5	02.85	840	48	5.71	194	16	14.91	594	19	08.11	....	34	22.07	537	13	.....	..	..	.....
09.7	4	01.85	918	33	3.59	203	8	6.84	622	36	14.45	....	36	18.18	546	34	.....	..	..	.....
25.3	11	04.84	951	50	5.24	186	11	13.00	616	27	08.94	....	25	11.62	568	30	.....	..	28	09.55
15.7	17	06.02	936	18	1.98	198	4	4.82	622	14	04.96	....	28	16.37	593	63	.....	..	28	08.89
12.7	17	07.02	964	32	3.41	203	13	16.44	629	21	07.07	....	19	11.17	554	35	20.71	..	67	23.18
19.6	17	06.46	1,112	45	4.04	200	31	32.00	....	..	.....	423	20	14.49	543	16	11 34	..	62	25.61
16.4	16	07.33	1,107	17	1.54	180	14	16.09	....	..	.....	422	22	11.57	586	10	06.66	..	27	08.59
37.1	15	05.59	1,192	22	1.84	203	15	19.49	....	..	.....	426	19	09.64	647	20	13.42	..	18	12.85
39.2	28	08.55	1,261	26	2.06	240	17	13.76	....	..	.....	509	33	17.64	694	24	14.72	..	40	23.95
14.9	20	06.43	1,380	28	2.03	261	20	15.93	....	..	.....	637	33	15.34	728	22	.....	..	19	10.73
70.9	21	04.74	1,387	26	1.87	289	24	15.79	....	..	.....	715	42	14.38	744	18	09.57	..	..	.....
98.7	16	04.50	1,332	35	2.62	337	15	12.10	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	..	..	.....

obtained.

closing his report, the Warden desires to acknowledge his personal
ations to you, gentlemen, severally, and as a Board, for ready and valuable
e and courteous treatment in all official intercourse and relations. While
eneral management of the prison is under your direction and control, it
een the purpose of the Warden in all matters of detail to carry out your
, so far as ascertained, not only to the letter, but in their spirit. All that
been undertaken is not accomplished, but the condition of the Prison is
advanced since the year commenced. The new buildings are approaching
letion, the grounds have been much improved, the departments are better
ized and operated with closer economy and better results. His apprecia-
s also here expressed of the valuable services rendered the Warden by the
al officers connected with the institution, and of the active coöperation of
in carrying along the work of the Prison during the year now closed.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is my report for the year ending Septem 30th, 1878:

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Lord's day—regular services .....
Sermons by Chaplain .....
Sermons by others .....
Prayer and conference meetings .....

OTHER MEETINGS.

Holiday exercises .....

THE SCHOOL.

Number of sessions .....
Number of classes .....
Average number of scholars .....

Reading and Spelling.

Number of classes .....
Average number of scholars .....

Arithmetic.

Number of classes .....
Average number of scholars .....

Writing.

Number of scholars .....

Bible Study.

Number of classes .....
Average number of scholars .....

Those figures show that eight and one-half per cent of the men in pris have been receiving instruction. Those men have been taught fifty two hot each; or eight and two-thirds days.

ıppose all the time and all the instruction were given to those who read and ›, but have no knowledge of figures. Fifty-two hours in a year would ish too brief an occasion in which to give those men a knowledge of 'es. Or if that time and instruction were given to those who read only, opportunity for teaching them the use of the pen and also the use of 'es is still further reduced. And another supposition taking in only the rate, the prospect is simply discouraging.

ıe sessions of the school are, as they have been, on the morning of each l's day. Gentlemen, the law has given you the power to provide a vastly ›r thing for those men, in the matter of secular instruction.

THE LIBRARY.

ıber of circulating volumes		3,066
'	school books	500
'	bibles and testaments	558
'	prayer books	59
'	hymn and tune books	330

ıe number of circulating volumes given does not include books which are greatly worn, or badly mutilated, but still in use. The same is true of ol books, hymn books, bibles, and prayer books.

ıere is a supply in excess of the demand of each class of books named ys on hand, except that of circulating library.

ı Lord's day afternoon I call upon all the men who have been received ng the week previous, and say to each in substance, you are at liberty to for me at any time during your imprisonment, promising them to answer · call. I also say to them, they can communicate freely with me,—and do onfidentially, if they wish. I ask them if there is anything whatever— ›ially of reading—they want. I ask them if they have a bible? If they , is it such as they prefer, if not, or if they have none, what is their choice? o give to each man at that time the following card:

t us be friends, and let us be hopeful. You must not become disheartened. All t lost. Do not abandon anything of practical value to you, or to your family or friends. Time is now more than money to you. Here is place and time enough hought—the highest privilege of freedom—and of free men. You may here do ›est thinking of a lifetime. I advise you to accept the situation cheerfully, and ıgh good common sense make it pay.

sistance to prison authority will merit and receive the most thorough defeat; lisregard of prison rules will bring you into absurd difficulties, and fix upon you ıenviable prison reputation. Learn thoroughly the rules of the place, and then ıp to them promptly, carefully, systematically.

ad the bible; accept its teachings, and trust its promises. You need God's veness; and you need His salvation as well; and you may soon need the special, he highest consolations of the Holy Spirit. "Infidelity" makes a hard bed in ›n. Believe in Christ; through Him you may have peace in the depths of this ›le. He is your friend, and I wish you knew it; it may be you do know it.

›charge your duties, and finish your tasks pleasantly, manfully. Save your d time," and go out at the expiration of your sentence; go, then, a wiser, a ›r, and a cheerful man. Better, because in Christ, and better in yourself, and what you will have suffered, and from what you will have learned while here—and porated while here in an improved order of life—from these things, be well ıred when released, to conduct some reputable business, or to engage in an rable industry.

Yours, in the law, and in the Gospel,

GEO. H. HICKOX, *Chaplain.*

The cells are not supplied with catalogues; it does not yet appear advantages of a supply would equal the labor and expense of preparing printing, and the continuous work of correcting, and supplying mutilated cop

Library Expenditure.

Purchase of library books	$205
Purchase of new testaments	52
Rebinding worn volumes	88
Total	$345

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Number of regular subscribers	
Average weekly receipt of regular papers	
Average weekly receipt of transient newspapers and periodicals	
Total of newspapers and periodicals for the year	27,
Total average per month	2,

None of this reading is provided at the expense of the State. Each m makes his own subscription: from private funds, or receives it as the gift some individual.

"Life men," except those retained in solitary confinement to which th were sentenced, are supplied with weekly papers from a fund contributed visitors at the prison.

Contributions to this fund for the year have been	$21
Balance from last year	4
	$25
Expended during the year	21
Balance on hand	$4

By a carefully guarded system of circulation and exchange, this weekly a periodical reading reaches nearly all the men in the prison, except the cl forbidden all reading, bibles and prayer books excepted.

The literary and social character of the reading just now reported is bei improved from year to year. The intelligence and the moral advancement the prisoners are a sure correction in part without official interference; a those corrections lead the men in other cases to accept with quiet prudence t suggestions of a better taste and a happier experience.

No political or eclesiastical surveillance, or even advice has been permitted influence personal choice in the selection and admission of the weekly monthly issues of the press of the country.

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

Number of letters mailed	9,8
Greatest number per month	9
Least number per month	7
Average number per month	8
Number of letters delivered	14,3

st number per month	2,166
t number per month	858
ge number per month	1,512

Letters Retained.

out of prison	512
into prison	406
otal retained	918
er written and copied on convict business	83
er of letters of inquiry concerning convicts, answered and copies n	183
ge of letters written by prisoners and mailed for them per man	12.20
ge received for prisoners and delivered to them per man	17.90
mailed and delivered	24,208
average mailed and delivered	30.10
mplete total of letters for convicts passing this office or placed le in the office	25,678
average per man	31.93

correspondence will appear quite large. It is so.
number of suppressed letters, however, shows a careful supervision, and s exhibits a rather severe discrimination.
writing of letters has been conducted under a general rule, long since shed, permitting each man to write one letter each month—each four —the rule being supplemented by a privilege to grant "special permits e," when thought advisable. But *all* the letters mailed do not equal the r given by the regular rule of one a month. That rule would have ted the writing of ten thousand four hundred and fifty-two. There have nailed nine thousand eight hundred and sixteen; six hundred and thirty- s than the aggregate under the monthly rule.
ve been careful to speak of this correspondence because it is large and y expensive. The expenditure I think is wisely permitted. Correspond- y letter with helpful friends and affectionate relations, I regard as one of ost useful and homelike, and as one of the most comforting privileges d to men subject to the rules, the restraints, and the loneliness of prison The care of this correspondence is wearing, is severe, and to some degree aging; but a philanthropist should find in it a satisfying return for his and his self denial.
this report would correspond, in this feature of it, with those of other gulated prisons, I do not know, not having received a report which gives on convict correspondence.

VISITS AND CALLS.

spital—Regular	155
" Special	31
otal to Hospital	186

Table No. 4.—*Statistics relative to the Examination of the nine hundred and twenty-five Convicts received since April 1, 1876, to and including Sept. 30, 1878.*

Fiscal Year.	Months.	Number Received.	Average Age.	Average Height. Feet.	Average Height. Inches.	Average Weight.	Color. White.	Color. Black.	Color. Mulatto.	Av. Sentence. Years.	Av. Sentence. Months.	Condition when Received. Healthy.	Condition when Received. Unhealthy.	Condition when Received. Aged and Infirm.	Number Had Syphilis.	Number Had Gonorrhœa.	Number Had Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.	Time Served Prior to this Conviction. Years.	Time Served Prior to this Conviction. Months.	No. who have served in Prison prior to this Conviction.	Average Measurement of Chest. Inspiration.	Average Measurement of Chest. Expiration.	No. whose family history show Consumptive predisposition.	Physical Condition of Parents. Father Healthy.	Father Unhealthy.	Mother Healthy.	Mother Unhealthy.
	Aggregate	925	28.33+	5	6.83	151.95	863	48	14	3	4	838	81	6	77	189	89	405	5¼	231	37.17	35.01	236	744	181	681	244
1876.	April, 1876	24	26	5	7.10	153.52	22	1	----	2	6	22	1	----	4	1	------	11	8	6	37.56	35.16	7	18	5	13	10
	May, 1876	26	25	5	7.66	150.87	24	1	1	3	7	25	1	----	2	----	2	19	10	8	36.77	34.87	3	29	6	16	10
	June, 1876	35	30	5	6.58	144.08	33	1	1	3	4	33	2	----	1	3	3	30	1¾	8	36.53	34.77	14	24	11	17	18
	July, 1876	20	23	5	6.40	147.53	15	3	2	2	6	18	2	----	3	3	1	7	4	8	36.27	34.30	5	16	4	14	6
	August, 1876	15	30	5	6.60	152.06	15	----	----	3	6	15	----	----	3	3	2	2	------	5	38.13	36.33	4	14	1	12	3
	September, 1876	42	31	5	6.10	149.62	37	4	1	2	9	38	4	----	2	7	3	30	------	12	38.22	36.38	6	38	4	30	12
	Totals	161	27⅓	5	6.74	149.61	146	10	5	3	2	151	10	----	15	17	11	100	11¾	47	37.25	35.29	39	130	31	102	59
1877.	October, 1876	46	28	5	6 41	150.63	43	2	1	3	5	42	3	1	3	5	2	35	------	17	37.35	35.47	2	40	5	44	2
	November, 1876	34	32	5	7.32	157.60	32	1	1	2	7	29	4	1	5	8	3	17	10	8	38.40	36.50	8	27	7	22	12
	December, 1876	* 43	27	5	7.33	153.93	42	1	----	2	11	42	1	----	11	13	7	36	10	13	37.95	35.74	8	34	9	38	5
	January, 1877	29	26	5	6.60	151.33	28	----	1	2	10	28	----	1	3	7	2	8	4	8	38.38	36.33	12	24	5	23	6
	February, 1877	* 30	23	5	7.60	153.93	28	1	1	4	10	28	2	----	4	8	3	8	10	9	37.93	35.69	9	24	6	23	7
	March, 1877	32	27	5	7.69	157.22	29	2	1	3	1	30	1	1	3	4	1	19	9	9	38.53	36.50	7	30	2	22	10
	April, 1877	35	22	5	7.75	156 44	33	1	1	4	2	33	2	----	4	6	8	15	6	10	37.82	35 98	13	28	7	24	11
	May, 1877	26	33	5	7.59	143.42	26	----	----	5	4	24	1	1	1	4	4	17	1	7	37.37	35.64	4	21	5	20	6
	June, 1877	* 42	27	5	6.66	143.33	42	----	----	2	10	40	2	----	3	9	6	14	4	11	38.04	35.93	12	38	4	35	7
	July, 1877	23	25	5	6.60	148.43	23	----	----	2	5	23	----	----	1	4	1	13	8	6	37.43	35.48	7	21	2	21	2
	August, 1877	37	28	5	6 98	150.66	34	3	----	4	11	37	----	----	3	6	2	36	9	7	38.54	36.46	7	31	6	30	7
	September, 1877	32	27	5	7.31	149.94	29	2	1	2	5	32	----	----	4	4	3	21	3	8	37.66	35.94	4	28	4	29	3
	Totals	409	27⅓	5	7.10	151.33	389	13	7	3	5	388	16	5	45	78	42	245	2	113	37.95	35.71	93	347	92	331	78
1878.	October, 1877	* 48	33	5	6.82	157.25	47	1	----	3	7	38	10	----	1	13	10	25	5	16	37.56	35.92	11	33	15	33	15
	November, 1877	* 42	30	5	5.23	156.00	41	----	1	3	2	32	10	----	1	10	3	28	4	7	38.02	36.04	10	32	10	22	20
	December, 1877	35	29	5	7.29	157.00	32	3	----	2	9	32	3	----	3	7	5	13	5	6	38.02	35.89	16	25	10	28	7
	January, 1878	36	29	5	6.79	158.50	35	1	----	3	4	29	6	1	----	14	3	14	6	5	36.71	34.39	12	27	9	20	7
	February, 1878	18	26	5	7.45	152.25	18	----	----	3	2	15	3	----	----	4	1	16	------	3	36.58	34.21	6	12	6	13	5
	March, 1878	22	27	5	6.27	153.00	22	----	----	3	9	21	1	----	----	----	11	16	3	8	36.10	33.80	6	18	4	15	7
	April, 1878	40	33	5	6.70	151.50	38	2	----	2	9	32	8	----	7	9	------	20	5	8	35.59	33.04	12	31	9	28	12
	May, 1878	19	32	5	6.81	159.00	16	3	----	3	5	15	4	----	1	8	3	19	------	9	35.30	32.95	6	12	7	14	5
	June, 1878	26	33	5	6.44	153.00	22	4	----	4	2	24	2	----	1	11	------	1	3	2	35.25	32.95	8	19	7	18	8
	July, 1878	25	32	5	6.94	152.50	24	2	----	2	6	23	2	----	2	6	3	2	6	5	35.34	33.11	8	23	----	15	10
	August, 1878	14	30	5	6.51	154.60	13	1	----	6	----	13	1	----	----	5	------	1	------	1	35.93	33.08	3	10	4	9	5
	September, 1878	30	29	5	6.09	153.00	21	8	1	2	5	25	5	----	1	7	7	1	3	1	35.38	33.01	6	23	7	24	6
	Totals	355	30¾	5	6.61	154.92	328	25	2	3	5	299	55	1	17	94	'	159	4	71	36.32	34 04	104	267	88	248	107

Register Number.	Age when Received.	Age when Discharged.	Sentence.		Time Served.		Condition when Rec'd.		Habits of Life Previous to Conviction.			Date of Sentence.	Disease.	Number of Deaths.	Number Died in Prison.	Date of Death.	First Conviction.	Second Conviction.	Duration of Sickness.		Assignment Employed in Previous to Death.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Abstainer.	Moderate.	Intemperate.								Months.	Days.		
----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	6	----	5	1	----	----	----	----
68	48	56	15	----	7	11	1	----	----	1	----	Feb. 14, 1870	Iliac abcess	1	1	Jan. 10, 1878	1	----	11	----	Cradle factory	----
530	56	58	5	----	2	8	1	----	----	----	1	June 22, 1875	Phthisis	1	1	Feb. 16, 1878	----	1	5	18	Grindstone	----
1210	44	45	1	6	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	Nov. 20, 1876	Phthisis	1	1	Dec. 22, 1877	1	----	1	19	Wheelbarrow	----
1354	28	29	5	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	1	April 21, 1877	Typhoid fever	1	1	July 18, 1878	1	----	2	----	Blacksmith	Had syphilis.
1427	38	39	3	6	1	3	1	----	----	1	----	June 8, 1877	Injuries from a fall	1	1	Sept. 23, 1878	1	----	----	----	Blacksmith (State)	Fell seventy feet, broke both bones of right leg and fractured pelvic bones.
1587	65	65	2	----	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	Oct. 17, 1877	Cancer of stomach.	1	1	Jan. 25, 1878	1	----	2	21	Idlers	Mother died of consumption.

Table No. 2.—*Summary of the actual number of different men who have been employed on each Assignment, with Cases and Days Lost by Sickness, Wounds and Injuries for the Year ending September 30, 1878.*

CONTRACT AND SHOP.	Assignment.	Whole No. of different men employed during year.	No. of days spent in prison during year.	Days lost.	MEMORANDA.																	
					SICKNESS.				WOUNDS AND INJURIES.				AGED AND INFIRM.				OTHER CAUSES.				INSANE.			
					Cases.	Per Cent.	Days Lost.	Per Cent.	Cases.	Per Cent.	Days Lost.	Per Cent.	Cases.	Per Cent.	Days Lost.	Per Cent.	Cases.	Per Cent.	Days Lost.	Per Cent.	Cases.	Per Cent.	Days Lost.	Per Cent.
AGGREGATE	....	1,157	295,204	15,296	657	56.78	9,392	3.18	93	8.03	887	.31	10	.86	1,126	.38	28	2.42	226	.08	16	1.37	3,665	1.24
CABINET	6a	33	1,789	2	2	6.06	2	.11	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
COOPER	6b	88	18,433	735	45	51.15	503	2.72	24	27.27	214	1.17	..	.....	.....	.....	4	4.54	18	.09	..	.....	.....	.....
COOLEY — Cradle	9	48	10,654	404	21	43.75	356	3.34	3	6.25	48	.46	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
COOLEY — Wheelbarrow	10	35	8,571	259	19	54.28	234	2.73	7	20.00	25	.29	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
COOLEY — Triphammer	11	76	18,695	701	42	55.26	643	3.43	9	11.84	58	.31	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
COOLEY — Grindstone	12	63	15,092	405	37	58.69	386	2.58	4	63.49	17	.11	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
COOLEY — Polishing	13	55	11,262	684	38	69.09	605	5.38	13	23.63	68	.61	..	.....	.....	.....	3	5.54	11	.09	..	.....	.....	.....
SHOE	19	81	19,734	548	57	70.37	530	2.69	5	6.17	13	.07	..	.....	.....	.....	2	2.47	5	.02	..	.....	.....	.....
CIGAR	17	81	21,992	332	46	56.79	325	1.48	3	3.70	4	.02	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1.24	3	.01	..	.....	.....	.....
WAGON — Blacksmith	18	47	14,324	489	27	57.44	475	3.32	1	2.12	6	.04	..	.....	.....	.....	2	4.25	8	.06	..	.....	.....	.....
WAGON — Wood	20	68	15,392	417	38	55.88	335	2.17	5	7.35	73	.48	..	.....	.....	.....	2	2.94	9	.06	..	.....	.....	.....
WAGON — Paint	21	71	16,656	363	43	60.54	291	1.74	3	4.22	52	.31	..	.....	8	.06	2	2.81	2	.01	1	1.41	10	.06
BROOM	16	120	23,813	812	46	38.33	725	3.04	5	4.16	80	.34	..	.....	.....	.....	1	.84	7	.03	..	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	196,317	6,151	461	.....	5,410	2.757	82	.....	658	.337	..	....	8	.006	17	.....	65	.034	1	.....	10	.006
	UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.																							
Hall	1	68	13,045	281	14	20.58	227	1.74	4	5.88	52	.39	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1.47	2	.02
Engine and boiler	3	20	4,023	92	6	30.00	89	2.21	2	10.00	3	.07	..	.....	.....	.....	2	2.66	2	.01	..	.....	.....	.....
Shoe, tailor, etc.	5	75	16,627	161	22	29.33	158	.95	1	1.33	1	.01	..	.....	.....	.....	1	.86	6	.05	..	.....	.....	.....
Kitchen	24	63	12,359	259	26	22.58	249	2.01	2	1.61	4	.03	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Asylum	25	20	4,478	3,754	1	5.00	131	2.92	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	14	70.00	3,623	80.95
Barn	26	124	17,482	651	49	40.00	598	3.42	8	6.24	35	.21	..	.....	.....	.....	6	4.83	17	.09	..	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter	27	52	7,167	78	14	26.92	77	1.07	..	.....	1	.02	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Hospital	28	23	3,445	170	2	8.69	170	4.94	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Yard	29	38	1,911	28	6	15.76	26	1.35	..	.....	.....	.....	2	5.26	2	.11	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Idlers	30	.....	18,350	3,671	56	.....	2,256	12.26	4	.....	133	.73	8	....	1,116	6.09	2	.....	136	.75	..	.....	30	.17
	....	.....	98,887	9,145	196	.....	3,982	4.03	21	.....	229	.23	10	....	1,118	1.13	11	.....	161	.16	15	.....	3,655	3.69

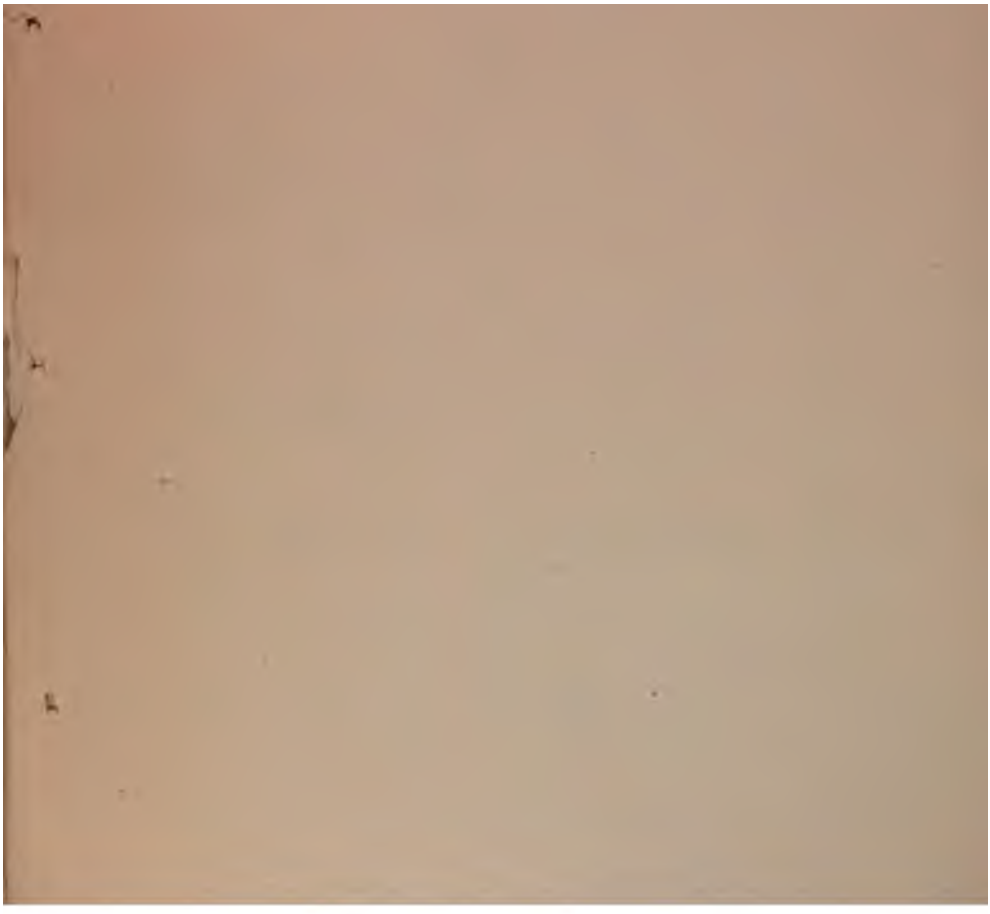

Table No. 1.—*Sho*

MONTHS.	ASSIGNMENTS.	Average Number Employed.	LAST REPORT. By Sickness.	By Wounds and Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Total.	G. By Sickness.	By Wounds and Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	
Total	....	808.77	9,373	887	1,133	225	3,668	15,286	1,318	130	3	2
October, 1877	....	803.30	387	82	170	2	322	963	74	9	2	
November, 1877	....	809.93	546	75	150	2	300	1,073	66	11	....	
December, 1877	....	823.21	566	102	155	.....	327	1,150	54	18	....	
January, 1878	....	816.04	682	94	167	.....	338	1,281	137	17	1	
February, 1878	....	827.77	798	53	140	6	309	1,306	145	12	....	
March, 1878	....	800.68	873	93	117	7	348	1,438	144	12	....	
April, 1878	....	801.00	819	95	99	.....	346	1,359	111	11	....	
May, 1878	....	804.33	1,025	81	93	18	324	1,541	107	5	....	
June, 1878	....	805.33	962	28	51	56	293	1,390	104	7	....	
July, 1878	....	806.80	908	60	.....	58	248	1,274	108	5	....	
August, 1878	....	803.45	1,110	71	.....	46	248	1,475	154	9	....	
September, 1878	....	803.56	697	53	.....	30	265	1,045	114	14	....	
Cabinet	"A"	4.32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	
Cooper	"B"	51.04	501	214	.....	18	.....	733	105	33	....	
Cooley	9	29.19	356	48	.....	.....	.....	404	31	3	....	
	10	23.20	234	25	.....	.....	.....	259	38	8	....	
	11	51.22	641	58	.....	.....	.....	699	116	13	....	
	12	41.10	386	17	.....	2	.....	405	81	5	....	
	13	30.36	605	68	.....	11	.....	684	98	19	....	
Shoe	19	54.09	530	13	.....	5	.....	548	131	5	....	
Cigar	17	60.26	323	6	.....	3	.....	332	93	3	....	
Wagon	18	39.25	476	5	.....	8	.....	489	68	1	....	
	20	42.19	336	71	.....	9	.....	416	64	8	....	
	21	46.12	292	52	7	2	10	363	83	4	1	
Broom	16	65.52	721	81	.....	7	.....	809	96	6	....	
Total	....	537.86	5,403	658	7	65	10	6,143	1,006	108	1	1
Hall	1	35 74	228	52	.....	.....	2	282	28	4	....	
Engines and boiler	3	11.02	88	3	.....	.....	.....	91	15	2	....	
Shoe, etc.	5	45.55	158	1	.....	2	.....	161	44	1	....	
Kitchen	24	33.86	247	4	.....	6	.....	257	48	2	....	
Asylum	25	12.27	129	.....	.....	.....	3,626	3,755	.....	....	....	
Barn, yard, etc.	26	47.89	598	35	.....	17	.....	650	97	8	....	
Carpenter	27	19.63	76	1	.....	.....	.....	77	23	1	....	
Hospital	28	9.43	169	1	.....	.....	.....	170	3	....	....	
Yard police	29	5.24	26	.....	2	.....	.....	28	7	....	2	
Idlers	30	50.28	2,251	132	1,124	135	30	3,672	47	4	....	
Total	....	270.91	3,970	229	1,126	160	3,658	9,143	312	22	2	1
Aggregate	....	808.77	9,373	887	1,133	225	3,668	15,286	1,318	130	3	2

y (in days) the number of Sick, Wounded, and Insane in Michigan State Prison for Year

UNFIT FOR DUTY.

By Insane.	By Transfer.	Total.	Loss. By Sickness.	By Wounds and Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	By Transfer.	Total.	Remaining. By Sickness.	By Wounds and Injuries.	By Aged and Infirm.	By other Causes.	By Insane.	Total.	Whole Number in Prison.
6	37	1,522	1,299	130	10	27	9	37	1,512	9,392	887	1,126	226	3,665	15,296	295,204
2	2	90	65	8	5	1	2	2	83	396	83	167	2	322	970	24,904
...	1	79	62	10	....	1	....	1	74	550	76	150	2	300	1,078	24,292
1	6	79	59	18	....	....	....	6	83	561	102	155	.....	328	1,146	25,519
1	2	158	132	19	1	....	1	2	155	687	92	167	.....	338	1,284	25,357
...	3	161	135	9	....	1	....	3	148	808	56	140	6	309	1,319	23,180
...	5	162	144	14	2	1	1	5	167	873	91	115	7	347	1,433	24,821
...	2	124	109	11	....	....	1	2	123	821	79	90	.....	345	1,351	24,030
1	5	121	108	7	....	1	1	5	122	1,024	95	93	20	324	1,540	24,925
...	7	126	104	5	2	7	3	7	128	962	30	49	57	290	1,388	24,151
...	1	121	100	8	....	9	....	1	118	916	57	.....	56	248	1,277	25,011
...	1	170	165	6	....	6	....	1	178	1,099	74	.....	46	248	1,467	24,907
1	2	131	116	15	....	....	....	2	133	695	52	.....	30	266	1,043	24,107

CAPITULATION, SHOWING CONTRACTS AND ASSIGNMENTS. (PRODUCTIVE.) PRODUCTIVE AND

...	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,789
...	....	142	100	33	....	4	....	3	140	503	214	.....	18	.....	735	18,433
...	....	34	28	3	....	....	....	3	34	356	48	.....	.....	.....	404	10,654
...	....	46	36	8	....	....	....	2	46	234	25	.....	.....	.....	259	8,571
...	....	129	112	13	....	....	....	2	127	643	58	.....	.....	.....	701	18,695
...	....	87	78	5	....	1	....	3	87	386	17	.....	2	.....	405	15,002
...	....	120	93	19	....	3	....	5	120	605	68	.....	11	.....	684	11,262
...	....	138	130	5	....	2	....	1	138	530	13	.....	5	.....	548	19,734
...	....	97	91	4	....	1	....	1	97	325	4	.....	3	.....	332	21,992
...	....	71	67	1	....	2	....	1	71	475	6	.....	8	.....	489	14,324
...	....	74	62	7	....	2	....	2	73	335	73	.....	9	.....	417	15,392
1	....	91	83	4	....	2	1	1	91	291	52	8	2	10	363	16,656
...	2	105	93	7	....	1	....	1	102	725	80	.....	7	.....	812	23,813
1	2	1,136	975	109	....	18	1	25	1,128	5,410	658	8	65	10	6,151	196,317

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR LOST.

1	....	33	28	4	....	....	1	1	34	227	52	.....	.....	2	281	13,045
...	....	17	14	2	....	....	....	....	16	89	3	.....	.....	.....	92	4,023
...	....	47	42	1	....	2	....	2	47	158	1	.....	2	.....	161	16,627
...	....	51	46	2	....	1	....	....	49	249	4	.....	6	.....	259	12,359
3	3	6	.....	....	....	....	6	1	7	131	.....	.....	.....	3,623	3,754	4,478
...	1	112	94	7	....	6	....	4	111	599	35	.....	17	.....	651	17,482
...	....	24	22	1	....	....	....	....	23	77	1	.....	.....	.....	78	7,167
...	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	3,445
...	....	9	6	....	....	....	3	....	9	26	.....	2	.....	.....	28	1,911
1	21	84	70	3	10	....	1	1	85	2,256	133	1,116	136	30	3,671	18,350
5	35	386	324	21	10	9	8	12	384	3,982	229	1,118	161	3,655	9,145	98,887
6	37	1,522	1,299	130	10	27	9	37	1,512	9,392	887	1,126	226	3,665	15,296	295,204

MEMORANDA.

Per cent Unfit for Duty.	Per cent Sick from diseases contracted in this Prison.	In Hospital.	In Asylum.	In Cells.	Total.	Deaths. By Sickness.	Deaths. By Wounds and Injuries.	Deaths. By Aged and Infirm.	Deaths. By other Causes.	Deaths. By Insane.	Deaths. Total.	Employed in Hospital. As Steward.	Employed in Hospital. As Attendants.	Employed in Hospital. As Cooks.	Employed in Hospital. Total.	Half Time. In Shop.	Half Time. Excused at Noon.	Half Time. Total.
.19	3.55	4,034	3,754	7,508	15,296	5	1	....	....	....	6	365	2,540	540	3,445	276	319	595
.89	1.92	237	310	423	970		....	....	....	....	....	31	248	62	341	12	15	27
.44	2.58	297	300	481	1,078		....	....			....	30	240	60	330	11	12	23
.49	2.59	366	328	452	1,146		....	....			1	31	249	62	342	73	10	83
.92	3.07	286	338	660	1,284		....	....			2	31	258	62	351	82	28	110
.69	3.75	304	310	705	1,319		....	....			1	28	238	56	322	25	28	53
.78	3.91	377	347	709	1,433		...				....	31	268	48	347	11	29	40
.62	3.74	415	346	590	1,351		....				....	30	221	30	281	22	21	43
.18	4.64	427	336	777	1,540		....				....	31	186	31	248	7	33	40
.75	4.34	373	304	711	1,388		....				....	30	190	30	250	10	33	43
.11	4.07	348	279	655	1,277		....				1	31	132	31	194	8	37	45
.89	4.89	352	279	836	1,467		....				....	31	145	31	207	13	45	58
.32	3.22	257	277	509	1,043		1				1	30	165	30	232	2	28	30

NPRODUCTIVE LABOR LOST.

.11	.11	.....	....	2	2	....	....	....			....	....	.....	....	.....	...	...	...
.98	3.98	121	.....	614	735	....	....	....			....	....	.....	....	.....	81	23	104
.80	3.80	60	.....	344	404	....	....	....			....	....	.....	....	.....	....	9	9
.02	3.02	124	.....	135	259	....	....	....			....	....	.....	....	.....	....	17	17
.74	3.74	197	.....	504	701	....	....	....			....	....	.....	....	.....	3	33	36
.70	2.70	11	.....	394	405	....		....			....	....	.....	....	.....	1	18	19
.08	6.08	116	.....	568	684	....		....			....	....	.....	....	.....	1	25	26
.78	2.78	115	.....	433	548	...		....			....		.....	....	.....		33	35
.51	1.51	73	.....	259	332	....			....		....		.....	....	.....	105	20	125
.42	3.42	77	.....	412	489	1			....	....	1		.....	....	.....	9	18	27
.71	2.71	167	.....	250	417	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	4	25	29
.18	2.13	40	.....	323	363	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	17	19
.41	3.41	325	.....	487	812	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	5	20	25
.14	3.13	1,426	.....	4,725	6,151	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	213	258	471

.15	2.14	120	.....	161	281	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	...	...	...
.28	2.25	40	.....	52	92	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	1	3	4
.97	.97	12	.....	149	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	57	9	66
.09	2.95	143	.....	116	259	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	6	7
.87	2.70	.....	3,754	.....	3,754	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....
.72	3.72	155	.....	496	651	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	3	30	33
.09	1.09	.....	.....	78	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	6	7
.94	4.94	170	.....	.....	170	....	....	....	....	....	....	365	2,540	540	3,445	....	....	....
.46	1.35	.....	.....	28	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	1
.00	13.61	1,968	.....	1,703	3,671	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	.....	....	.....	....	6	6
.24	4.42	2,608	3,754	2,783	9,145	4	1	....	....	....	5	365	2,540	540	3,445	63	61	124
.19	3.55	4,034	3,754	7,508	15,296	5	1	....	....	....	6	365	2,540	540	3,445	276	319	595

CONCLUSION.

Having quite fully explained the statistics of our report, and shown by condensed statements their most important items of interest, but little remains to be told. Not all the books of this department allow of any summary, and there is beside an amount of information yet to be gleaned from them all, which may be worked up in future years. But it requires long periods of time for the accumulation of enough material from which to deduce any reliable, invariable averages, and as yet we are but just begun in properly collecting and classifying our data. Each succeding year, however, adds value and correctness to our records. Each year also finds room for improvement upon the past. The undertaking to give an accurate account of our work, to make available some of the abundant material for statistics which exists in the prison has been no trivial task, and in the general absence of anything as a model, it is no wonder that some matters of importance would be omitted, or that imperfections would appear in the methods pursued. The present report, though more complete than any preceding, yet, by its completeness, brings out more clearly what is still undone. There is in fact no limit to scientific investigation as applied to the study of prison life. There are still many points untouched which quite strictly belong to this department to elucidate.

The relation of mental disease to criminal responsibility has as yet found no place in our reports. It may hardly be called an appropriate place for such a discussion; but if it is of any value at all in increasing our knowledge and in strengthening our opinions regarding prison discipline, this is the true channel for it. Other subjects also suggest themselves in this relation growing out of the study of our statistics; but, as I previously remarked, they require time to give them a solid basis.

Gentlemen, at the close of this my third full year in this prison, I can but renew the many thanks for the continued friendship which you have afforded me. I must also refer with gratitude to the courtesy and aid which it has been my continued pleasure to meet from all the officers of the prison.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN L. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Summary of Unfit for Duty, shown by lock, during Year ending September 30th, 1878.

MONTHS.	West North.						West South.						East North.						East South.						In Hospital.	In Cells.	In Asylum.	Aggregate.
	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.				
Total.....	825	336	643	870	410	3,084	647	502	581	420	560	2,710	951	891	1,130	102	324	3,398	474	283	422	882	289	2,350	4,034	7,508	3,754	15,296
October, 1877..	56	13	9	55	23	156	55	42	5	13	70	185	99	16	17	16	30	178	34	4	41	38	24	141	237	423	310	970
November, 1877	80	19	39	107	23	268	30	47	15	12	41	145	118	23	6	37	57	241	18	....	6	89	11	124	297	481	300	1,078
December, 1877	102	9	43	85	8	307	12	6	21	14	44	97	123	32	71	5	25	256	10	8	18	102	20	158	366	452	328	1,146
January, 1878..	136	16	100	61	54	367	17	42	65	21	50	195	105	33	41	5	9	193	16	61	9	92	13	191	286	660	338	1,284
February, 1878	91	13	76	46	31	257	108	110	23	48	70	359	44	46	80	16	29	215	48	9	11	96	14	178	304	705	310	1,319
March, 1878.....	27	50	31	125	76	309	78	56	54	41	41	270	52	58	152	9	9	280	33	4	4	147	39	227	377	709	347	1,433
April, 1878.....	10	51	77	87	35	260	85	56	53	46	7	247	66	73	178	2	....	319	17	....	4	106	52	179	415	590	346	1,351
May, 1878.....	46	65	108	69	22	310	103	28	73	62	26	292	73	131	225	....	23	452	19	12	2	77	40	150	427	777	336	1,540
June, 1878.....	71	17	51	66	20	225	68	13	50	54	47	232	66	130	113	5	24	338	63	58	77	62	29	289	373	711	304	1,388
July, 1878.....	43	26	33	86	58	246	30	37	102	31	51	251	67	105	70	1	34	277	42	40	100	31	11	224	343	655	279	1,227
August, 1878..	51	38	46	45	48	228	55	46	93	50	58	302	71	146	90	2	46	355	108	49	109	25	12	303	352	836	279	1,467
September 1878	52	19	30	38	12	151	6	19	27	28	55	135	67	98	87	4	38	294	66	38	41	17	24	186	257	509	277	1,043

Recapitulation of Analysis.

Component Parts of the Average Daily Allowance.	Ounces Avoir.
...us, (albuminous matter)	5.6066
...rates, (sugar, starch, etc.)	20.2175
...bons, (fat)	2.7294
...tter, (mineral)	3.1835
...	31.7370

...y Substances in a dry state Required Daily for the Support of an Ordinary Working Man of Average Height and Weight.

	Ounces Avoir.
...us matter	4.587
...tter	2.964
...rates	14.250
...	1.058
...	22.859

To the cells—Regular	739
" " Special	207
Total calls to cells	946
Special interviews	99

It has been my intention to make four "regular" visits to the hospital each week. Sometimes I have not been able to do this.

Visits to the cells are made at evening, and on Lord's day afternoon, except in cells upon life solitary men, and those in cells because of sickness.

Visits to the asylum	39

It has been my plan to visit the asylum once each week, but there have been weeks in which something has prevented those visits.

I can do but little for those men. They seem to be pleased, and some little thing carried to them may divert them for a time.

Having given the figures and the brief explanations already presented, there remains something more, which if omitted would very certainly and as fairly incite you to inquiry. I refer to the matter of "results," as required by the sixth division of section twenty-nine, number two hundred and thirteen of the session laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five. There the Chaplain of the prison is required to report "relative to the religious and moral conduct of the convicts during the year, and the results of his instruction." I feel an acute embarrassment as that legal requirement is laid before me, not from any want of confidence in the work assigned me, but from the demand that figures or definite statement shall represent moral results or moral character. A prudent man wishes to wait this counting until he hears the judgment of God. Then he could tell you, if you wished to know, provided you should be within reach of his report.

To tell how many men have been made honest, how many have become moral, or how many converted to God, are things I cannot do, because they are things no man can know without other proof than will appear in prison life. But, so far as I see these men, so far as I meet them, and so far as I have to do with them, their religious and moral conduct is good, comparatively good.

Indeed, taking the conduct of these men as it was when they were free, their record here shows a marked improvement. They swear less frequently, they tell the truth more uniformly, they keep the Sabbath better. They are more willing to take advice, and more willing to pray. So far as I see these men, their moral and religious conduct might be compared, with some satisfaction, with that of any eight hundred men which would be registered, if an indiscriminate count was commenced at the door of any one man in our State. I believe we do more, and do better by the men we have in our care as prisoners than society did for the same men previous to their arrest and conviction. Before their arrest and conviction, they were deteriorating, becoming worse; now the same men are improving, becoming better.

That such is the real, or comparative standing of our prisoners may hardly be credited. Let those question the report who are prepared to show the contrary. But what shall I say? It looks as represented. But is it so? and

what if it be apparently as stated! What prudent mind could wish to make a report so presumptively prophetic as to say, one hundred and seventy-six men were morally reformed, or eighty-eight were converted to God.

Reasonable caution clearly sees that figures could not be trusted on those points. It would be as venturous—just as absurd—to vouch for the character of outside communities.

Here is my embarrassment. If the law contemplates the expression of a presumptive opinion or judgment concerning the religious and moral condition of the prisoners as seen in the past year, I should feel free to say the year closed with a better state of mind among them than it began. But to report 'results,'' in honesty, in morals, in religion, I cannot; my prudence forbids the presumption, in prison, as out of it.

The prison prayer-meeting, which commenced the first Lord's day in September, is quite satisfactory; is so in numbers, in spirit, and in manner of worship. In no respect is the meeting inferior to similar assemblies outside of prisons. Men are admitted at their own request, and they come each time at their own request. They pray with apparent, or rather sterling, sincerity and faith. They confess before God, and without qualifying their language, that they are sinners. They own, with grateful hearts, the care and the mercy of God toward them day by day.

They do not complain of prison life or prison rule as unjust, or murmer at the length of their sentence, but rather appear to accept these as appointed of God and ordered by him for their good and for their full redemption.

In those meetings men seek the Lord, believe in Christ, confess him Lord, and confess their sins, in a general way, and specifically, and they evidently receive the salvation of their souls.

Should the inquiry be raised, why were those meetings not commenced earlier in the year, or years before they were? For my own chaplaincy, I reply, no room suitable for the purpose could be secured, even one week earlier than the first Lord's day in September, 1878. But now, that the room is obtained and the meetings commenced, they are, verily, a blessing and joy.

In closing this report I wish to express my gratitude and recognize the kindness and assistance I have uniformly received from all with whom I have been associated in prison labor.

GEO. H. HICKOX,
Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICHIGAN,
September 30th, 1878.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the annual report of the Medical Depart
of the Prison:

Nothing worthy of note, as unfavorably affecting the health of the men,
occurred during the year to which I can call your attention. Although t
appears a slight increase in the number of cases of throat and lung diseas
prevailing in the Winter and Spring, still, none of these were of a grav
serious nature, and though somewhat epidemic in its form it subsided wit
interfering in any appreciable way with the work of the prison. At this t
also, atmospheric influences were at work outside which were manifeste
many localities by very severe outbreaks of diphtheria, and although I wat
very anxiously lest it should appear inside, we entirely escaped any show o
disease whatever. With this exception the health rate has been quite unif
and on the whole has maintained a higher standard than during any pre
year of my service in the prison. In the face of such an experience I
little to warrant me in offering any suggestions or in criticising in any ma
the sanitary condition of the prison. I shall simply present to your n
quite an extended amount of statistical information, which, with its ac
panying explanations, will comprise my report. The appended tables, w
appear as summaries of office records, give an idea, in a manner, of the
population of the prison. They show however, simply the time lost, and giv
explanation of the number of men who were sick. Such information I
made out in tables embodied in the text.

UNFIT FOR DUTY. (TABLE NO. 1.)

The total number of days lost during the year was 15,296, a decrease
last year of 4,871. The total number of days, however, is but 295,204, w
is 22,681 less than last year. This accounts for a small part of the differe
but the per cent of the whole number is also less this year, it being 5.
against 6.3 % last year. If the same per cent were reckoned this year as
it would increase our aggregate 3,301 days; or, if the same per cent
reckoned last year as this it would have decreased the aggregate of that
3,955, or compared in tabular form as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Total number of days spent in prison	317,885	295,204
Total number of days lost by Unfit for Duty	20,167	15,296
Per cent	6.3	5.1
By reversing per cent of the years	16,212	18,597
Difference, gain and loss	3,955	3,301

The total number who received treatment during the year was 995 of a total population of 1,157, or 86 per cent. The total number who lost time by all causes was 640, or 55 per cent; these are again divided up as losing time by different causes, in the following table, prefacing it with the explanation that by losing time in different ways a great many men are repeated more than once, making the table foot more than 640, which is the actual number who lost time and were counted only once in the year.

Total Number Confined During Year.	Number who Received Treatment.	Number who Lost Time.	Memoranda.				
			Sickness.	Wounds and Injuries.	Aged and Infirm.	Other Causes.	Insane.
1,157	995	640	549	101	8	28	16

This may again be represented in the following table, showing plainly the proportion of the true sick element in the whole prison population.

Number of Cases who lost Time.	Length of Time Lost.	Whole Time Lost.
640	Aggregate	15,296
346	Five days or less	1,502
184	Five to twenty days	949
20	Twenty days to one month	563
33	One to two months	1,924
23	Two to four months	1,950
13	Four to six months	1,885
5	Six to eight months	1,432
8	Eight to eleven months	2,171
8	One year	2,920

One-half the whole number, 346, lost one-tenth of the time. About one-sixth of the number, 110, or one-tenth of the number in prison, lost 12,845 days, or five-sixths the whole time lost. Deducting this last number, 110, as representing nearly the entire population of sick, from the whole number confined, we get 1,047 who make up the working healthy class of the prison.

This number lost 2,451 days, or 2.1 days each for the year,—a very creditable showing, I think, for men in any walk of life. In regard to the distribution of the men upon contracts, the following table shows the number of men who lost time from each cause on every assignment in the prison. The ratio of the men to the whole number employed shows something of the relative healthfulness of the shops. As this is the first time such a table has been projected, it will not do to generalize from it at all. I merely call your attention to the polishing shop as appearing to justify some of our preconceived notions in the matter, and this, by the way, is about the only point wherein our statistics and prejudgments have agreed.

PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Assignments.	No. of different men Employed.	Sickness.	Wounds and Injuries.	Aged and Infirm.	Other Causes.	Insane.	Different men who lost time.	Per Si
6a	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----
6b	88	45	24	----	4	----	53	
9	48	21	3	----	----	----	24	
10	35	19	7	----	----	----	24	
11	76	42	9	----	----	----	45	
12	63	37	4	----	----	----	39	
13	55	38	13	----	3	----	44	
16	81	46	5	----	1	----	48	
17	81	46	3	----	1	----	47	
18	47	27	1	----	2	----	26	
20	68	38	5	----	2	----	40	
21	71	43	3	----	2	1	45	
19	120	57	5	----	2	----	57	

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Assignment.	No. of different men Employed.	Sickness.	Wounds and Injuries.	Aged and Infirm.	Other Causes.	Insane.	Different men who lost time.	Per Si
1	68	14	4	----	----	1	17	
3	20	6	2	----	----	----	6	
5	77	22	1	----	2	----	25	
24	63	26	2	----	1	----	27	
25	----	1	----	----	----	14	15	----
26	124	49	8	----	6	----	58	
27	52	14	----	----	----	----	14	
28	23	2	----	----	----	----	2	
29	----	6	----	2	----	----	8	----
30	----	56	4	8	2	----	71	----

For a condensation of all the preceding remarks and tables I would call attention to Table No. 2, in appendix. It contains I think nearly all that be shown in relation to the Unfit for Duty in the shops.

Last year a new book was commenced with the purpose of finding ou possible whether there was any marked difference in the healthfulness various portions of the wing. As it was kept, it shows the number of days from all causes. Condensed, it appears as follows:

LOCALITY.	1877.	1
East Wing	9,136	
West Wing	6,408	
North Side	6,632	
South Side	8,912	
East North	3,766	
East South	5,370	
West North	2,866	
West South	3,542	

Table No. 5.—*Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending September 30th, 1878.*

MONTHS.	On hand First of Month.	RECEIPTS. By Purchase.	By Transfer.	By Production.	By Taken Up.	Total.	Total Amount on hand.	EXPENDITURES. By Sale.	By Transfer.	By Consumption.	By Worn out and Condemned.	By Production.	Total.	Balance on hand.
October, 1877	$1,057 92	$29 40	$105 86	$1 75	$2 00	$139 01	$1,196 93	$4 35	$1 50	$133 41	$3 50	.....	$142 76	$1,054 17
November, 1877	1,054 17	26 88	137 36	2 06	.....	166 30	1,220 47	1 85	.....	168 28	2 55	.....	172 68	1,047 79
December, 1877	1,047 79	29 78	156 38	2 95	.....	189 11	1,236 90	2 95	.....	189 76	5 14	.....	197 85	1,039 05
January, 1878	1,039 05	39 40	164 14	36	.....	203 90	1,242 95	2 20	.....	183 47	.....	.....	185 67	1,057 28
February, 1878	1,057 28	65 01	136 53	2 41	.....	204 25	1,261 53	3 01	.....	175 93	1 40	$1 06	181 40	1,080 13
March, 1878	1,080 13	64 54	141 19	10 19	.....	215 92	1,296 05	2 54	5 11	171 16	.....	3 74	182 55	1,113 50
April, 1878	1,113 50	29 02	151 21	4 66	.....	184 89	1,298 39	1 95	4 75	173 95	.....	4 14	184 79	1,113 60
May, 1878	1,113 60	19 93	156 10	8 11	.....	184 14	1,297 74	58	5 22	166 24	.....	7 66	179 70	1,118 04
June, 1878	1,118 04	62 77	154 36	4 56	.....	221 69	1,339 73	74	4 32	172 15	2 08	4 07	183 36	1,156 37
July, 1878	1,156 37	30 91	147 59	5 71	.....	184 21	1,340 58	2 76	7 65	169 33	9 02	5 29	194 05	1,146 53
August, 1878	1,146 53	101 01	130 46	7 54	.....	239 01	1,385 54	2 43	3 70	151 54	.....	7 91	165 58	1,219 96
September, 1878	1,219 96	8 97	111 46	5 67	26 25	152 35	1,372 31	24	4 08	142 03	26 15	5 03	177 53	1,194 78
Total	$1,057 92	$507 62	$1,692 94	$55 97	$28 25	$2,284 78	$3,342 70	$25 60	$36 33	$1,997 25	$49 84	$38 90	$2,147 92	$1,194 78

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	On hand First of Month.	RECEIPTS. Hospital stores.	Books and stationery.	Bedding.	Medicines.	Groceries.	Tools.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Total.	Total Amount on hand.	EXPENDITURES. Hospital stores.	Books and stationery.	Bedding.	Medicines.	Groceries.	Tools.	Furniture & Fixtures.	Total.	Balance on hand.
October, 1877	$1,057 92	$7 40	$0 70	.....	$26 39	$104 52	..	.....	$139 01	$1,196 93	$7 26	$1 70	.....	$28 87	$104 84	..	.....	$142 76	$1,054 17
November, 1877	1,054 17	7 45	10	.....	21 66	137 09	..	.....	166 30	1,220 47	9 93	1 60	.....	27 27	133 88	..	.....	172 68	1,047 79
December, 1877	1,047 79	7 56	.....	.....	25 77	155 78	..	.....	189 11	1,236 90	9 37	1 54	.....	30 83	156 11	..	.....	197 85	1,039 05
January, 1878	1,039 05	15 76	1 35	$4 00	31 89	148 82	..	$2 06	203 90	1,242 95	9 02	1 60	.....	25 48	149 57	..	.....	185 67	1,057 28
February, 1878	1,057 28	8 33	30	.....	57 81	137 81	..	.....	204 25	1,261 53	5 88	2 79	.....	35 44	137 29	..	.....	181 40	1,080 13
March, 1878	1,080 13	24 46	1 31	.....	51 47	138 68	..	.....	215 92	1,296 05	10 26	2 33	.....	32 23	137 73	..	.....	182 55	1,113 50
April, 1878	1,113 50	6 79	2 44	.....	24 02	150 29	..	1 35	184 89	1,298 39	7 16	2 83	.....	21 60	151 85	..	$1 35	184 79	1,113 60
May, 1878	1,113 60	27 71	2 38	.....	10 15	143 90	..	.....	184 14	1,297 74	7 54	2 63	.....	25 13	144 40	..	.....	179 70	1,118 04
June, 1878	1,118 04	13 11	35	5 25	44 28	154 44	..	4 26	221 69	1,339 73	7 88	2 11	.....	25 48	147 91	..	.....	183 36	1,156 37
July, 1878	1,156 37	17 89	1 00	2 82	20 78	135 06	..	6 66	184 21	1,340 58	23 22	1 59	$4 62	28 97	135 00	..	65	194 05	1,146 53
August, 1878	1,146 53	7 79	66 18	.....	36 17	128 87	..	.....	239 01	1,385 54	8 19	2 63	.....	28 96	125 80	..	.....	165 58	1,219 96
September, 1878	1,219 96	6 64	26 99	.....	7 19	111 53	..	.....	152 35	1,372 31	23 49	2 69	2 56	27 51	114 24	..	7 04	177 53	1,194 78
Total	$1,057 92	$150 89	$103 10	$12 07	$357 58	$1,646 79	..	$14 35	$2,284 78	$3,342 70	$129 20	$26 13	$7 18	$337 75	$1,638 62	..	$9 04	$2,147 92	$1,194 78